

ENVIRONMENT SECTOR

2025 – 2027 MEDIUM-TERM SECTOR STRATEGY (MTSS)

SEPTEMBER, 2024

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 2024 – 2027 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.

Dr. Nura Ibrahim
Honourable Commissioner
Ministry of Environment
Dutse – Jigawa.

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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 2025 – 2027 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 N.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 2024 – 2027 draft sector MTSS document by the entire sector planning team.

Furthermore, a cumulative release of N2,782,223,794.00 or 63% was achieved from January - August 2024 out of the total capital budget requirement of N4,442,208,000.00 for the sector. All the projects were funded solely by Jigawa State Government.

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

2024 5,379,110.00

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 2025 – 2027 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 House Committee on Environment, Special Advisers to the Governor, 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. 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		
		2025	2026	2027
1.1 Flood and erosion control	Minimize occurrence of storm water flooding and land degradation	2,810,000,000.00		
1.2 Dutse Erosion Control	Minimize the menace of gully erosion	395,000,000.00		
1.3 Nature conservation programme (Game Reserve Development)	Reduce the rate of encroachment in the game reserve. Eco-tourism enhances	155,000,000.00		
1.4 Natural lake conservation	Improved water flow downstream of the water channels	296,100,000.00		
2.1 Forest nurseries development and seedlings production.	Increase access to seedlings	75,000,000.00		
2.2 Forest Shelterbelt and Natural Forest reserves Development	Increase government forest estates	30,000,000.00		
2.3 Forest Extension and Mass Mobilization (TPC)	Increase government forest estates	10,000,000.00		
2.4 Development of Industrial crops trees Gum Arabic and Jatropa.	Increase no. of industrial tree crops farmers	10,000,000.00		
3.1 Environmental health and Sanitation Services	Enhance proper waste disposal	330,000,000.00		
3.2 Pollution control	Improve environmental quality and standard of living	51,000,000.00		
3.3 Flood and Erosion Control Project Maintenance	Uninterrupted flow of water in the drainages	60,000,000.00		
4.1 Environmental Research and Data Base Development	Access to environmental data	29,000,000.00		
4.2 Second Forestry project structures and facilities	Enhanced service delivery	30,000,000.00		
4.3 Agro Climatic Resilience in Semi Arid Landscaping (ACReSAL)		0		
Mitigation and Adaptation of Climate Change		398,000,000.00		
Rural Access to Agricultural Marketing Project (RAAMP)		200,000,000.00		

Beatification of Dutse and Other towns		400,000,000.00		
Environmental Climate Change Action Plan (ECCAP)		100,000,000.00		
Total Cost		5,379,110,000.00		
Indicative Budget Ceiling		0	0	0
Indicative Budget Ceiling – Total Cost		5,379,110,000.00		

1.4 Outline of the Structure of the Document

This MTSS report is in five chapters as follows:

Chapter One: Introduces the concept and structure as well as summarizes the key objectives of the MTSS document; the process used for the development of the document. It also highlights the sector's programmes, expected outcomes and related expenditures.

Chapter Two: Provides a brief introduction of the state, which entailed the summary of the state geography, climatic conditions and population dynamics. It also highlights the overview of the sector institutional structure, current situation, summary of the review of the policies, statement of the sector vision, mission and core value.

Chapter Three: Outline major strategic challenges, resource constraints and projects prioritization. This also captures recurrent and capital expenditure (existing and projection) cross-cutting issues, justification for the strategies chosen, responsibilities and operational plan.

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

Chapter Five: Described the need for annual sector performance review as well as contributing and attributing factors for achieving set targets including recommendations and suggestions.

Chapter Two: The Sector and Policy in the State

2.1 A Brief Introduction of the State

Geography

Jigawa 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, the 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 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.

¹ Office of the State Surveyor General, Dutse

² JARDA,

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.

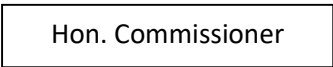
Population Dynamic

The state has a projected population of 2024 is 7,476,445. 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 of 2024 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.

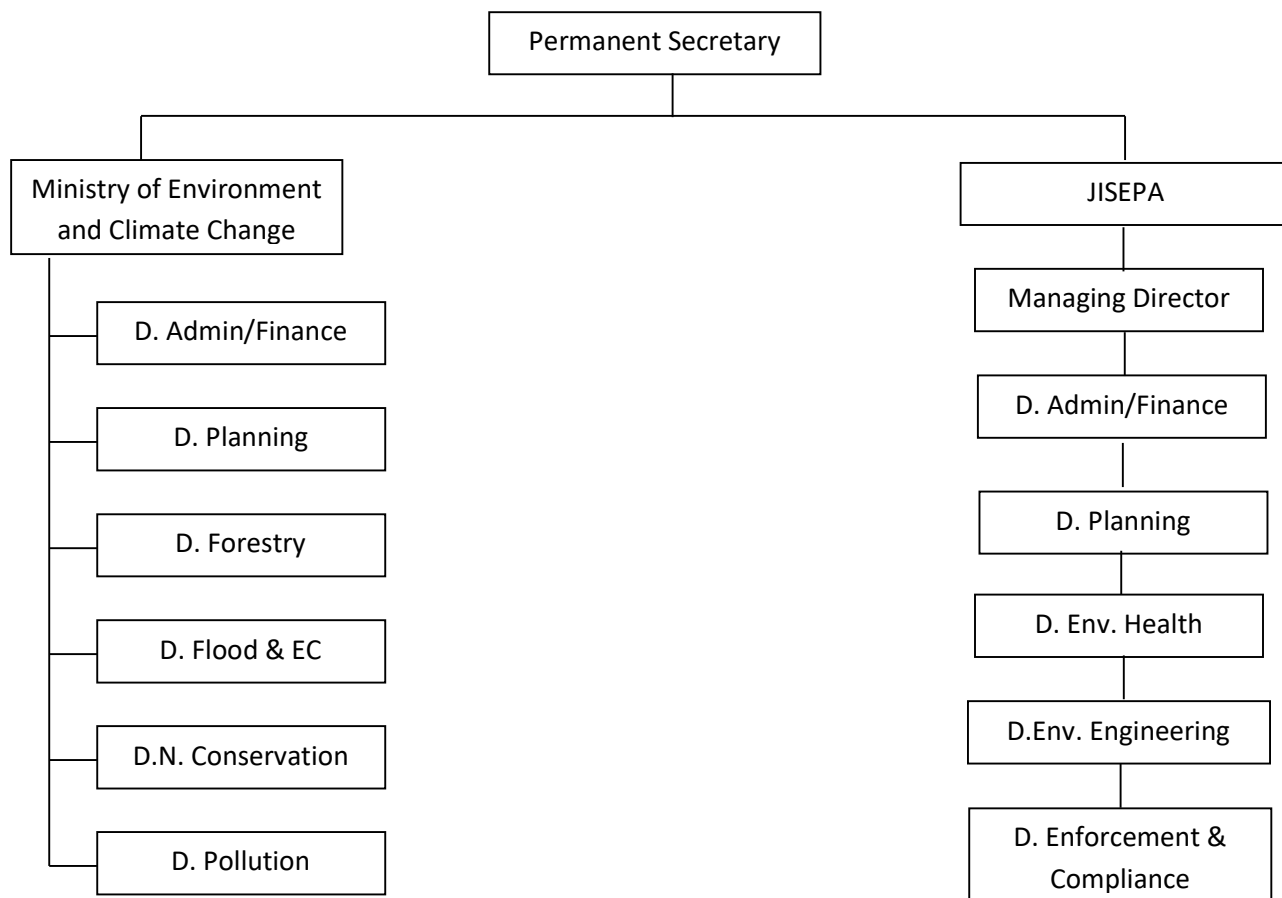
2.2 Overview of the Sector’s Institutional Structure

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.

ORGANAZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE



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



2.3 The Current Situation of the Sector

The sector was created as a result of numerous environmental challenges prevailing in the State which include desertification, land degradation, drought (DLDD), flood 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 activities⁴. 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 years⁵. 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 Jigawa State - from less than 1,120.5km² in 2010 to 1,346km² in 2014⁶ to 1,757.1km² in 2018. Even though the

⁴ Combating land degradation and desertification, Emmanuel Oladipo 2014

⁵ Study on report desertification typha grass and gully erosion in Jigawa State by Woodhill Engineering Nig. Ltd. 2008

⁶ Environment sector performance review report 2014

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 erosion⁷. 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. Environmental pollution is not yet a major menace in the state, rather, improper solid waste disposal and indiscriminate use of polythene bags which results to blockage of drainages and other environmental degradation, public health vector control is been conducted with desilting of drainages a key approach to destructing mosquito breeding sites; faecal sludge management and inadequate public sanitary facilities is also a major concern, with VIP latrines and public conveniences provided in public institutions and other locations including schools, health facilities, markets and motor parks, with a plan by the state ODF steering and Technical committees to provide more facilities through Public Private Partnership (PPP) arrangement etc. The 2021 WASHNORM revealed that access to basic sanitation is at 52%. This has witnessed a steady increase from 16% in 2018 to 42% in 2019 and 52% in 2021, a testament to the open defecation-free drive in the state. While this progress has been significant, up to 8% of households in the state still use toilets that are shared by more than one household, with 17% of households using unimproved toilets. Further disaggregation shows that only 28% of the population are using safely managed sanitation services and a stark disparity in access to sanitation between urban (59%) and rural (39%) dwellers, the state environment sector is working with other MDAs and partners like UNICEF to support and actualize the ODF sustainability with a faecal sludge management a key strategy, the momentum needs to be

⁷ Study on report desertification typha grass and gully erosion in Jigawa State by Woodhill Engineering Nig. Ltd. 2008

sustained to effectively deal with these challenges to achieve the set targets of 12 point agenda of the present administration. However, the momentum needs to be sustained to effectively deal with these challenges of environmental health in order to achieve the set targets.

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)

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 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 III. 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 2024-2026 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 2024-2026 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 Baturiya 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 other economic trees	Increase number of industrial tree crop farmers.
	To promote an efficient integrated waste management scheme.	Environmental health and Sanitation Services	Enhance proper waste management and self-employment.
		Pollution control	Enhance liquid, gaseous and e-waste management.
		Flood and Erosion Control Project Maintenance	Enhance free 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
		Agro Climatic Resilience in Semi-Arid Landscaping (ACReSAL)	Improve environmental services delivery.

Table 3 Summarizes the objectives, programmes and outcomes deliverables of the sector over the MTSS period (2025 – 2027). 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		
					2024	2025	2026
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.	16km of drainages and reclamation of 20ha of eroded land and 15 kms of river embankment constructed.	36km of drainages and reclamation of 40ha of eroded land and 20 kms of river embankment /desilting	72km of drainages and reclamation of 70ha of eroded land and 40 kms of river embankment constructed.
	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	4km of drainages, reclamation of 3ha of eroded land	8km of drainages, reclamation of 6ha of eroded land	16km of drainages, reclamation of 12ha of eroded land
	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 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.
	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 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 million seedlings raised and 1 nursery upgraded	2.5 million seedlings to be raised and 2 nurseries to be upgraded	2.5 million seedlings raised and 1 nursery upgraded	2.5 million seedlings 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 4 hectares of forest plantations	Establishment of 5 hectares of forest plantations	Establishment of 6 hectares of forest plantations
	Development of Industrial crops trees Gum Arabic and Jatropha.	Increase number of industrial tree crop farmers.	No of farmers involve in industrial crops farmers	15 hectares of Jatropha and Gum Arabic Plantation	Establishment of 50 hectares of industrial crops plantations (updating data)	Maintenance of the 100 hectares of existing Gum Arabic and other economic trees plantations and	Maintenance of the 100 hectares of existing Gum Arabic and other economic trees plantations and Establishment of 10 hectares of new

						Establishment of 10 hectares of new Sheabutter plantation.	Sheabutter plantation.
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.	3,000 tones of solid waste collected and disposed. 10 motorcycles, 5 fogging machines, 50 Live nap sack sprayers, 150 insecticides (carton) to be purchased.	3,000 tones of solid waste collected and disposed. 29 Advocacy visit to Traditional rulers and stakeholders conducted and purchase of 100 accessories of nap sack sprayers.
	Pollution control	Enhance liquid, gaseous and e-waste management.	Liters of liquid and E-waste evacuated	1000 ltrs of liquid waste and e-waste evacuated	(data needed)		
					5 Advocacy visit to Traditional rulers and stakeholders conducted.		
	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	100 kms of existing drainages evacuated and disposed by self-help groups	100 kms of existing drainages evacuated and disposed by self-help groups
To strengthen institutional reforms for effective environmental management	Environmental Research and Data Base Development	Enhance access to environmental data.	No. of available environmental data assessed	4 documents	Review of state environment policy, Annual Sector Performance Review And Development of 2024-2027 MTSS	Development of 2026-2028 MTSS and Annual Sector Performance Review	Review of state environment policy and Development of 2027-2029 MTSS and 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
	Agro Climatic Resilience in Semi-Arid Landscaping (ACReSAL)	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.

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, collation, analysis, and interpretation.

3.2 Resource Constraints

Table 4: Summary of 2023 Budget Data

Item	Approved Budget (N'000) in 2023	Amount Released (N'000) in 2023	Actual Expenditure (N'000) in 2023	Amount Released as % of Approved	Actual Expenditure as % of Releases
Personnel	543,586,000.00	491,683,617.00	491,683,617.00	90.45%	90.45%
Overhead	51,800,000.00	38,655,080.68	38,655,080.68	74.62%	74.62%
Capital	7,039,150,000.00	3,636,083,097.91	3,636,083,097.91	36.51%	36.51%
Total	7,634,536,000.00	4,166,421,795.59	4,166,421,795.59	55%	55%

Table 5: Summary of 2024 Budget Data (Up to August)

Item	Approved Budget (N'000) in 2024	Amount Released (N'000) in 2024 (Up to August)	Actual Expenditure (N'000) in 2024 (Up to August)	Amount Released as % of Approved	Actual Expenditure as % of Releases
Overhead	57,600,000.00	37,195,613.04	37,195,613.04	65%	65%
Personnel	556,380,000.00	518,118,428.86	518,118,428.86	94%	93%
Capital	4,442,200,000.00	2,782,223,794.00	2,782,223,794.00	63%	63%
Total	5,056,180,000.00	3,337,537,835.9	3,337,537,835.9	66%	66%

In 2023 the amount appropriated for the sector was 7,634,536,000.00, the personnel cost was 543,586,000.00 while overhead cost was 51,800,000.00. The actual release for the personnel was 491,683,617.00 equivalent to 90.45% while the overhead cost released was 38,655,080.68 equivalent to 74.62%. Similarly, capital appropriation for the sector was 7,039,150,000.00 and total release was 3,636,083,097.91 which scored 55% respectively.

In 2024 the sum of 5,056,180,000.00 was appropriated, the personnel cost was 556,380,000.00 for the sector, while 518,118,428.86 was released equivalent to 94%. Within the period under review the sum of 57,600,000.00 was appropriated for the sector as overhead cost and 37,195,613.04 equivalents to 65% has been released. Furthermore, the sector capital appropriation was 4,442,200,000.00 and the total amount released was 2,782,223,794.00 or 63%.

3.3 Projects Priority Setting

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										Timeline							
			Improvement in the business environment and investment climate by building an investor-friendly climate; stimulating investments into productive sectors.	Promote active support for private sector-driven inclusive economic growth.	Promotion of rapid growth of the real sectors; agriculture and Micro, Small and Medium Scale Enterprises (MSMEs); igniting the potentials of agriculture to promote light manufacturing; and promote active support for private sector-driven inclusive economic growth.	Maintenance and expansion of infrastructures.	Improvement of human resources – education and health services; continuous improvement in the Human Development Index (HDI).	Diversification and expansion of the State’ s revenue base; reform of the internal revenue generating machinery.	Guaranteeing adequate security of lives and property; ensuring improved and responsive public service delivery; and promoting cohesion and harmony across the social strata.	Strengthening governance reforms to deepen transparency, accountability and effectiveness of public institutions.	Promote Youths and women empowerment; social inclusion poverty reduction programmes.	Ensuring strong synergy between Jigawa State’ s development policy & strategy and the national strategic economic policy direction.	Project Status (Ongoing = 3; New = 1)	Likelihood of completion not later than 2022 (2020 = 3; 2021 = 2; 2022 = 1; Beyond 2022 = 0)	Nature of Project (Developmental = 3; Administrative = 1)	Total Score	Project Ranking	Physical Location: Local Government/ Statewide (Add comment if more than one LGA)	Project Status (Ongoing/ New)	Project Commencement Year
1															0	1				
2															0	1				
3															0	1				
4															0	1				

3.4 Personnel and Overhead Costs: Existing and Projections

The justification for 2025 – 2027 projections were based on the fact that, a new National Minimum wage scheme would take effect within the 2024 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	2024 (N'000)		Projections (N'000)		
	Approved	Actual (By August)	2025	2026	2027
Personnel Cost	556,380,000.00	518,118,428.86	706,000,000		
Overhead Cost	57,600,000.00	37,195,613.00	49,000,000.00		
Total Cost (N)	613,,980,000.00	555,314,041.90	775,000,000.00		

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 Power and Alternative Energy

Ministry of Agriculture

Ministry of Commerce

Ministry of Health

Invest Jigawa

Ministry of Education

SEMA

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
		2025	2026	2027				2025	2026	2027	
Reduced environmental degradation and pollution	Flood and erosion control	2,810,000,000			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	395,000,000.			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)	155,000,000			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
		2025	2026	2027				2025	2026	2027	
								broken river channels dyked and 7 affected communities organizations supported.	channels dyked.	channels dyked.	
	Natural lake conservation	296,100,000			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.	75,000,000			7.5 million seedlings to be raised. 2 nurseries to be upgraded	no. of seedlings produced and no. of	7.5 seedling raised and 1 nursery upgraded	2.5 seedling to be raised and 2 nurseries	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
		2025	2026	2027				2025	2026	2027	
						nurseries upgraded.		to be upgraded			
	Forest Shelterbelt and Natural Forest reserves Development	30,000,000			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)	10,000,000			42 hectares of trees seedlings to be planted.	no. of hectares of trees seedling planted by State, Emirate TPC, individuals, CBOs and	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
		2025	2026	2027				2025	2026	2027	
						institutions					
	Development of Industrial crops trees Gum Arabic and Jatropa.	10,000,000			30 hectares of industrial trees crops to be established and 2 training to be conducted.	hectares of Gum Arabic and Jatropa established by Government and farmers	15 hectares of Jatropa and Gum Arabic Plantation	Nil	Maintenance of the 100 hectares of existing Jatropa and Gum Arabic plantations and Establishment of 10 hectares of new Sheabutter plantation.	Maintenance of the 100 hectares of existing Jatropa and Gum Arabic plantations and Establishment of 10 hectares of new Sheabutter plantation.	Environment
	Pollution control	51,000,000			750 tons of liquid and e-waste to be collected and safety disposed.	tonnes of liquids and e-waste collected and managed.	1000 tonnes 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

Outcome	Project Title	Proposed Expenditure (N'000)			Output	Output KPI	Base Line (e.g. Output Value in 2018)	Output Target			MDA Responsible
		2025	2026	2027				2025	2026	2027	
	Flood and Erosion Control Project Maintenance	60,000,000			300km of existing drainages systems to be maintained.	no. of existing drainages 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	JISEPA
	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	330,000,000			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

Outcome	Project Title	Proposed Expenditure (N'000)			Output	Output KPI	Base Line (e.g. Output Value in 2018)	Output Target			MDA Responsible
		2025	2026	2027				2025	2026	2027	
Enhanced service delivery and data collection	Environmental Research and Data Base Development	29,000,000			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 existing environmental laws and by-laws.	Review of state environment policy and Development of 2023-2025 MTSS and Annual Sector Performance Review .	Environment
	Second Forestry project structures and facilities	30,000,000			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

Outcome	Project Title	Proposed Expenditure (N'000)			Output	Output KPI	Base Line (e.g. Output Value in 2018)	Output Target			MDA Responsible
		2025	2026	2027				2025	2026	2027	
	Mitigation and Adaptation of Climate Change	398,000,000.00									
	Rural Access to Agricultural Marketing Project (RAAMP)	200,000,000									
	Beatification of Dutse and Other towns	400,000,000									
	Environmental Climate Change Action Plan (ECCAP)	100,000,000									
Total		5,379,110,000									

3.8 Justification

The strategies used in justifying projects prioritization were mostly aligned to the attainment of the State high level policy targets on 12-point agenda and obtaining value for money.

3.9 Responsibilities and Operational Plan

The sector is composed of Ministry of Environment and Jigawa State Environmental Protection Agency (JISEPA). 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. This year 2024 were given only 1 year envelop (2025). .

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 contain 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 contain 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 contain 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 other economic trees)	Ministry of Environment	Ministry of Environment and State Bureau of Statistics (SBS)	To be conducted annually and report should contain 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 contain 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 contain 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 contain 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 contain 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 contain 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 contain 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 contain 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 contain 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 contain 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 roadside respectively	Moringa and other economic trees 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.		Climate change mitigation	Environment	Ministries of water resources, Women Affairs, Power	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 processes respectively				
5.		Development of Industrial crops (Gum Arabic and other economic trees)	Environment	Invest Jigawa and Commerce.	Sourcing of investor and marketing of the product respectively				
6.		Baturiya and Adiyani Game Reserve Development, Dabar Magini Flood plain	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, information 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 equipment/inputs				