

ENVIRONMENT SECTOR

2022 – 2024 MEDIUM-TERM SECTOR STRATEGY (MTSS)

SEPTEMBER. 2022

Note:

This Report Template is for MTSS development; i.e. starting afresh to develop MTSS. For MTSS rollover, your MTSS document would have been in the format of this Template or would, at least, have contained most of the issues in this template. All you need to do will be to revise the items to reflect the changes since the MTSS was prepared and to take account of the new realities (e.g. new projects, new costs, etc.). If the Sector has carried out an Annual Sector Performance Review (ASPR), the findings and recommendations of the review will be reflected in the MTSS rollover.

Foreword

The Jigawa State Environment Sector was the 6th in line to adopt the Medium Term Sector Strategy (MTSS) process, which was a prerequisite of the State Government Comprehensive Development Framework (CDF II) document. It was also part of the Government's efforts towards Public and Financial reforms that were largely implemented through its budgetary process.

The preparation of this 2023 – 2025 MTSS Rollover (revised) provided a stepwise approach towards achieving the desired objectives of the sector as well as the goals set in the CDF II by the state government. In addition, it also gave a clear picture of implementation strategies that helped to build the capacity of Sector Planning Team (SPTs) and ensures effective coordination.

The MTSS process brought together the entire environment SPTs to plan and budget in a complementary manner thereby reflecting the various needs of the sector MDAs within the stipulated three years budget ceiling.

The major desire of the Jigawa State Environment Sector is to achieve a 'GREEN and CLEAN SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT', through a comprehensive policy document that sets out objectives, targets and strategies which aimed at achieving the desired goal within a given time frame.

Finally, we wish to express our sincere gratitude to the BEPD for the unflinching support given to the sector team while conducting the sector MTSS and annual budget formulation.

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Acknowledgements

You may wish to thank key individuals, groups or agencies that have been helpful to you in preparing the MTSS; acknowledge their supports and thank them for the supports.

Table of Acronyms

Acronym	Definition
PERL-ARC	Partnership to Engage Reform and Learn
JISEPA	Jigawa State Environmental Protection Agency
NAGGW	National Agency for the Great Green Wall
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
NEWMAP	Nigerian Erosion Watershed Management Project
HoS	Head of Service
ICT	Information Communication Technology
JGSG	Jigawa State Government
KPIs	Key Performance Indicators
LGAs	Local Government Areas
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
ERDP	Economic Recovery & Growth Plan
MoEV	Ministry of Environment
BEPD	Budget and Economic Planning Directorate
MTSS	Medium Term Sector Strategy
NGOs	Non-governmental organizations
PPP	Public-Public-Partnerships
PS	Permanent Secretary
SDP	State Development Plan
WB	World Bank
AEA	Alternative Energy Agency
LGC	Local Government Councils
HH	House holds
D	Department
EC	Erosion Control
N	Nature
Env	Environmental

Executive Summary

The environment sector is one of the institutions identified by the Jigawa State Government as key in delivering on the goals and objectives of the CDFII plan. Our key policy objective is to ensure that Environmental exploitation for economic development regenerates and protect the environment for present and future generations. In this regard the sector is gearing towards recovering degraded lands through afforestation/reforestation programme, typha grass clearance and flood and erosion control, while in the area of child and maternal mortality the sector is reducing the incidence by adopting proper environmental sanitation in the state. Furthermore, efforts are being intensified to promote investment opportunities through the harnessing of available solar energy sources, enhancing the production of gum Arabic, Jatropha and resuscitation of Baturiya game reserve.

In developing the 2023 – 2025 MTSS Rollover document, the sector identified 15 programmes that were prioritized using a rational basis for scoring and assessment. The scoring criterion was based on attainment of CDF II objectives.

Indicative resource envelope projected total amount of N637,151,000.00 was shared among the 15 identified programmes spanning a period of 3 fiscal years. To finalize the process, the Ministry and its Agencies organized a three-day workshop internally to digest the entire process and work on the previous MTSS templates in its possession. This was followed by the write-up of the 2023 – 2025 draft sector MTSS document by the entire sector planning team.

Furthermore, a cumulative release of N387,289,300.00 or 10.% was achieved from January - August 2021 out of the total capital budget requirement of N1,750,000,000.00 for the sector. All the projects were funded solely by Jigawa State Government.

The total capital budget requirements for 2023 – 2025 are as follows:-

2023 637,151,000.00

2024 749,909,600.00

2025 880,252,000.00

Chapter One: Introduction

1.1 Objectives of the MTSS Document

The Medium Term Sector Strategy (MTSS) has provided a link between annual budgets and high level policy documents in the sector. It was conducted to update various aspects of the medium term planning in the light of changes and to review the ongoing budget commitment such as projects in the current year's budget, projects proposals and their costs, and propose a new set of projects and costs for the following year's budget.

1.2 Summary of the Process used for the MTSS Development

The Sector Planning Team was convened for the purpose of developing the 2023 – 2025 MTSS documents under the chairmanship of the Permanent Secretary with members comprising stakeholders within and outside the sector which was preceded by MTSS/MTEP joint strategy session that was coordinated by BEPD. The commitment and active participation of the Permanent Secretary, Directors and SDOs/CSO's have demonstrated the political will and significance of the Environment Sector MTSS to Jigawa State Government. Capacity building programmes were organized for the SPT/SDOs and CSO's by DFID - PERL/ARC, Budget & Economic Planning Directorate in conjunction with the Ministry at different times to acquaint members of the SPT&SDOs with better understanding of the MTSS process. The weaknesses experienced while developing MTSS Rollover (revised) document include the following:

1. Limited participation of CSOs.
2. Time allowed to prepare the MTSS documents was very short.
3. Weak inter-sectoral collaboration.

1.3 Summary of the sector's Programmes, Outcomes and Related Expenditures

Table 1: Programmes, Expected Outcomes and Proposed Expenditures

Programme	Expected Outcome	Proposed Expenditure		
		2023	2024	2025
1.1 Flood and erosion control	Minimize occurrence of storm water flooding and land degradation	350,000,000.00	400,000,000.00	450,352,000.00
1.2 Dutse Erosion Control	Minimize the menace of gully erosion	115,000,000.00	140,000,000.00	170,000,000.00
1.3 Nature conservation programme (Game Reserve Development)	Reduce the rate of encroachment in the game reserve. Eco-tourism enhance	3,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	7,000,000.00
1.4 Natural lake conservation	Improved water flow downstream of the water channels	30,651,000.00	35,000,000.00	40,000,000.00
2.1 Forest nurseries development and seedlings production.	Increase access to seedlings	40,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	12,000,000.00
2.2 Forest Shelterbelt and Natural Forest reserves Development	Increase government forest estates	8,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	12,000,000.00
2.3 Forest Extension and Mass Mobilization (TPC)	Increase government forest estates	3,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	7,000,000.00
2.4 Development of Industrial crops trees Gum Arabic and Jatropa.	Increase no. of industrial tree crops farmers	8,000,000.00	9,000,000.00	11,000,000.00
2.4 Development of Alternative energy sources (Solar and Biomass)	Reduced fire wood consumption. Improved access to solar energy.	23,000,000.00	27,000,000.00	40,000,000.00
3.1 Environmental health and Sanitation Services	Enhance proper waste disposal	29,000,000.00	35,000,000.00	40,000,000.00
3.2 Pollution control	Improve environmental quality and standard of living	7,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	15,000,000.00
3.3 Flood and Erosion Control Project Maintenance	Uninterrupted flow of water in the drainages	10,000,000.00	15,000,000.00	20,000,000.00
4.1 Environmental Research and Data Base Development	Access to environmental data	7,000,000.00	7,909,000.00	10,000,000.00
4.2 Second Forestry project structures and facilities	Enhanced service delivery	3,500,000.00	6,000,000.00	8,000,000.00
4.3 World Bank supported Nigerian Erosion & Watershed Management Project (NEWMAP)		0	0	0
Total Cost		637,151,000.00	749,909,600.00	880,352,000.00

Indicative Budget Ceiling		0	0	0
Indicative Budget Ceiling – Total Cost		637,151,000.00	749,909,600.00	880,352,000.00

1.4 Outline of the Structure of the Document

This MTSS report is in five chapters as follows:

Chapter One: is introduction. It summarizes the key objectives of the MTSS document; the process used for the development of the MTSS; and the sector's programmes, expected outcomes and related expenditures. The chapter ends with an outline of the structure of the MTSS document.

Chapter Two: is brief introduction of the state, which entailed the summary of the state geography, climate and population dynamics; highlights on the overview of the sector institutional structure, current situation, summary of the review of the policies, statement of the sector mission, vision and core value.

Chapter Three: Deal with outline major strategic challenges, resource constraints, projects prioritization it involved recurrent and capital expenditure existing and projection, cross-cutting issues, justification for the strategic chosen and responsibilities and operation plan.

Chapter Four: Centered on processes used to make expenditure projections with justifications.

Chapter Five: Described the need for annual sector performance review and contributing and attributing factors for achieved set target with recommendation and suggestion.

Chapter Two: The Sector and Policy in the State

2.1 A Brief Introduction of the State

Geography

The State lies between latitudes 11.00°N to 13.00°N and longitudes 8.00°E to 10.15°E. It is bordered by Kano and Katsina States to the west, Bauchi State to the east and Yobe State to the northeast. To the north, Jigawa State shares an international border with the Republic of Niger.

The State has a total landmass of 22,410 square kilometres.¹ A large proportion of this is certified to be arable. Ground survey data from the Jigawa State Agricultural and Rural Development Authority (JARDA) indicated that Jigawa State has a total Fadama (wetlands) land size of 3,433.79 km (one of the highest in the country).² The land in the north-eastern fringes of the state, particularly Birniwa, Mallam Madori, Kaugama, Sule Tankarkar, Yankwashi, Maigatari and Babura Local Government Areas, have characteristics of the arid region and is under the threat of desertification. The topography of the State is characterized by undulating land, with sand dunes (Jigayi – *Singular*: Jigawa - from which the State derived its name) of various sizes spanning several kilometres in some parts of the State. The southern part of state comprises of the Basement Complex while the northeast is made up of sedimentary rocks of the Chad Formation.

Climate

Jigawa State has a tropical climate characterized by two main seasons – the rainy season brought by the humid south westerly breezes from far away Atlantic coast of West Africa (from May to September), and the “Harmattan” season of dry, dusty north easterly winds of the Sahara desert (from November to April).

Annual rainfall is estimated to be between 600mm to 1,000mm with an average of about 650mm over the last few years. Rainfall in the state normally lasts an average of five months (May to September, although in the last several years rainfall was also recorded in October). The relatively short rainy season necessitates subsistence form of farming for the majority of the people. There are, however, huge potentials for irrigation through the rivers and tributaries of Hadejia and Jama’are.

The main rivers in Jigawa State are Hadejia, Kafin Hausa and Iggi with a number of tributaries feeding extensive marshlands in north eastern part of the State. The Hadejia and Kafin Hausa Rivers traverse the State from west to east through the Hadejia-Nguru wetlands and empties into the Lake Chad Basin. There is abundance of sunshine in the State as the sun shines all year

¹ Office of the State Surveyor General, Dutse

² JARDA,

round for an average of 8.5 hours daily with average insulation of about 5.24 kW/m² per day. This makes solar energy a very viable alternative in the development of renewable energy in the state.

In terms of vegetation cover, most parts of the State lie within the Sudan Savannah with elements of Guinea Savannah in the southern part. Total forest cover in the State is 5.5% very much below national average of 14.8%.³ Due to both natural and human factors, forest cover is rapidly being depleted, making the northern part of the State highly vulnerable to desert encroachment. As already noted above, the State has vast fertile arable land to which almost all tropical crops could adapt, thus constituting one of its highly prized natural resources. The Sudan Savannah vegetation zone is also made up of vast grazing lands suitable for livestock production.

Population Dynamic

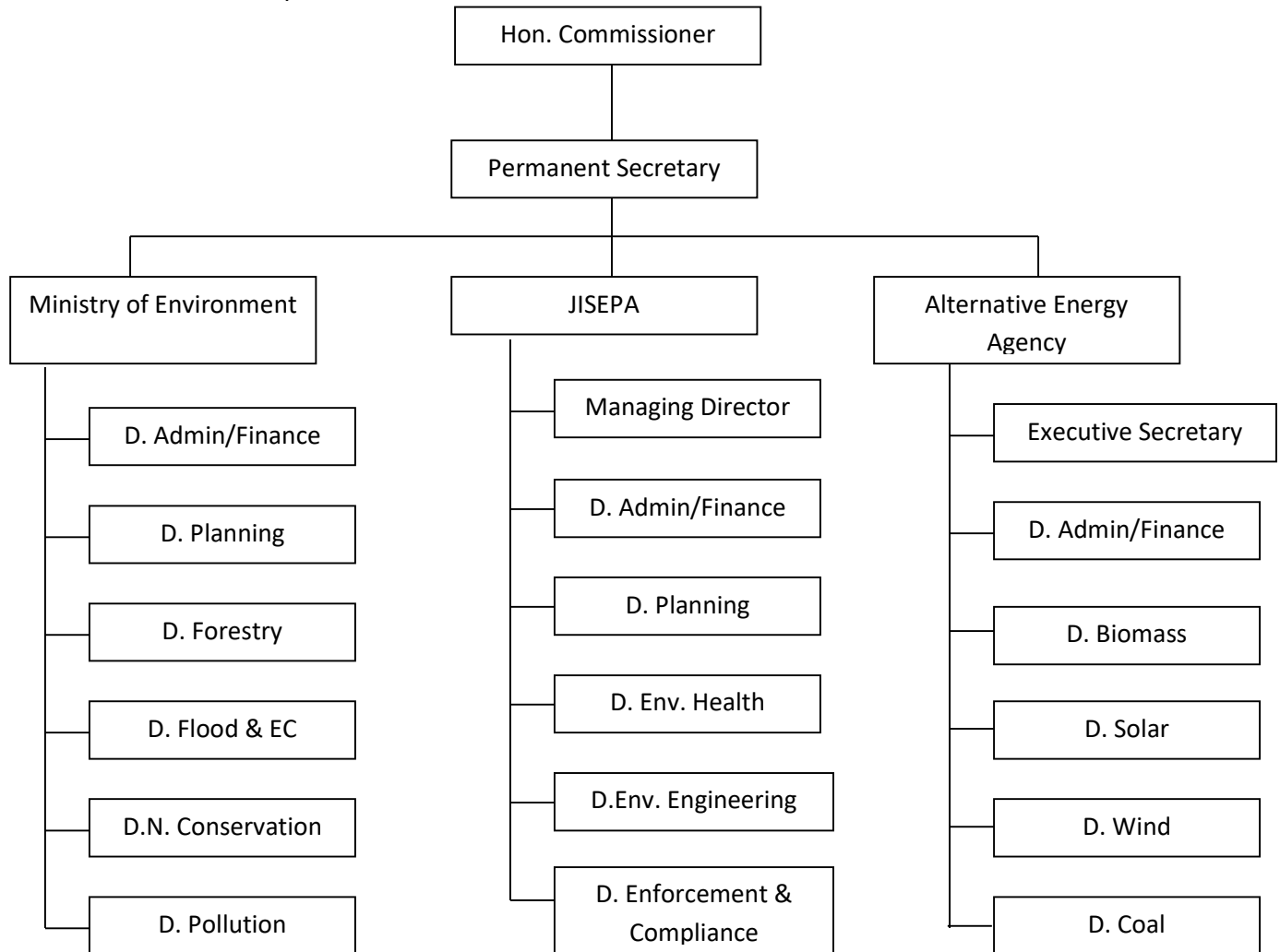
The population of the state, based on the 2006 Population Census,⁴ is 4,361,002 of which 50.4% (2,198,076) are males and 49.6% (2,162,926) females. 85% of the population of the state lives in the rural areas. Population density is estimated to be 178 persons per sq km. This is above the average national population density of 139 persons per sq km as at 2006 and it has become a source of pressure on natural resources in the state due to high demands for agricultural lands, over exploitation of natural forests for fuel wood requirements and continued growth of urban areas which is a major factor in the increase in the desertification and incidences of flood and erosion and liquid, solid waste management in the state.

³ United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) 2003 Human Development Report

⁴ Federal Republic of Nigeria Gazette No. 2, Volume 96 of February, 2009

2.2 Overview of the Sector's Institutional Structure

The current structure is adequate to deliver the mandates and outcomes of the sector as it contains all the needed departments, units and agencies. However, the reporting level of the various units is not right because there are serious challenges due to shortage of both skilled and unskilled manpower.



2.3 The Current Situation in the Sector

The sector was created as a result of numerous environmental challenges prevailing in the State which include desertification, land degradation, drought (DLDD) and waste management. As a matter of fact Jigawa State is among the frontline desert states in Nigeria as per table 2.1:

State	Geographical Region	Land Area		Population		Rate of Desertification
		Km ²	% of Nigeria	Number	Density/km ²	
Sokoto	North West	27,825	3.06	3,702,676	133	Severe
Zamfara	North West	37,931	4.17	3,278,873	86	Severe
Katsina	North West	23,561	2.59	5,801,584	246	Severe
Jigawa	North West	23,287	2.56	4,361,002	187	Severe
Kano	North West	20,280	2.23	9,401,286	464	Moderate
Kebbi	North West	36,985	4.06	3,256,541	88	Severe
Kaduna	North West	42,481	4.67	6,113,503	144	Moderate
Borno	North East	72,609	7.98	4,171,104	57	Severe
Yobe	North East	46,609	5.12	2,321,339	50	Severe
Bauchi	North East	41,119	4.52	4,653,066	113	Moderate
Gombe	North East	17,100	1.88	2,365,040	138	Moderate
Adamawa	North East	38,700	4.25	3,178,950	82	Moderate
Taraba	North East	56,282	6.19	2,294,800	41	Moderate
Niger	North Central	68,925	7.58	3,954,772	57	Moderate
Plateau	North Central	27,147	2.98	3,206,531	118	Moderate
Total		580,841	63.83	62,061,067	107	

Table 2.1: Desertification frontline states of Nigeria

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, 2010; National Population Commission, 2006.

*Moderate: 26 to 50% of plant community consists of climax species, or 25 to 75% of original topsoil lost, or soil salinity has reduced crop yields 10 to 50%.

*Severe: 10 to 25% of plant community consists of climax species, or erosion has removed all or practically all of the topsoil, or salinity controllable by drainage and leaching has reduced crop yield by more than 50%.

About 45% percent of the country's forest ecosystem has been lost through human activities⁵. Data from a 2008 environmental study of Jigawa State by Woodhill, indicated that forest cover in the State declined from 3,482km² in 1976 to 1,504km² in 2006 a loss of 1978Km² or 56% in 30 years⁶. However, as reported in the 2013 Outcome Key Performance Indicators report, recent interventions have begun to show appreciable progress in terms of forest cover in

⁵ Combating land degradation and desertification, Emmanuel Oladipo 2014

⁶ Study on report desertification typha grass and gully erosion in Jigawa State by Woodhill Engineering Nig. Ltd. 2008

Jigawa State - from less than 1,120.5km² in 2010 to 1,346km² in 2014⁷ to 1,757.1km² in 2018. Even though the threat of desertification cuts across the entire state, it tends to be more severe in Local Governments situated along the north-eastern fringes including Birniwa, Babura, Maigatari, and Sule Tankarkar. In addition to the threat of desert encroachment, there is also the challenge of gully erosion, aquatic invasive weeds, loss of biodiversity, burrow pits and perennial flooding. Furthermore, the Woodhill studies have shown that in 2006, 1,600 km² of the total land areas in the State has been scoured by gully, erosion⁸. With constant intervention of the Agencies concerned, this has been reduced to 1,305 km² in 2018. Biodiversity loss is evident in Baturiya Game Reserve, Gurmina, Iggi, and Farin Dutse Forest Reserves where numerous species of fauna and flora are under threat of extinction. The effects of these problems have been minimized with proper government intervention to slow or halt the trend. The annual performance evaluation report has shown that from 2008 to 2014, 550,000 indigenous tree seedlings were raised and planted at some selected degraded forest reserves, 170km² of Baturiya game reserve has been re-demarcated, while more efforts are geared towards ensuring security of the reserves through continuous patrols. Other environmental challenges facing the state include community orientation towards matters of public health and environmental sanitation.

Whereas, air pollution is not yet a menace, improper solid waste disposal and indiscriminate use of polythene bags in some urban settlements has resulted in drains being blocked by polythene bags and other households refuse while inadequate modern sanitary facilities pose threat to environmental hygiene. These challenges have been met with proper government response to improve the trend. Available data has shown that from 2007 – 2014, 828 VIP conveniences were provided in public institutions and other locations including schools, health facilities, markets and motor parks. In 2013 alone, 700 (70 x 10) compartments of public convenience each with solar-powered water scheme were constructed in 27 LGA; 58,323 tons of waste were collected disposed ; 1,000 malaria vector breeding sites were managed; 289 trained environmental health officers were employed; and sanitation tools and equipment were purchased.⁹ However, the momentum needs to be sustained to effectively deal with these challenges of environmental health in order to achieve the set targets.

Similarly in 2015 51,000hh were using environment-friendly cooking device while in 2018 increased to 53,000hh; 0.45mw of solar electricity were generated through solar villages electrification project by 2015 and in 2018 was 2.05mw

⁷ Environment sector performance review report 2014

⁸ Study on report desertification typha grass and gully erosion in Jigawa State by Woodhill Engineering Nig. Ltd. 2008

⁹ Jigawa State Environmental Sanitation committee report 2013, Ministry of Rural Infrastructure & community development and Environment sector performance review report 2014

2.4 Summary of the review of sector policies

The Environment sector has reviewed the following high level policy documents

1. CDF II
2. SDG
3. Nigerian Economic Recovery & Growth Plan
4. Annual Sector Performance Report (ASPR)
5. National Renewable Energy Master Plan

The sector main policy thrusts is to ensure sustainable environmental conservation for the wellbeing of the people of Jigawa State which is consistent with the key policy objective of the CDF II, which is to ensure that the environmental exploitation for economic development regenerates and protect the environment for present and future generations. It is also consistent with SDG goal 11, 13, 14, 15 and ERG Plan on Environmental Sustainability (Policy Objectives) bullet 1,2,4,5 and 6.

The mandate of Jigawa State Environmental Protection Agency (JISEPA) is to ensure clean and healthy environment for socio-economic development of the State which is consistent with the key policy objective of the CDF II which is to ensure qualitative and healthy environment and promote an efficient integrated waste management scheme. It is also consistent with SDG goal 12.

The mandate of Alternative Energy Fund is to harness and exploit the available renewable energy sources for environmental sustainability which is consistent with key policy objective of CDF II conserving, Protecting and Enhancing the environment, the ecosystem and ecological processes. It is also consistent with SDG goal 13.

The MTSS is a medium term strategy plan that contains proposed activities that will help deliver state long term development agenda as captured in the CDF II. The strategy has been developed following an assessment of sector performance up to and as documented in the annual performance report that was produced in 2018. The strategies adopted are those that would continue from the previous period as it had proved successful towards the achievement of the sector overall goals and objectives.

In addition, alternative strategies are proposed in this MTSS to replace those strategies that were less successful. This 2023-2025 MTSS will be subjected to an annual performance review with the outcomes of such an assessment used to inform the revision of the MTSS for the 2023-2025 period.

2.5 Statement of the Sector's Mission, Vision and Core Values

- Vision: To develop the State in complete harmony with sustainable environmental conservation;
- Mission: Ensure environmental protection, natural resources conservation, clean and healthy environment and sustainable development;
- Core value; Professionalism, commitment and Teamwork

2.6 The Sector's Objectives and Programmes for the MTSS Period

Table 2: Summary of State Level Goals, Sector Level Objectives, Programmes and Outcomes

State Level Goal	Sector Level Objective	Programme	Outcome
Security of lives and properties	To ensure qualitative and healthy environment	Flood and erosion control	Minimize occurrence of storm water, river flooding and land degradation
		Dutse Erosion Control	Minimize the menace of gully erosion
		Nature conservation programme (Game Reserve Development)	Reduce the rate of encroachment in the Baturia wetland game reserve and enhance eco-tourism.
		Natural lake conservation	Improve water flow downstream of the Hadejia river channel and minimize unwanted flooding
	To conserve, protect and enhance the environment, the ecosystem and ecological processes	Forest nurseries development and seedlings production.	Increase access to seedlings for planting by the general public.
		Forest Shelterbelt and Natural Forest reserves Development	Increase Government forest estates.
		Development of Industrial crops trees Gum Arabic and Jatropha.	Increase number of industrial tree crop farmers.
		Development of Alternative energy sources (Solar and Biomass)	Reduce fire wood consumption and improve access to clean energy.
	To promote an efficient integrated waste management scheme.	Environmental health and Sanitation Services	Enhance proper waste disposal and self employment.
		Pollution control	Enhance liquid, gaseous and e-waste management.
		Flood and Erosion Control Project Maintenance	Enhance uninterrupted flow of water in township drainage systems.
Strong governance reform to deepen transparency, accountability, effectiveness of public institutions and improved public service delivery.	To strengthen institutional reforms for effective environmental management	Environmental Research and Data Base Development	Enhance access to environmental data.
		Second Forestry project structures and facilities	Enhance service delivery
		World Bank supported Nigerian Erosion & Watershed Management Project (NEWMAP)	Improve environmental services delivery.

Summarize in Table 3 the objectives, programmes and outcomes deliverables of your sector over the MTSS period (2023 – 2025). These should include Key Performance Indicators (KPIs), baseline and realistic targets of the outcomes. Add rows to the table as necessary!

Table 3: Objectives, Programmes and Outcome Deliverables

Sector Objectives	Programme	Outcome Deliverable	KPI	Baseline (e.g. Value of the Outcome in 2018)	Target		
					2023	2024	2025
To ensure qualitative and healthy environment	Flood and erosion control	Minimize occurrence of storm water, river flooding and land degradation	No. of kms of drainages, culverts constructed and no. of eroded land reclaimed	10 km of drainages and 100 m2 reclaimed eroded land.	6km of drainages and reclamation of 12m2 of eroded land	12km of drainages and reclamation of 20m2 of eroded land	20km of drainages and reclamation of 100m2 of eroded land
	Dutse Erosion Control	Minimize the menace of gully erosion	No. of kms of drainages, culverts constructed and no. of eroded land reclaimed	25km of drainages and 400m2 reclaimed eroded land	10km of drainages, reclamation of 50m2 of eroded land and 3 kms of river embankment constructed.	25km of drainages, reclamation of 60m2 of eroded land and 3 kms of river embankment constructed	30km of drainages, reclamation of 70m2 of eroded land and 3 kms of river embankment constructed.
	Nature conservation programme (Game Reserve Development)	Reduce the rate of encroachment in the Baturia wetland game reserve and enhance eco-tourism.	No. of sqkms of Game Reserve potentials enhanced. no. of tourists	35 kms2	Maintenance of 2 no. amphibious excavators, 10 kms of river channels cleared, 1000 metres of broken river channels dyked and 15 self help communities organizations supported.	Maintenance of 2 no. amphibious excavators, 50 kms of river channels cleared and 50 metres of broken river channels dyked.	Maintenance of 2 no. amphibious excavators, 50 kms of river channels cleared and 50 metres of broken river channels dyked.
	Natural lake conservation	Improve water flow downstream of the Hadejia river channel and minimize unwanted flooding	No. of kms of blocked river channels cleared and no. of flood land reduce	35 km2 of Baturiya Game Reserve re-beaconed	3 Viewing Mount and 2 Gates constructed	4 Computer Laptop & 2 Cameras) purchased and 2 Viewing Mount and 2	50 Buoyancy adult life jacket, 2 Viewing Mount constructed, 12 hectares of Baturiya Game Reserve enriched

						Gates constructed	with plants and 5 empty drums purchased.
To conserve, protect and enhance the environment, the ecosystem and ecological processes	Forest nurseries development and seedlings production.	Increase access to seedlings for planting by the general public.	No. of Seedlings distributed to individual, institutions CBOs and NGOs. Etc.	7.5 seedling raised and 1 nursery upgraded	2.5 seedling to be raised and 2 nurseries to be upgraded	2.5 seedling raised and 1 nursery upgraded	2.5 seedling to be raised and 1 nursery to be upgraded
	Forest Shelterbelt and Natural Forest reserves Development	Increase Government forest estates.	No of hectares of tree seedlings planted by government	10 kms of shelterbelts	5 kms of new shelterbelts.	5 kms of new shelterbelts, Maintenance of 10 kms of existing shelterbelts, Enrichment of planting of 10 hectares of degraded forest reserves, Resurveying of 2 forest reserves and Support to NAGGW project.	5 kms of new shelterbelts, Maintenance of 15 kms of existing shelterbelts, Enrichment of planting of 8 hectares of degraded forest reserves and Support to NAGGW project.
	Forest Extension and Mass Mobilization Programme (Tree Planting Campaign)		no. of hectares of trees seedling planted by State, Emirate TPC, individuals, CBOs and institutions	10 hectares	Establishment of 15 hectares of forest plantations	Establishment of 17 hectares of forest plantations	Establishment of 20 hectares of forest plantations
	Development of Industrial crops trees Gum Arabic and Jatropa.	Increase number of industrial tree crop farmers.	No of farmers involve in industrial crops farmers	15 hectares of Jatropa and Gum Arabic Plantation	Establishment of 50 hectares of industrial crops plantations	Maintenance of the 100 hectares of existing Jatropa and Gum Arabic plantations and Establishment	Maintenance of the 100 hectares of existing Jatropa and Gum Arabic plantations and Establishment of 10 hectares of new Sheabutter

						of 10 hectares of new Sheabutter plantation.	plantation.
	Development of Alternative energy sources (Solar and Biomass)	Reduce fire wood consumption and improve access to clean energy.	Units of improved wood stoves fabricated and distributed. No. of kv solar electrify generated	35,000 units of improved wood economy stoves fabricated and 10 solar villages electricity maintained	3,500 units of improved wood economy stoves fabricated, 12 Tsangaya solar light installed and 10 solar villages electricity maintained	6,500 units of improved wood economy stoves fabricated, 40 Tsangaya solar light installed and 20 solar villages electricity maintained	6,500 units of improved wood economy stoves fabricated, 40 Tsangaya solar light installed and 35 solar villages electricity maintained
To promote an efficient integrated waste management scheme.	Environmental health and Sanitation Services	Enhance proper waste disposal and self employment.	No. of final dumping site created and managed. Tonnage of waste collected	1300 tones of solid waste collected and disposed	1000 tones of solid waste collected and disposed.	2,100 tones of solid waste collected and disposed.	2,100 tones of solid waste collected and disposed.
	Pollution control	Enhance liquid, gaseous and e-waste management.	Tonnage of liquid and E- waste evacuated	1000 tones of liquid waste and e-waste evacuated	5 Advocacy visit to Traditional rulers and stakeholders conducted.	4 motorcycles, 5 fogging machines, 100 Live nap sack sprayers, 150 K.O trine insecticide (carton) purchased.	29 Advocacy visit to Traditional rulers and stakeholders conducted and 100 Live nap sack sprayers, 150 K.O trine insecticide (carton) purchased
	Flood and Erosion Control Project Maintenance	Enhance uninterrupted flow of water in township drainage systems.	No. of km of existing drainage systems evacuated and maintained	110 kms of existing drainages evacuated and disposed by self-help groups	70 kms of existing drainages evacuated and disposed by self-help groups	150 kms of existing drainages evacuated and disposed by self-help groups	155 kms of existing drainages evacuated and disposed by self-help groups
To strengthen institutional reforms for effective environmental	Environmental Research and Data Base Development	Enhance access to environmental data.	No. of available environmental data assessed	5 documents	Conducting NCE/MTSS meetings and Procurement of	Procurement of IT equipments Tab-let computer,	Review of state environment policy and Development of 2023-2025 MTSS and

management					ICT Gadgets	digital camera 5 no. laptop computer	Annual Sector Performance Review .
	Second Forestry project structures and facilities	Enhance service delivery	No. of dilapidated buildings renovated	2 building	1 dilapidated building rehabilitated	1 dilapidated building rehabilitated	1 dilapidated building rehabilitated
	World Bank supported Nigerian Erosion & Watershed Management Project (NEWMAP)	Improve environmental services delivery.		letter of interest submitted to relevant organizations	Nil	Nil	Nil

Chapter Three: The Development of Sector Strategy

3.1 Outline Major Strategic Challenges

The major challenges considered include projects like flood and erosion control which in the medium-term budget need adjustment to accommodate more identified challenges. Accordingly, the medium-term budget of renewable energy projects should be revisited as the global world is changing from black economy to green economy.

Concerted efforts are being made to source development partners through our expression of interest to participate in the Agro-Climatic Resilience in Semi Arid Landscapes (ACRESAL), Department of Climate Change on Green Bond Initiative, Carbon Credit Fund and Global Environment Facility (GEF) Registration.

Recruitment of both skilled and unskilled manpower should be prioritized while capacity building both in house and conventional training and succession plan should be enhanced in the sector. The M&E unit should be strengthened with the capacity for data collection

3.2 Resource Constraints

Table 4: Summary of 2021 Budget Data

Item	Approved Budget (N'000) in 2021	Amount Released (N'000) in 2021	Actual Expenditure (N'000) in 2021	Amount Released as % of Approved	Actual Expenditure as % of Releases
Personnel	504,521,000	409,232,159.00	409,232,159.00	81%	81%
Overhead	50,200,000.00	43,050,000.00	43,050,000.00	86%	86%
Capital	1,790,000,000.	415,279,400.17	415,279,400.17	23%	23%
Total					

Table 5: Summary of 2022 Budget Data (Up to August)

Item	Approved Budget (N'000) in 2022	Amount Released (N'000) in 2022 (Up to August)	Actual Expenditure (N'000) in 2022 (Up to August)	Amount Released as % of Approved	Actual Expenditure as % of Releases
Overhead	50,200,000.00	28,034,400.00	28,034,400.00	55.85%	55.85%
Personnel	509,860,000.00	297,407,950.79	297,407,950.79	58.33%	58.33%
Capital	6,060,000,000.00	780,166,550.75	780,166,550.75	12.87%	12.87%

Total	6,620,060,000.00	1,105,608,901.54	1,105,608,901.54	16.70%	16.70%
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In 2021 the amount appropriated for the sector was N2,344,723,000.00, the personnel cost was 504,521,000 while overhead cost was N50,200,000.00. The actual release for the personnel was N409,232,159.00 equivalent to 81% while the overhead cost released was N43,050,000.00 equivalent to 86%. Similarly, capital appropriation for the sector was N1,790,000,000 and total release was N415,279,400.17 which scored 23% respectively.

In 2022 the sum of 6,620,060,000.00 was appropriated, the personnel cost was 509,860,000.00 for the sector, while 297,407,950.79 was released equivalent to 58.33%. Within the period under review the sum of 50,200,000.00 was appropriated for the sector as overhead cost and 28,034,400.00 equivalents to 55.85% has been released. Furthermore, the sector capital appropriation was 6,060,000,000.00 and the total amount released was 780,166,550.75 or 12.87%. Accordingly, the approved recurrent expenditure of 560,060,000.00 was 8.46% of the total budget, while the approved capital expenditure of 6,060,000,000.00 was 91.54% of the total amount budgeted.

3.3 Projects Prioritisation

The projects were identified and aligned with the State high level policy objectives, points were awarded to projects based on their contribution to the State Development Plan Goals and their ability to give value for money. The results would be used to guide allocation of funds to projects.

Table 6: Summary of Projects Review and Prioritization (Ongoing, Existing & New Projects)

S/N	Project Code	Project Name	Project's Contribution to State Development Plan Goals	Time line	
				Expected Year of Completion	Project Commencement Year
			Ensuring strong synergy between Jigawa State's development policy & strategy and the national strategic economic policy		
			Promote Youths and women empowerment; social inclusion		
			Strengthening governance reforms to deepen transparency,		
			Guaranteeing adequate security of lives and property; ensuring improved and responsive public service delivery; and promoting		
			Diversification and expansion of the State's revenue base; reform		
			Improvement of human resources – education and health services; continuous improvement in the Human Development Index (HDI)		
			Maintenance and expansion of infrastructures.		
			Promotion of rapid growth of the real sectors: agriculture and Micro, Small and Medium Scale Enterprises (MSMEs); igniting the		
			Improvement in the business environment and investment climate by building an investor-friendly climate; stimulating investments		
1					
2					
3					
4					

3.4 Personnel and Overhead Costs: Existing and Projections

The justification for 2023 – 2025 projections were based on the fact that, a new National Minimum wage scheme would take effect within the 2022 fiscal year and is envisaged to cater for all the running costs of the sector.

Table 7: Personnel and Overhead Costs: Existing and Projected

Expenditure Head	2022 (N'000)		Projections (N'000)		
	Approved	Actual (By August)	2023	2024	2025
Personnel Cost	509,860,000.00	297,407,950.79	499,859,000	588,276,700.00	690,604,000.00
Overhead Cost	50,200,000.00	28,034,400.00	49,990,000.00	58,813,700.00	69,044,000.00
Total Cost (N)	560,060,000.00	325,442,350.8	549,849,000.00	647,090.400.00	759,648,000.00

3.5 Contributions from our Partners

The sector is solely funded by the State Government.

Table 8: Grants and Donor Funding

Source / Description of Grant	Amount Expected (N'000)			Counterpart Funding Requirements (N'000)		
	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
Nil	0	0	0	0	0	0

3.6 Cross-Cutting Issues

The sector has direct or indirect cross-cutting issues with all MDAs. However, the sector has more critical with the following MDAs viz;

Ministry of Water Resources

Ministry of Works and Transport

Ministry of Women Affairs

Ministry for Local Government

Ministry of Land, Housing and Regional Planning etc, for more details on cross-cutting, gender, social inclusion and sustainability refer to annex II attached.

3.7 Outline of Key Strategies

Table 9: Summary of projects' expenditures and output measures (The Long frame)

Outcome	Project Title	Proposed Expenditure (N'000)			Output	Output KPI	Base Line (e.g. Output Value in 2018)	Output Target			MDA Responsible
		2023	2024	2025				2022	2023	2024	
Reduced environmental degradation and pollution	Flood and erosion control	350,000,000	400,000,000	450,352,000	10kms of line drains/35 of culverts to be constructed and 370m2 of eroded area to be reclaimed.	No. of kms of drainages, culverts constructed and m2 of eroded land reclaimed.	10 km of drainages and 100 m2 reclaimed eroded land.	6km of drainages and reclamation of 12m2 of eroded land	12km of drainages and reclamation of 20m2 of eroded land	20km of drainages and reclamation of 100m2 of eroded land	Environment
	Dutse Erosion Control	115,000,000.00	140,000,000	170,000,000	35.5kms of line drains/200 of culverts to be constructed, 100m2 of eroded area to be reclaimed and 9 kms of river embankment constructed	No. of kms of drainages, culverts constructed and length of river embankment constructed.	25km of drainages and 400m2 reclaimed eroded land	10km of drainages, reclamation of 50m2 of eroded land and 3 kms of river embankment constructed.	25km of drainages, reclamation of 60m2 of eroded land and 3 kms of river embankment constructed	30km of drainages, reclamation of 70m2 of eroded land and 3 kms of river embankment constructed.	Environment
	Nature conservation programme (Game Reserve Development)	3,000,000	5,000,000	7,000,000	60kms of Baturiya Game reserve to be retrieved and restored	No. of km2 of game reserve re-demarcated.	35 kms2	10 kms of river channels cleared, 1000 metres of	50 kms of river channels cleared and 50 metres of broken river	50 kms of river channels cleared and 50 metres of broken river	Environment

Outcome	Project Title	Proposed Expenditure (N'000)			Output	Output KPI	Base Line (e.g. Output Value in 2018)	Output Target			MDA Responsible
		2023	2024	2025				2022	2023	2024	
								broken river channels dyked and 7 affected communities organizations supported.	channels dyked.	channels dyked.	
	Natural lake conservation	30,651,000	35,000,000	40,000,000	no. of kms of blocked river channels cleared.	35 kms2	35 km2 of Baturiya Game Reserve re-beaconed	5 motorcycle s, 30 set of staff uniforms and 30 Binoculars purchased	4 Computer Laptop & 2 Cameras) purchased and 3 Viewing Mount and 2 Gates constructed	50 Bounancy adult life jacket, 2 Viewing Mount constructed, 12 hectares of Baturiya Game Reserve enriched with plants and 5 empty drums purchased.	Environment
	Forest nurseries development and seedlings production.	40,000,000	45,000,000	50,000,000	7.5 million seedlings to be raised. 2 nurseries to be upgraded	no. of seedlings produced and no. of nurseries	7.5 seedling raised and 1 nursery upgraded	2.5 seedling to be raised and 2 nurseries to be	2.5 seedling raised and 1 nursery upgraded	2.5 seedling to be raised and 1 nursery to be upgraded	Environment

Outcome	Project Title	Proposed Expenditure (N'000)			Output	Output KPI	Base Line (e.g. Output Value in 2018)	Output Target			MDA Responsible
		2023	2024	2025				2022	2023	2024	
						upgraded.		upgraded			
	Forest Shelterbelt and Natural Forest reserves Development	8,000,000	10,000,000	12,000,000	30kms of trees seedlings to be planted.	no. of hectares of trees planted by Government and hectares of degraded forest reserve enriched.	10 kms of shelterbelts	5 kms of new shelterbelts.	5 kms of new shelterbelts, Maintenance of 10 kms of existing shelterbelts, Enrichment of planting of 10 hectares of degraded forest reserves, Resurveying of 2 forest reserves and Support to NAGGW project.	5 kms of new shelterbelts, Maintenance of 15 kms of existing shelterbelts, Enrichment of planting of 8 hectares of degraded forest reserves and Support to NAGGW project.	Environment
	Forest Extension and Mass Mobilization Programme (Tree Planting Campaign)	3,000,000	5,000,000	7,000,000	42 hectares of trees seedlings to be planted.	no. of hectares of trees seedling planted by State, Emirate TPC, individuals, CBOs and institutions	10 hectares	Establishment of 15 hectares of forest plantations	Establishment of 17 hectares of forest plantations	Establishment of 20 hectares of forest plantations	Environment

Outcome	Project Title	Proposed Expenditure (N'000)			Output	Output KPI	Base Line (e.g. Output Value in 2018)	Output Target			MDA Responsible
		2023	2024	2025				2022	2023	2024	
						.					
	Development of Industrial crops trees Gum Arabic and Jatropha.	8,000,000	9,000,000	11,000,000	30 hectares of industrial trees crops to be established and 2 training to be conducted.	hectares of Gum Arabic and Jatropha established by Government and farmers	15 hectares of Jatropha and Gum Arabic Plantation	Nil	Maintenance of the 100 hectares of existing Jatropha and Gum Arabic plantations and Establishment of 10 hectares of new Sheabutter plantation.	Maintenance of the 100 hectares of existing Jatropha and Gum Arabic plantations and Establishment of 10 hectares of new Sheabutter plantation.	Environment
	Pollution control	7,000,000	10,000,000	15,000,000	750 tons of liquid and e-waste to be collected and safety disposed.	tonnes of liquids and e-waste collected and managed.	1000 tones of liquid waste and e-waste evacuated	1 gully emptier lorry repaired and 5 Advocacy visit to Traditional rulers and stakeholders conducted.	4 motorcycles, 5 fogging machines, 100 Live nap sack sprayers, 150 K.O trine insecticide (carton) purchased.	29 Advocacy visit to Traditional rulers and stakeholders conducted and 100 Live nap sack sprayers, 150 K.O trine insecticide (carton) purchased	Environment
	Flood and Erosion Control Project	10,000,000	15,000,000	20,000,000	300km of existing	no. of existing	110 kms of existing	70 kms of existing	150 kms of existing	155 kms of existing	JISEPA

Outcome	Project Title	Proposed Expenditure (N'000)			Output	Output KPI	Base Line (e.g. Output Value in 2018)	Output Target			MDA Responsible
		2023	2024	2025				2022	2023	2024	
	Maintenance				drainages systems to be maintained.	drainages systems evacuated and maintained .	drainages evacuated and disposed by self-help groups	drainages evacuated and disposed by self-help groups	drainages evacuated and disposed by self-help groups	drainages evacuated and disposed by self-help groups	
	World Bank supported Nigerian Erosion & Watershed Management Project (NEWMAP)				State to fully participated in NEWMAP	officers fully established	letter of interest submitted to relevant organizations	Nil	Nil	Nil	Environment
	Environmental health and Sanitation Services	29,000,000	35,000,000	40,000,000	5 no. dumping site created and managed. 3,000 tonnes of waste to be managed. Conducted 150 spray for diseased vector control.	no. of final dumping sites created. Tonnes of solid waste collected and disposed. No. of outdoor malaria vector sprayed.	1300 tonnes of solid waste collected and disposed	900 tonnes of solid waste collected and disposed.	2100 tonnes of solid waste collected and disposed.	2100 tonnes of solid waste collected and disposed.	JISEPA
Improved aesthetic quality of the state environment by	Development of Alternative energy sources (Solar and Biomass)	23,000,000	27,000,000	40,000,000	17,000 units of improved wood stoves to	units of improved wood	35,000 units of improved wood	3,500 units of improved	6,500 units of improved wood	6,500 units of improved wood	Alternative

Outcome	Project Title	Proposed Expenditure (N'000)			Output	Output KPI	Base Line (e.g. Output Value in 2018)	Output Target			MDA Responsible
		2023	2024	2025				2022	2023	2024	
using alternative energy sources.					be fabricated and distributed. 20 no. solar villages electricity maintained	stoves fabricated and distributed. No. of solar villages electricity maintained .	economy stoves fabricated and 10 solar villages electricity maintained	wood economy stoves fabricated, 12 Tsangaya solar light installed and 10 solar villages electricity maintained	economy stoves fabricated, 40 Tsangaya solar light installed and 20 solar villages electricity maintained	economy stoves fabricated, 40 Tsangaya solar light installed and 35 solar villages electricity maintained	
Enhanced service delivery and data collection	Environmental Research and Data Base Development	7,000,000	7,909,600	10,000,000	Ecological issues, state of environment policy and environment law and by-laws reviewed	no. of document reviewed.	5 documents	Review of ecological status of the state by conducting research on key environmental issues.	Assessment of environmental projects including community efforts on typha grass clearance, Procurement of IT equipments Tab-let computer, digital camera 5 no. laptop computer Review of	Review of state environment policy and Development of 2023-2025 MTSS and Annual Sector Performance Review .	Environment

Outcome	Project Title	Proposed Expenditure (N'000)			Output	Output KPI	Base Line (e.g. Output Value in 2018)	Output Target			MDA Responsible
		2023	2024	2025				2022	2023	2024	
									existing environmental laws and by-laws.		
	Second Forestry project structures and facilities	3,500,000	6,000,000	8,000,000	4 building to be rehabilitated	no. of dilapidated building rehabilitated	2 building	1 dilapidated building rehabilitated	1 dilapidated building rehabilitated	1 dilapidated building rehabilitated	Environment
Total		637,151,000	749,909,600	880,352,000							

3.8 Justification

The strategies used in justifying projects prioritization were mostly aligned to the attainment of the State high level policy targets and obtaining value for money.

3.9 Responsibilities and Operational Plan

The sector is made up of three MDAs headed by the Ministry of Environment with the Jigawa State Environmental Protection Agency (JISEPA) and Alternative Energy Agency as its parastatals. To improve service delivery there is need for synergy between the components of the sector so that unnecessary duplicity and conflict of roles can be avoided while concerted efforts should be made to develop operational plan by revising the existing setup.

Chapter Four: Three Year Expenditure Projections

4.1 The process used to make Expenditure Projections

The costing was guided by strict linkage of projects with the State high level policy objectives, costs were awarded to projects based on their contribution to the attainment of the State Development Plan Goals.

4.2 Outline Expenditure Projections

The data in table 7 deals with recurrent expenditure while table 9 is centered on capital expenditure. The proportion of recurrent expenditure for 2023 – 2025 is centered on a mean value of 46.32% while the capital expenditure for the three years is averagely 53.68%. Therefore, the recurrent versus capital budget proportion of the sector is healthy.

Chapter Five: Monitoring and Evaluation

5.1 Conducting Annual Sector Performance Review

Performance Management in the Sector is promising. Annual Sector Performance Reviews are undertaken to ascertain progress made in achieving set targets. The main targets are those outlined in the Comprehensive Development Framework (CDF). Outcomes from the Performance Review Reports are fed into the preparation of Sector Strategies. Efforts are being made to strengthen Monitoring and Evaluation in the sector. Provisions are made in the MTSS to improve environmental research, data collection and management.

The MTSS is a living document that needs to be revised annually in the light of experience revealed by annual performance reviews. A Results Framework based on the observed performance trend in the sector was developed. Then the baseline values, where it exists, an indicative performance projection against each impact and outcome KPIs was developed. The results would be used to identify contributing and attributing factors of the set targets and make recommendations and suggestions.

5.2 Organizational Arrangements

Below is the summary of the monitoring work plan indicating who will collect data and who will perform the analysis? How will the results be reported? What will the results are used for.

Organisational Arrangements on monitoring work

s/n	Project	Responsibility Agency for data collection	Responsibility Agency for data analysis	Results Report pattern	Uses of the results
1	Forest nurseries development and seedlings production.	Ministry of Environment	Ministry of Environment and State Bureau of Statistics (SBS)	To be conducted annually and report should contained: Introduction, analysis of progress and key performance, financial performance, institutional and organisation capacity development and summary of finding, challenges and recommendation	Decision making and dissemination to relevant agencies.
2	Forest shelterbelt and natural forest reserves development	Ministry of Environment	Ministry of Environment and State Bureau of Statistics (SBS)	To be conducted annually and report should contained: Introduction, analysis of progress and key performance, financial performance, institutional and organisation capacity development and summary of finding, challenges and recommendation	Decision making and dissemination to relevant agencies.
3	Forest extension and mass mobilization	Ministry of Environment	Ministry of Environment and State Bureau of Statistics (SBS)	To be conducted annually and report should contained: Introduction, analysis of progress and key performance, financial performance, institutional and organisation capacity development and summary of finding, challenges and recommendation	Decision making and dissemination to relevant agencies.

4	Development of industrial plantation (Gum Arabic and Jatropha)	Ministry of Environment	Ministry of Environment and State Bureau of Statistics (SBS)	To be conducted annually and report should contained: Introduction, analysis of progress and key performance, financial performance, institutional and organisation capacity development and summary of finding, challenges and recommendation	Decision making and dissemination to relevant agencies.
5	Second forestry project	Ministry of Environment	Ministry of Environment and State Bureau of Statistics (SBS)	To be conducted annually and report should contained: Introduction, analysis of progress and key performance, financial performance, institutional and organisation capacity development and summary of finding, challenges and recommendation	Decision making and dissemination to relevant agencies.
6	Dutse Erosion Control.	Ministry of Environment	Ministry of Environment and State Bureau of Statistics	To be conducted annually and report should contained: Introduction, analysis of progress and key performance, financial performance, institutional and organisation capacity development and summary of finding, challenges and recommendation	Decision making and dissemination to relevant agencies.
7	Flood and Erosion Control.	Ministry of Environment	Ministry of Environment and State Bureau of Statistics (SBS)	To be conducted annually and report should contained: Introduction, analysis of progress and key performance, financial performance, institutional and organisation capacity development and summary of finding, challenges and recommendation	Decision making and dissemination to relevant agencies.

8	Natural conservation lakes	Ministry of Environment	Ministry of Environment and State Bureau of Statistics (SBS)	To be conducted annually and report should contained: Introduction, analysis of progress and key performance, financial performance, institutional and organisation capacity development and summary of finding, challenges and recommendation	Decision making and dissemination to relevant agencies.
9	Nature conservation	Ministry of Environment	Ministry of Environment and State Bureau of Statistics (SBS)	To be conducted annually and report should contained: Introduction, analysis of progress and key performance, financial performance, institutional and organisation capacity development and summary of finding, challenges and recommendation	Decision making and dissemination to relevant agencies.
10	Pollution Control	Ministry of Environment	Ministry of Environment and State Bureau of Statistics (SBS)	To be conducted annually and report should contained: Introduction, analysis of progress and key performance, financial performance, institutional and organisation capacity development and summary of finding, challenges and recommendation	Decision making and dissemination to relevant agencies.
11	Environmental Development, Research and Data Base	Ministry of Environment	Ministry of Environment and State Bureau of Statistics (SBS)	To be conducted annually and report should contained: Introduction, analysis of progress and key performance, financial performance, institutional and organisation capacity development and summary of finding, challenges and recommendation	Decision making and dissemination to relevant agencies.

12	Environmental Health Sanitation services	JISEPA	Ministry of Environment and State Bureau of Statistics (SBS)	To be conducted annually and report should contained: Introduction, analysis of progress and key performance, financial performance, institutional and organisation capacity development and summary of finding, challenges and recommendation	Decision making and dissemination to relevant agencies.
13	Maintenance of existing drainages and culverts	JISEPA	Ministry of Environment and State Bureau of Statistics (SBS)	To be conducted annually and report should contained: Introduction, analysis of progress and key performance, financial performance, institutional and organisation capacity development and summary of finding, challenges and recommendation	Decision making and dissemination to relevant agencies.
14	Development of Alternative / Renewable Energy sources	Alternative Energy, Ministries of Work and Water Resource	Ministry of Environment and State Bureau of Statistics (SBS)	To be conducted annually and report should contained: Introduction, analysis of progress and key performance, financial performance, institutional and organisation capacity development and summary of finding, challenges and recommendation	Decision making and dissemination to relevant agencies.

ANNEX II

CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES AND OTHERS.

<i>S/N</i>	<i>outcome</i>	<i>Cross cutting project</i>	<i>Responsible Sector</i>	<i>supporting sector</i>	<i>inputs required from supporting sector</i>	<i>Gender inclusion what can we do extra for more women to benefit from the outcome</i>	<i>Physically challenge what we do extra to enable the blind and walking impaired to benefit more from the outcome</i>	<i>conflict sensitivity. Youth inclusion what we do extra to make youth benefit</i>	<i>conflict sensitivity. Will this project trigger conflict in another sector or community when completed and put to used? What can we do to prevent it?</i>
1	Improved Forest Cover of the State by km2	Seedlings Production	Environment	Ministries of Education, Health, Local Government, Women Affairs and Works	Collecting and planting at schools, health facilities and road sides respectively	Moringa seedlings would be distributed to Women groups for planting in their residential quarters to improve nutrition in the communities	Conventional tree seedlings would be distributed to physically challenged people to improve their livelihoods	Youths are employed on casual basis in the process of seedling production	No
2.		Nurseries Development	Environment	Ministries of water resources, Women Affairs	Solar water and power supply, Improved economy wood stove	Electrical power would be made more accessible to Women groups for the operation of refrigerators, grinding, sewing and weaving enterprises. Improved economy wood stove to be made available to individuals to ease cooking and reduce carbon emission	Electrical power would be made more accessible to physically challenged people for the operation of refrigerators, grinding, sewing and shoe making enterprises		

3.		Establishment of Shelterbelt and Natural Forest Reserves Development	Environment	Ministry of Lands and Local Government	Detail survey for land compensation, re-surveying of forest reserves, mobilization and protection respectively				
4.		Tree Planting Campaign	Environment	Ministries for Information, Local Government, Education, Agriculture and SSG office	Public enlightenment, provision of site and active participation in the all processes respectively				
5.		Development of Industrial crops (Jatropha and Gum Arabic)	Environment	Invest Jigawa and Commerce.	Sourcing of investor and marketing of the product respectively				
6.		Baturiya Game Reserve Development	Environment	Ministries of Commerce and Local Government.	Development of tourism facilities and facilitation of protection respectively				
7.	Minimized the occurrence of storm water flooding, unwanted river flooding and soil erosion .	Flood and Erosion Control	Environment	Ministries of Agric ,Works, Local Govt; Health ,Water resources, Education and Sema	Emergency response during flooding				
8.		Natural Lake Conservation	Environment	Ministries for Local Government, Water Resources and Works	facilitation and mobilization of the concern communities and provision of heavy equipment for embankment				

9.	Improved waste collection disposal in the State	Environmental Health	JISEPA	Ministries of Health, Water Resources, Education, Information, Local Government and SEMA	Facilitation and mobilization of concerned communities and provision of sanitation, waste collection/disposal machineries and malaria vector control equipments/inputs				
10.	units of improved stoves fabricated and distributed	Development of Alternative Energy solar and Biomass	Alternative Energy Agency	Women affairs,	assist in the distribution exercise				
11.	access to clean energy increased/kw	"	"	Critical, health, water, local govt and land sectors.	Co project implementers in solar projects executions.				