

# **Environment and Climate Change Sector 2024 Performance Review Report**



**Jigawa State Government  
Supported by  
Ministry of Budget & Economic Planning**

**July, 2025**

## Acronyms and Glossary of Terms

AfDB	African Development Bank
AGRA	Alliance for Green Revolution in Africa
ATA	Environment Transformation Agenda
CADP	Commercial Environment Development Project
CBERD	Community Based Environment & Rural Development
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
ExCo	Executive Council
HoS	Head of Service
ICT	Information Communication Technology
JGSG	Jigawa State Government
KPIs	Key Performance Indicators
JSDP	Jigawa State Development Plan
LGAs	Local Government Areas
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MoEV	Ministry of Environment
BEPD	Budget and Economic Planning Directorate
MTSS	Medium Term Sector Strategy
NGOs	Non-governmental organizations
NPC	National Population Census
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
PPP	Public-Public-Partnerships
PS	Permanent Secretary
SHoA	State House of Assembly
SDP	State Development Plan
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
WB	World Bank
JIPDCL	Jigawa Investment and Properties Development Company Limited
AEA	Alternative Energy Agency
UDB	Urban Development Board
LGC	Local Government Councils
HH	House holds
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
ACReSAL	Agro Climate Resilience in Semi-Arid Landscape
CCU	Climate Change Unit

## Foreword

The jigawa state environmental sector is fifth to adopt the medium term sector strategy (MTSS) process in the state. This process guided by the jigawa state Comprehensive Development Framework (CDF), an initiative of the state government geared towards public service delivery and financial reforms that are largely implemented through budgetary processes. The preparation of (MTSS) ensure a stepwise approach to achieve the desired goals and objectives of the sector. Not only does it gives a big picture of implementation strategies but also helps to build the capacity of its staff and also ensures effective budget implementation and coordination inter and intra sector. MTSS performance review serve as tool of tracking achievements so far made and indicative areas that need to be redress or area where there is need for change of strategies to attain the set targets.

Finally the major desire of the jigawa state environmental sector is to have a **CLEAN AND GREEN ENVIRONMENT** through the holistic strategies that aim to achieve such within a given time frame.

**Dr. Nura Ibrahim Kazaure**

**Hon. Commissioner**

**Ministry of Environment and Climate Change.**

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

This environment annual sector performance review and evaluation report was developed through a participatory approach involving the sector planning team led by the Permanent Secretary and the Director Planning Research and Statistics. The sector team was assisted by M & E, consultants, who devoted a lot of their time and effort to see the actualization of the review report, the efforts so far put in the process are really appreciated. Therefore, we thank almighty Allah for enabling this effort to come to fruition.

**Dr. Abdullahi Umar Namadi**  
**Permanent Secretary**  
**Ministry of Environment and Climate Change**

## Executive Summary

The broad objective of the sector as contained in the CDF II and related outcomes were the basis of the programmes and projects were implemented in both the policy document, MTSS and CDF II the purpose of the Environment Sector performance review is to determine the extent that the sector has gone in attaining the outcome targets. The four specific objectives that link the Medium-Term Sector Strategy (MTSS) Sector Policy document and Comprehensive Development Framework II (CDF II) are:

1. To ensure qualitative and healthy environment.
2. To conserve, protect and enhance the environment, ecosystem and ecological processes.
3. To promote efficient and integrated waste management scheme.
4. To strengthen the institutional reform for effective environmental management.

These were measured by the two key outcomes:

1. Reduced environmental degradation and pollution.
2. Improved aesthetic quality of the state environment by using alternative energy sources.

The following strategies were set to achieve the outlined sector objectives and outcomes.

- ✓ Improve afforestation and reforestation activities through raising and distribution assorted forest and economic tree seedlings, establishment of shelterbelts and woodlot plantations.
- ✓ Construct drainages, culverts, dykes, retaining walls and reclaim burrow pits and eroded lands.
- ✓ Promote proper waste management techniques.

The sector key players in implementing the strategic plans are:

- Ministry of Environment.
- Jigawa State Environmental Protection Agency (JISEPA).

Increased area covered by forest in the State from 1,757.1km<sup>2</sup> to 1,920km<sup>2</sup> in 2022

The actual land area covered by forest in 2023 was 1,798.5km<sup>2</sup>. In 2024 it increased to 1,818.4km<sup>2</sup> was recovered, but the set target was not met. Though achievement was recorded.

Recovered area of land affected by gully erosion in the State from 1,345km<sup>2</sup> to 1,304km<sup>2</sup>

In 2024, 41kms of eroded land was targeted for recovery while 16.50kms of eroded land was recovered and 854,205m<sup>3</sup> of reclaimed land controlled/stabilized. Over 135km blocked river channels by typha grass and other aquatic weeds along the major river channels was desilted and 107kms of river embanked in the state.

The great achievement to mitigate river flooding in the state by Construction of drainages across the 16 towns in the state, purchasing 4 no. amphibious excavators to cleared blocked river channels by Typha grass and other aquatic weeds along the major rivers.

Proportion of Waste Collected and Disposed in Urban Centers is 24,000 tons.

The waste collected and disposed in urban centers in the state in 2024 was 19,981 tones was collected and disposed.

### Financial Analysis of the sector allocation 2022-2024 (N)

Fiscal Year	Total Sector appropriated	Sector Appropriated Personnel cost	Sector released Personnel	%	Sector Overhead Appropriated	Sector Overhead Released	%	Sector Capital appropriated	Sector Capital released	(%)
2022	5,895,152,000.00	513,962,000.00	299,114,842.12	58.20	48,190,000.00	41,604,400.00	86.33	5,705,000,000.00	2,083,053,035.75	36.51
2023	7,634,536,000.	543,586,000.	491,683,617.5	90.45	51,800,000.00	38,655,080.68	74.62	7,039,150,000.	3,636,083,597.91	51.66
2024	10,072,107,000.	537,357,000.	615,707,093.49	114.58	49,200,000.00	38,871,047.10	79.01	9,485,550,000.	6,652,580,321.10	70.13

## Chapter 1

### Introduction

#### 1.1 Background, Linkage with sector policies/MTSS.

Government has established an efficient environmental management system, purposely to protect and develop the environment to support the state's socio-economic development, encourage research on appropriate environmental management techniques and waste management (such as recycling of polythene bags).

The overarching policy objective is to ensure that, the environmental exploitation for economic development regenerates and protects the environment for present and future generations. The specific objectives of the sector are:

1. To ensure qualitative and healthy environment.
2. To conserve, protect and enhance the environment, ecosystem and ecological processes.
3. To promote efficient and integrated waste management scheme.
4. To strengthen the institutional reform for effective environmental management.

The sector uses the following policy documents as its guide: CDF II, national environmental policy, SDGs, state environment policy and MTSS.

#### State environment Policy objectives

- To develop a platform and enabling environment for sustainable use of natural resources.
- To ensure the sustainable use and conservation of natural/environmental resources.
- To create appropriate conditions for mitigation and adaptation to climate change in the state.
- Develop and manage an efficient and sustainable integrated waste management scheme in all urban areas for the attainment of zero tolerance on waste in the state.
- To reduce the impact of environmental hazards and disasters.
- To reduce environmental pollution related health risks.
- To halt land degradation.
- To combat desertification.
- To mitigate the impacts of drought.
- To raise the level of environmental education and awareness among the people and institutions of Jigawa State.
- To improve the overall governance of the environment sector.
- To ensure data generation and research that will serve as basis for environmental planning, review of policy and strategy.

### **MTSS objectives**

- To ensure qualitative and healthy environment
- To conserve, protect and enhance the environment, the ecosystem and ecological processes
- To promote an efficient integrated waste management scheme.
- To strengthen Institutional reforms for effective environmental management.

### **Environment SDGs 13 & 15**

- Take urgent action to combat climate change and its negative impacts.
- Protect restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forest, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss;

### **1.2 Purpose of the performance review evaluation report**

The purposes of the Environment Sector Performance Review are

- To assess progress in activities and programs/projects implementation.
- Identify the possible factors responsible for the level of performance;
- Review the strategic priorities and objectives and produce key findings and recommendations for adjusting and implementing to increase efficiency, effectiveness, cost-effectiveness and equity;
- Revise the activities, budget and strategic priorities/objectives (outcome/output) targets in response to key findings.
- To ensure value for money in public service delivery.

### **1.3 Summary of Stakeholders in the Sector**

The key implementing actors of the sector and their roles:

S/N	Implementing actor (MDAs)	Role
1	Ministry of Environment	Policy formulation, design and execution of projects such as Afforestation and Reforestation, construction of drainages, culverts, dykes, retaining wall and reclamation of burrow pits and degraded lands.
2	Jigawa State Environmental Protect Agency (JISEPA)	Promote proper waste management techniques which include collection and disposal of waste and maintenance of existing drainages.



## Chapter 2: Analysis of Performance

### 2.1 Summary of Progress against Work Plan

This chapter is the analysis of performance against the set targets. It also tried to identify the plausible factors responsible for results achieved and to guide strategy for recommendations.

The specific objectives of the sector are:

1. To ensure qualitative and healthy environment.
2. To conserve, protect and enhance the environment, ecosystem and ecological processes.
3. To promote efficient and integrated waste management scheme.
4. To strengthen the institutional reform for effective environmental management.

### 2.2 Assessment of Actual Performance against targets for each KPI

The performance of the sector is assessed based on the changes and differences that occurred in these outcomes with the use of five Key Performance Indicators (KPIs). The analysis in this chapter focuses on the sector performance towards the 2024 targets.

#### **Outcome 1: Reduced environmental degradation and pollution**

Three KPIs were used in analyzing the sector performance. These KPIs are stated below as outcomes KPIs with the set target:

#### **Outcome KPI- 1: Areas covered by forest in the State km<sup>2</sup> per annum**

2023 Outcome Target: Increased area covered by forest in the State from 1,757.1km<sup>2</sup> to 1,920km<sup>2</sup> 2025

The actual land area covered by forest in 2023 was 1,798.5km<sup>2</sup>. In 2024 it increased to 1,818.4km<sup>2</sup> was recovered, but the set target was not met. Though achievement was recorded.

The following outputs contributed towards the attainment of the result achieved.

- Number of seedlings raised and distributed
- Number of kilometres of shelterbelts established
- Number of hectares of individual woodlots established
- Number of institutions provided with tree seedlings for planting
- Number of square kilometres of communal forest areas protected and managed
- Number of kilometres of natural forest reserves restored

Other outputs that might have contributed to this achievement by NAGGW and FAO include:

- Number of seedlings raised and distributed
- Number of kilometers of shelterbelts established
- Number of degraded forest reserves restored

- Number community woodlot established

**Outcome KPI- 2: Area of land affected by gully erosion and recovered in the State in km<sup>2</sup> per annum**

**2024 Outcome Target 2:** Recovered area of land affected by gully erosion in the State from 1,345km<sup>2</sup> to 1,304km<sup>2</sup>

In 2024, 41kms of eroded land was targeted for recovery while 16.50kms of eroded land was recovered and 854,205m<sup>3</sup> of reclaimed land controlled/stabilized. Over 135km blocked river channels by typha grass and other aquatic weeds along the major river channels was desilted and 107kms of river embanked in the state.

The great achievement to mitigate river flooding in the state by Construction of drainages across the 16 towns in the state, purchasing 4 no. amphibious excavators to cleared blocked river channels by Typha grass and other aquatic weeds along the major rivers.

**Outcome KPI- 1.3: Proportion of waste collected and disposed in urban centers in the State in tons**

**2024 Outcome Target:** Proportion of Waste Collected and Disposed in Urban Centers is 24,000 tons.

The waste collected and disposed in urban centers of the state in 2024 was 19,981 tones was collected and disposed.

That was attributed to the following output achievements: -

- Number of waste aggregated sites identified.
- Number of kilometers of existing drainages de-silted.
- Number of sensitization campaigns conducted on dangers of poor sanitation.
- Number of routine house-to-house inspection conducted.

Furthermore, intensification of community involvement in waste collection for agricultural purposes has greatly contributed to attainment of the above achievements.

## Chapter 3:

### Sector Financial Performance

The chapter provides information on the financial performance and analysis of the sector in relation to the results achieved in the performance.

#### 3.1. Sector budget expenditure trends over three years (2022 to 2024) Personnel, Overhead & Capital.

Table 1: Financial Analysis of the sector allocation 2022-2024 (N)

Fiscal Year	Total Sector appropriated	Sector Appropriated Personnel cost	Sector released Personnel	%	Sector Overhead Appropriated	Sector Overhead Released	%	Sector Capital appropriated	Sector Capital released	(%)
2022	5,895,152,000.00	513,962,000.00	299,114,842.12	58.20	48,190,000.00	41,604,400.00	86.33	5,705,000,000.00	2,083,053,035.75	36.51
2023	7,634,536,000.	543,586,000.	491,683,617.5	90.45	51,800,000.00	38,655,080.68	74.62	7,039,150,000.	3,636,083,597.91	51.66
2024	10,072,107,000.	537,357,000.	615,707,093.49	114.58	49,200,000.00	38,871,047.10	79.01	9,485,550,000.	6,652,580,321.10	70.13

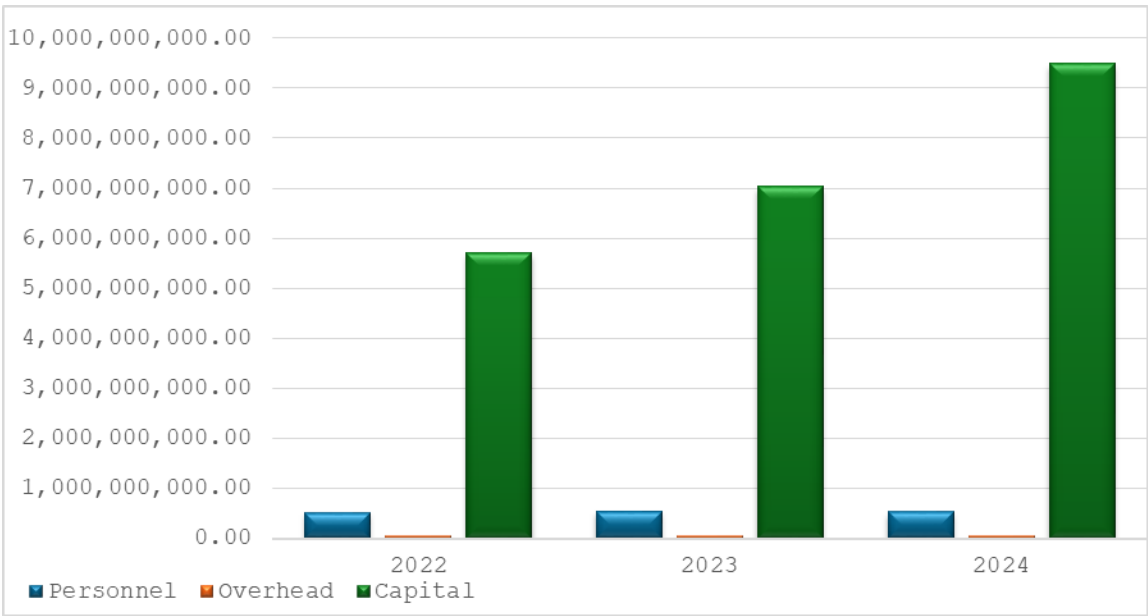
In 2022 the amount appropriated for the sector was N6, 267,000,000.00 the personnel cost was N513, 962,000.00 while overhead cost was N48, 190,000.00. The actual release for the personnel was N299, 114,842.12 equivalent to 58.20% while the overhead cost released was N41, 604,400.00 equivalent to 86.33%. Similarly, capital appropriation for the sector was N5, 705,000,000.00 and total release was N2, 083,053,035.75 which scored 36.51% respectively.

In 2023 the amount appropriated for the sector was N7,634,536,000.00 the personnel cost was N543,586,000.00 while overhead cost was N51,800,000.00. The actual release for the personnel was N491,683,617.5 equivalent to 90.45% while the overhead cost released was N38,655,080.68 equivalent to 74.62%. Similarly, capital appropriation for the sector was N7, 039,150,000.00 and total release was N3, 636,083,597.91 which scored 51.66% respectively.

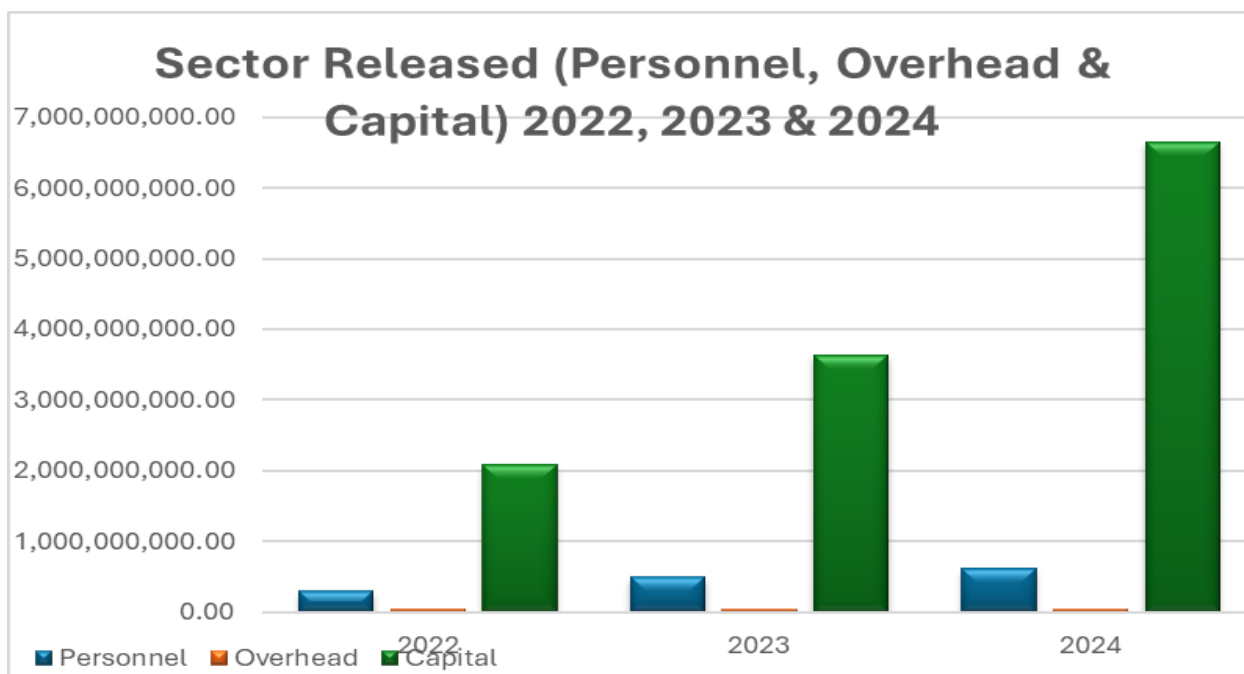
In the year 2024 the amount appropriated for the sector was N10, 072,107,000.00 the personnel cost was N537, 357,000.00 while overhead cost was N49, 200,000.00. The actual release for the personnel was N615, 707,093.49 equivalent to 114.58% due to recruitment of staff to Baturiya Game reserve while the overhead cost released was N38, 871,047.10 equivalent to 79.01%. Similarly, capital appropriation

for the sector was N9, 485,550,000.00 and total release was N6,652,580,321.10 which scored 70.13% respectively.

**Sector Appropriation (Personnel, Overhead & Capital)**  
**2022, 2023 & 2024**



**Sector Released (Personnel, Overhead & Capital)**  
**2022, 2023 & 2024**



### 3.2 Overview of external assistance trend

S/N	Partners	Areas of support
1.	Federal Ministry of Environment	Issues of afforestation programme e.g Green Great Wall (GGW).
2.	FAO	Forest Reserves Development and Livelihoods
3.	ACReSAL	Agro Climate Resilience in Semi-Arid Landscape

The contributions made by the external and semi external agencies in attaining the sector outcome performance is quite positive, for instance National Agency for the Great Green Wall (NAGGW) has established of ....km of shelterbelts, established ... orchard plantation and conducted enrichment planting in .... Number degraded forest reserves.

### 3.3 Conclusion and Lessons Learned.

Performance indicates that, there has been progress towards achieving the target, as can be seen from the performance framework (score card), there was some achievement in 2024. Not only that, the result gave relative value for money since the livelihoods of the affected communities where interventions were carried out were improved, and there was minimum loss of property and other vital assets.

Adequate and timely funding of the set programmes and projects is highly recommended.

## **Chapter 4:**

### **Institutional and Organizational Capacity Developments**

This chapter focuses on analyzing the institutional capacity such as the reform and corporate planning processes relating to MDAs in the sector, functional review, process review, establishment and manpower development and planning.

#### **4.1 Institutional Development and Organizational Capacity.**

The sector MDAs has apparent and well-articulated mandates as indicated in the annexed organizational structure.

#### **4.2 Human Resource Management**

A proper job description was developed for all the staff in the MDA of the sector to form the basis of clarity of roles for staff. But there is established plan for manpower development that would further respond to schedule of duties. There is comprehensive staff skills enhancement plan.

#### **4.3 Infrastructure Facilities and Development**

There is a very good supportive office space with the necessary furniture and equipment while limited ICT facilities are available in some of the MDAs in the sector located in the new State Secretariat complex and Zonal Offices.

## **Chapter-5:**

### **Summary of Progress and Findings**

Performance indicates that, there has been progress towards achieving the set target, as can be seen from the performance framework (score card), there was some achievement in 2024. Not only that, the results gave relative value for money since the livelihoods of the affected communities where interventions were carried out were improved, and there was minimum loss of property and other vital assets.

## **Chapter: 6.**

### **Recommendations for MTSS strategy adjustment.**

The Identified MTSS strategies should be continued and no adjustment should be made because they give positive change in the annual budget process and intervened areas.

#### **6.2 Recommendation for medium term budget adjustment.**

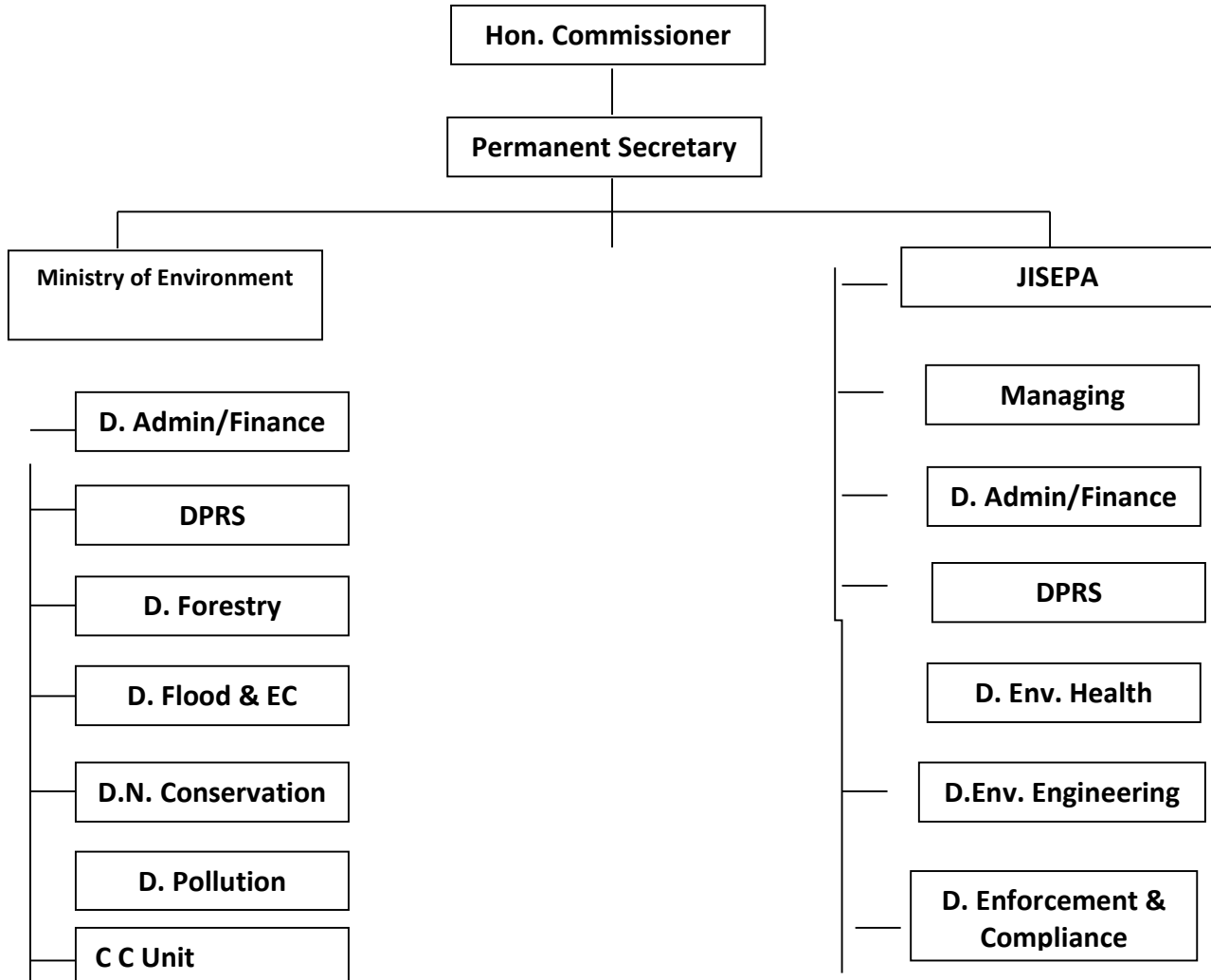
Projects like flood and erosion control in the medium-term budget should be adjusted to accommodate more identified challenges. Accordingly, the medium-term budget of renewable energy projects should be revisited as currently the global world is changing from black economy to green economy.

#### **6.3 Recommendation for strengthening partnerships in the sector.**

Concerted efforts are being made to source development partners through our expression of interest to participate in the Agro Climatic Resilience in Semi-Arid Landscape (ACReSAL) Project and Department of Climate Change on Green Bond Initiative Registration (GEF Project) of numerous renewable energy projects executed in the state.



## ANNEX I



**Note:**

D – Department

EC – Erosion Control

- Nature

Env. – Environnemental.

CC- Climate Change

JISEPA – Jigawa State Environmental Protection Agency

NO. OF Ops	Output Deliverable	KPIs	2024 Target	Actual	Performance Score (%)	Evidences/REMARK
1	Environmental and social impact assessment on projects awarded	Number of projects where environmental and social impact assessment is conducted	10	8	80	Kwazalewa and Bulangu in KHS LGA, Todarya, Shagari Quarters and Railway Kazaure, Gora , Mamudawa, in Roni LGA and Danmasara/Kargo towns.
2	Minimize occurrence of flooding in the state	kms of drainages constructed	15	15.45	103	Mamudawa Roni - 620m, Roni town - 620m, Shagari Quarters Kazaure - 2200m, Abdallawa Kafin Hausa 1600m- , Sarawa Kafin Hausa - 800m, Bulangu Kafin Hausa - 1000m, Zareku Miga - 283m , Makarantar Makafi BKD - 40m, Sabon Gari Birnin Kudu - 1700m, Marke town Kaugama - 265, GRA Hadejia - 200m, Ganuwar Kuka Auyo - 350m, Zandam tagabas Gwaram - 600m, Gangare Roni - 760m, Gora town Roni - 560m , Koya Miga - 190m = 15.45 kms
		Number of km square of eroded land reclaimed	15	8	53	Tsangarwa town Garam - 365m , Zandam ta gabas Gwaram - 1km, Farin Dutse Gwaram - 450m, Andaza Kiyawa - 300m = 8kms
3	Minimize the menace of gully erosion	kms of drainages constructed	5	2	30	Danmasara Dutse 1kms Kargo/Yalwawa - 0.5km
		Number of eroded land reclaimed	700	600	86	Tsangarwa town Garam, Zandam ta gabas Gwaram , Farin Dutse

		(metre)				Gwaram , Andaza Kiyawa
4	River embarkment and desilting	Kilometers of rivers channels desilted (dual)	28	135	482	Dawa, Gagiya, Guri, Zoriyo to Wacakal - 93km. Marke axis 5km, Dabi 3km, Gadar Magarya, Dabaka, Afrizina, Tugiji to Kira Babba, Tage bridge in Kafin Hausa 33km
5		Kilometers of river embarked	12	107	892	Yamidi, Rigar Bulama, Gandun Kadir, Gandu, Shawara, Gatafa, Rigar Maje, Tsaka, Majiya Argina, Kozomo and Agamo towns, Baturiya town, Karnaya, Harbo, Kiri Taura, Tage Gabas and Ajaura.
6	Increase access to seedlings for planting by the general public	Number of seedlings raised and distributed for planting	4,500,000	5,500,000	122.22	report attached
7	Increased green cover in the State	Number of hectare of land covered through annual tree planting campaign	4	4	100.00	Along Kiyawa road, Assalam University M/Madori road (report attached)
8	Increased the kilometer of land covered by wind breakers	Kilometers of land covered by wind breakers (shelterbelt)	70	68	97.14	Birniwa railway - 15km, Trubus Jajeri - 15km, Maiwando - 10km, Kaugama Matso 10km, Maifaru - 5km, Mele - 5km, Yarka Kangiwa - 4km, Hardo Ali - 4km
9	Increased Sand-dunes fixation	Kilometres of land stabilized from sand-dunes	90	50	55.56	Tsirma 5, Gwamfai 5, Ajarauna 5, Majeri 5, K/Toka 5, Kargumaka 5, K/Hausa 10, Ruba 5, Bulangu 5

10	Increase the vegetation covers in hectares with industrial crops (Date palm)	Hectares of vegetation covered with industrial crops e.g Gum Arabic, Mango, Jatropha, Date palm etc.	55	55	100.00	Kafin Hausa - Bulangu Road. Yarda Kangiwa Birnin Kudu
11	Road side trees planted	Number of road side trees planted to mitigate carbon emission	93	88	94.62	26 LGAs in the State (BABURA EXCLUDED)
12	Natural Tree regeneration	Hectares of land reforested through natural tree regeneration	400	300	75.00	Iggi forest reserve 50ha, farin Dutse forest reserve 50ha, Gwiwa Koriyal 50ha, Gadati 50ha, Majewa 50ha Unguwar Jibrin 50ha
13	Protective measures taken to access intervention from the National Ecological fund to address environmental issues	Number of new external interventions (National Ecological fund, NAGGW, World Bank, etc)	3	3	100	NAGGW project
14		Percentage of Funds Mobilized Relative the amounts in the Approved Budget.	##### #####	##### #####	373	The sum of N5.43 approved while was received during the period of Jan - Dec.
15		Progress on the Implementation of ACRoSAL Project	100%	30%	30	1. Purchase and distribution of Agricultural input. 2. Purchase of 2no. Swam buggy and 1 lowbed and 2no. Grass cutting machines. 3. Construction of 3 new solar water scheme at Birnin Kudu, Gumel and Hadejia, 4. Gully

						erosion control at Danmasara and Kargo-Yalwawa villages of Dutse,
16	Increased solid waste evacuated annually	Tonnes of solid waste evacuated annually	24,000	19,981	83.25	Check 1st to 4th quarter reports and pictures as attached
17	Increased faecal sludge treatment and evacuation	Litres of treated faecal sludge evacuated	200,000	175,000	87.50	Check 1-4th quarter reports and pictures as attached
18	Increased number of waste collection points in the State	Number of new refuse collection points established in the State	38	32	84.21	32 no. in URBAN CENTERS - Check quartely report
19	Final refuse dump collection site established	Number of refuse dump collection site established	27	26	96.30	One established at each LGA excluding Dutse which is under DCDA - Check quartely report
20	Increased number of refuse incenarators in secondary health facilities	Number of refuse incenarators constructed in secondary health facilities	8	3	37.50	Dutse, Hadejia and Ringim
21	Use of Mobile toilet introduced in the State	Number of mobile toilets in the State	10	0	0.00	H.E's approval granted awaiting fund released from Finance
22	Increased kilometer of existing drainages desilted	kilometer of existing drainages desilted	20	85	425.00	We have desilted Hdj (35), Rng (15), Tur (10), Jhn(7), Mig(4) As a result of desilting of 9 flood high risk LGA ongoing) Check quarterly report

23	Increased the kilometer of drainages repaired in the State	kilometer of drainages repaired in the State	2	0	0.00	No budgetary provision
24	Increased proportion of household sanitation and hygiene	Percentage of household with toilets covered and hand washing facilities	40	39	97.50	We have conducted mass awareness campaign as a result of floods and cholera outbreak in collaboration with RUWASA and LGA teams.
25	Increased proportion of market Sanitary Inspection across the State	Number of Sanitary Inspections conducted in markets.	50	50	100.00	JISEPA 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th quarter reports as attached herewith
26	Increased number of community environmental health awareness and sensitization conducted	Number of community Environmental health awareness conducted	30	35	116.67	JISEPA 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th quarter reports as attached herewith
27	improved quality of air, water and food hygiene					
28		Number of water vendors and Sachette water inspected	115	217	188.70	JISEPA 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th quarter reports as attached herewith
29		Number of food premises/vendors Sanitary inspected	43	97	225.58	JISEPA 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th quarter reports as attached herewith

30		Number of House to House Sanitary inspection Conducted	1,211, 732	849,204	70.08	JISEPA 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th quarter reports The activity was conducted in collaboration with LGA Sanitary Inspectors, Students on practicum, Corp members etc
31	Public health vector outdoor control strengthened	Area covered with public health vector outdoor control measures (sqkm)	100	94	94	JISEPA 1st and 2nd quarter report (19 state constituencies fumigation the 3rd quarter alone)
32	Enactment and Passage of Jigawa State Public Health Security Laws	Implementation/Enforcement of the Provisions of the laws	20	229	1145	These are cases as a result of JISEPA & public health law violations treated at zonal offices, Police, NSCDC and courts as reported in quarterly reports as attached. Check quarterly report
33	Nature based solution to mitigate climate change issues	Number of hunters stopped from hunting through alternative means of livelihood	700	400	57.14	Engagement of some hunters in the protection of the wetland areas.
		Percentage of illegal tree fellers stopped from logging through alternative means of livelihood	30	15	50%	people are busy in their farms and water takes-over the wetlands
		Percentage of fisherment using chemicals stopped by providing fishing gears	50	25	50.00	Engagement/employment in the protection of the wetland areas.
34	Decrease proportion of trees felling across the state.	Percentage of illegal tree fellers prevented	20	10	50.00	Increasing awareness and education, tracking and prosecution of offenders

35	Games and forest reserve protected from encroachment	Number of games reserve protected from encroachment	1	1	100.00	The only available game reserve on the process of hand-over to National park
		Number of forest reserve protected from encroachment	10	7	70.00	Maifari and Maifaru in Gumel, Yarda Kangiwa & Motso in Kaugama, Kuka inkiwa in Birniwa, Gabasnmari in Kirikasamma and Zungunba in Kazaure.
36	Increased number of Game reserve in the State	Number of new game reserve established	1	1	100.00	Dabar Magini flood plain and Adiyani forest reserve
37	Protection of aquatic eco-system	Percentage of illegal fishing gears interrupted	60	70	116.67	Engagement of some fishermen help in tracking the use of illegal fishing gear among water users
		Percentage of illegal hunting of birds interrupted	50	55	110.00	Engagement/Employment of wetlands guards
		Percentage of illegal hunting of frog interrupted	40	35	87.50	Due to rainy season, Frog population is high every where (evidence attached)
		Illegal pollution of wetland by use of chemical interrupted	30	15	50.00	Engagement/Employment of wetlands guards
38	Oasis rehabilitation	Number of oasis rehabilitated	4	0	0.00	
39	Zoological garden established	Number of zoological garden established	1	0	0.00	