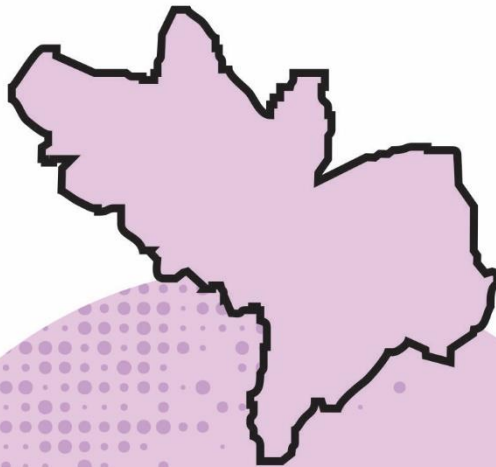




KOGI STATE MEDIUM TERM SECTOR STRATEGY (MTSS)



KOGI STATE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT



2024-2026

**MEDIUM
TERM SECTOR
STRATEGY
(MTSS)**

JUNE, 2023



FORWARD

Kogi State Government has made quick progress in its transformation agenda by institutionalizing strong and coherent planning and budgeting processes in line with best practices. The scarce resources are now better utilized through a transparent process that ensures that government development strategies are SMART compliant, to deliver the New Direction Programmes of the State Government, now rebranded, consolidation and continuity.

This new approach is consistent with the Agenda of the New Direction Government of deepening prudent financial management, value for money in service delivery and good governance.

The Medium Term Sector Strategy has raised the bar of development planning by ensuring that the annual budget is derived from the State priorities, thereby making development interventions more predictable, credible and impactful. The strategy provides for Key Performance Indicators (KPIs), to assess actual against plan as well as results against objectives. This gives room to know what has worked, what has not, what to needs to be changed and what needs to be improved upon.

The Ministry will, no doubt, find the strategy very useful in driving the overall efforts to realize the objectives of a sustainable environmental management.

This Medium Term Sector Strategy (MTSS) captures broad goals and objectives of the Environment and Natural Resources sector, and translates them within the expenditure envelopes with prioritized affordable initiatives in the medium term of three years.

The major desire of the Kogi State Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Sector is to achieve effective 'Planning and good governance', through comprehensive policy documents (New Direction Blueprint, KOSEEDS etc.) that set out goals, targets and strategies that aim to achieve such within a given time frame.

Finally, and very importantly too, the State priorities are changing very fast due to the effects of activities of Gun men, Banditries, Herdsmen and Terrorists. The State revenues have dropped significantly and many new challenges have emerged. This will create many vulnerable groups and sectors, in addition to the existing ones. The environment will become vulnerable too, as many will most likely exert pressures on it. Therefore, our focus here is to revise our strategies to the protection of the environment for the good of all.

Hon. (Chief) Victor Adewale Omofaiye

Commissioner for Environment.

Kogi State.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Our profound gratitude goes to His Excellency, Alh. Yahaya Bello, the Executive Governor of Kogi State for his leadership in renewing the hope of the people of the State through consolidation and continuity development initiative.

In Addition, we thank the Hon. Commissioner of Environment, Hon. (Chief) Victor Adewale Omofaiye and the entire Management Team of the Ministry for providing leadership and guidance, which facilitated the timely delivery of the document.

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Our partners are very much appreciated such as the World Bank and others, for their support through the ACRoSAL. The Bank also provided the guideline that led to the initiative of this revision exercise.

Dr. Jibrin Saidu A.
Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Environment.



ABBREVIATIONS

CGS	Conditional Grants Scheme
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
KOSEEDS	Kogi State Economic Empowerment & Developments
KGIRS	Kogi State Internal Revenue Service
MDAs	Ministry, Department and Agencies
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
MFB&EP	Ministry of Finance, Budget and Economic Planning
MTSS	Medium Term Sector Strategy
SDP	State Development Plan
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
RBM	Results-Based Management
SHOA	State House of Assembly
SMART	Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and Time-bound
VAT	Value Added Tax
MENR	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources



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Chapter 1. Introduction

1.1 Aims and Objectives of the Document

A Medium Term Sector Strategy (MTSS) is a Public Financial Management (PFM) tool that links Policy, Planning and Annual budgets. While State policies outline the high level and long-term goals, MTSS presents costs necessary for inputs and activities to deliver specific outputs in the medium term to achieve the long term big picture of State policies. Thus, MTSS is the road map that translates long term ambition to medium term reality using clearly plotted priorities deliverables and costs.

MTSS outlines the projects and programmes that will be carried out in a sector over a three-year period and answer questions like:

- how much each programme and project will cost;
- where the funding for the projects comes from;
- Who will execute the projects; and
- When to execute the projects.

MTSS forms the basis of annual budget update. This ensures consistency in planning and reduces the potential for projects to be left incomplete or in-operational due to lack of future funding.

MTSS is part of reform process for improving delivery and conception of annual budget in the State. It is part of the overall plan of Medium Term Expenditure Framework which was adopted by the State Government for its budgetary process.

This Medium Term Sector Strategy (MTSS), covering the period of 2022-2024SS contains proposed activities to drive and deliver the State Development Plan agenda as captured in the NEW DIRECTION BLUEPRINT, KOSEEDS, MTEF/MYBF, Let's do MORE and ANNUAL BUDGET DOCUMENT. It is within this framework that the Environment sector articulates it's MTSS for 2023 – 2024 aimed at accurate planning and good governance towards overall socio-economic development and prosperity of the State.

This is an activity-based technique at improving strategic planning and efficiency of public expenditure. This also aims at aligning the budget proposals of MDAs to their respective sector policies, targets and goals.

The MTSS will help government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) make the best use of Kogi State resources to deliver public services and improve the welfare of citizens. It will streamline planning and budgeting; officers are encouraged to factor in on-going and future recurrent costs of maintaining capital investments; officers have the opportunity to allocate the costs of capital investments over several years rather than one year, given that many capital projects take several years to complete. MTSS recognizes differences between sectors whilst it provides decision makers with a consistent framework for allocating sector budgets from year to year. MTSS encourages result-based planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation, performance driven management by shifting emphasis from input to output and outcome thereby delivering results to achieve policy goals.



1.2. Summary of the processes used

MTSS development process commenced with consultations among Key policy makers from the sector on the process. As part of preparatory activities, the sector planning team conducted an annual performance assessment to establish baseline to guide the development of MTSS targets and strategies for achieving its objectives.

Membership of the Environment sector team comprises of the Hon. Commissioner Ministry of Environment, Permanent Secretary, Directors and Other management staff.

Upon the receipt of the sector's resource envelop from the resource projections of Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) the coordinating directorate of the sector invited the Sector Planning Team for a meeting to discuss the sector envelop and work out modalities of sharing proportionately the contents of the envelop to the various units of the sector. After the meeting, the Directors came up with their departmental projects for the preparation of MTSS documentation.

The Annual Sector Performance Review (ASPR) which is a vital process in the development of the Environment sector, MTSS was conducted in the first quarter of 2021.

The overarching purpose of the ASPR is to:

1. Identify the status of interventions that had taken place in the sector in 2022 fiscal year.
2. Establish the performance status for 2022; identify the relationship between the financial investment, institutional/organizational capacity in the sector and the results.
3. Establish a performance trend on each of the outcome KPIs in the results Framework for the sector, where data are available.
4. Recommend optimal direction for realistic outcome targets in the Medium Term Development Plan and the Medium Term Sector Strategy.

This was undertaken by the sector Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) officers with the guidance provided by the Director – M&E of Kogi State. Update information of KPIs to be provided by M&E Department in collaboration with Kogi State Bureau of Statistics. This process is vital as it tracks the Kogi State progress against planned outputs and outcome targets for the sector. The rollover process of the MTSS process is anchored on the outcome of this review.

The key steps involved in the Constitution of Core Team Members on MTSS and training of team members across the State MDAs. Other activities include:

- a) Review of existing High Level Policy documents of Kogi State Government with focus on the delivery of the General Public Services sectoral goal in line with the overall State Policy Thrust such as Consolidation and Continuity.
- b) Clearly articulates medium-term (three years) goals and programmes against the background of the overall goals and the attainment of the overall policy thrust of the State.
- c) Identifying and documenting the key initiatives (that is, projects and programmes) that will be embarked upon to achieve goals and objectives as enshrined in Consolidation and Continuity.
- d) Costing and identifying key initiatives in a clear, accountable and transparent manner.



- e) Phasing implementation of the identified initiatives over the medium-term to achieve value for money.
- f) Defining the expected outcomes of the identified initiatives in clear measurable terms (KPIs).
- g) Linking expected outcomes to their objectives and goals.
- h) Linking the expected outcomes to specific (location, LGA, village and ward).

1.3 Summary and Conclusion

The document which is Environment Sector MTSS 2024-2026 is embedded in the following programmes:

- i. Forest Management
- ii. Erosion management and control;
- iii. Relocating community from water channels;
- iv. Managing ecological problem;
- v. Housing and facilities management;
- vi. Improved sanitation and waste management.
- vii. Tree Planting.

With this State level goals:

- i. Enhancing forestry project;
- ii. Sustaining environmental development;
- iii. Ensuring proper management of state facilities;
- iv. To increase the percentage of controlled physical development in the State;
- v. Strengthening Public private partnership initiative (PPP);
- vi. Improve sanitation and hygiene practices among the citizens.

The Environment Sector goal is stated below:

- i. To reduce environmental degradation;
- ii. Ensuring sustainable improvement in environmental management;
- iii. Enhancing, repair and maintenance of housing facilities;
- iv. Housing Information Management;
- v. Increased forest products in the state.

Above all, the Environment Sector MTSS 2024-2026 is targeting the following outcomes:

- i. Reduced deforestation;
- ii. Reduced flooding;
- iii. Reduced adverse effect of flooding;
- iv. Eco-friendly environment for healthy living;
- v. Increase office buildings and their facilities;
- vi. Increase manufacturing potential of the state;
- vii. To reduce illegal refuse dumps in the State.



1.4 Outline of the Structure of the Document

Kogi State Environment Sector MTSS 2024-2026 is structured into five chapters. Chapter one looks at the introduction with brief discussion on aims and objectives of the document, summary of the processes used, summary and conclusion and outline of the structure of the document.

Chapter two deals with The Sector and Policy in the State Environment Sector MTSS 2024-2026 and Kogi State policies were discussed under the following headings: a brief background of the State; a brief introduction of the Sector; current situation in the Sector; overview of the sector's institutional structure; statement of the sector's mission, vision and core values; sector policy and sector's goals and programmes.

Chapter three captures the development of sector strategy with the following sections: major strategic challenges; resource constraints; contributions from partners; program connections between Sector MDAs; outline of key strategies; justification; result framework and responsibilities and operational plan.

Chapter four summarizes the three years expenditure projections as performance monitoring and evaluation and public involvement.

Chapter five examines sources of data against the results framework and conducting annual sector review as well as organizational arrangements.



CHAPTER 2

The Sector and Policy in the State

2.1 A brief background of the State

Kogi State is one of the thirty-six states that constitute the Federal Republic of Nigeria. Located in the North-Central geopolitical zone of Nigeria; the State was carved out of the Benue and Kwara States on 27th August 1991. As per 1999 Constitution of Federal Republic of Nigeria, the State comprises 21 Local Government Areas, (239 wards) which are divided into 25 State Constituencies, grouped into 9 Federal Constituencies and 3 Senatorial Districts.

Lokoja is the capital of Kogi State. Lokoja was also the first administrative capital of modern-day Nigeria. The State is also known as the Confluence State as this is where the Rivers Niger and Benue merged as one.

The State covers an area of 28,312.6 sq km sharing boundaries with nine States and FCT as follows:-

Northern Boundary: Niger, Nassarawa and FCT.

Western Boundary: Kwara, Ekiti, Ondo, and Edo.

Eastern Boundary: Benue, Anambra and Enugu.

Kogi State is structured into 21 Local Government Areas and it comprises three major ethnic groups i.e. Igala, Ebira/Egbura and Okun (Yoruba) other minor groups include – Bassa-Kwomu, Bassa-Nge, Kakanda, Kupa, Ogori/Magongo, Nupe, Oworo, Gwari etc.

Climate

Kogi State has an average maximum temperature of 33.2°C and average minimum of 22.8°C. Lokoja, the State capital is generally hot throughout the year. The State has two distinct weathers, the dry season, which lasts from November to March and rainy season that last from April to October. Annual rainfall ranges from 1,016mm to 1,524mm. The vegetation of the State consists of mixed leguminous (guinea) woodland to forest savannah. Wide expanse of FADAMA in the river basin and long stretches of tropical forest in the Western and Southern belts of the State.

Demography

Kogi State has a total land area of 28,313.53 square kilometres and a projected population of 4.5 million people (2016 Internet). It lies on latitude 7.49°N and longitude 6.45°E with a geological feature depicting young sedimentary rocks and alluvium along the riverbeds, which promotes



agricultural activities. The State features ferrasols soil type and famous hills like Ososo hills, which spread from Edo State to the western part of Kogi State and Aporo hill on the eastern part. Another famous mountain is Mount Patti, which lies in Lokoja and stands at about 1500 metres above sea level.

Local Government Areas

The headquarters of the Local Government Areas serve as important traditional, cultural and market centres in their localities. The Local Governments are; Adavi, Ajaokuta, Ankpa, Bassa, Dekina, Ibaji, Idah, Igalamela/Odolu, Ijumu, Kabba/Bunu, Kogi/Kotonkarfe, Lokoja, Mopa-Muro, Ofu, Ogori/Magongo, Okene, Okehi, Olamaboro, Omala, Yagba-East, Yagba-West.

Agriculture, Forestry and other Bush Activities: Kogi State has extensive arable land for cultivation, with good grazing grounds for livestock breeding and large water bodies for fishing. Crops cultivated include yam, cassava, maize, guinea corn and groundnut. Rice production is encouraged in the floodplains of the rivers, while coffee, cocoa, orange and cashew nuts are produced in Dekina, Ijumu and Kabba/Bunu LGAs. Farmers are engaged in share cropping schemes at Iyagu, Alade and Adikena. Palm plantations are being rehabilitated and a standard agricultural mechanical workshop is being constructed for the maintenance of machinery.

The Kogi State Agricultural Development Project was established with an initial investment capital of N144 million to be drawn from a World Bank loan. This was done to improve 300 kilometres of rural roads, provide fifty points of potable water and distribute 50 tons of various farm inputs. Much emphasis has been placed on agriculture with substantial lumbering and saw milling carried out in the forest areas of the state (e.g Ijumu and Kabba/Bunu LGAs). Exotic plants such as teak (*tectonagrandis*) and pulp wood are being planted in different parts of the State. Other basic economic activities include the unincorporated private sector with farmers, fishermen, artisans and people in other activities such as mechanics, vulcanizers, electricians, carpenters, bricklayers, plumbers and traders.

Mineral Resources: Kogi State is rich in mineral resources. Most of these minerals are available in commercial quantities and these include coal at KotonKarfe, Okaba and Ogboyaga; limestone and marble at Jakura, Ajaokuta, Osara, Ekinrin-Adde and Itobe; kaolin at Agbaja and iron ore at Agbaja plateau and Itakpe hills. It is worthy of note here to highlight that out of the seven (7) mineral resources of focus by Nigeria in the effort towards diversification, three (3) of them are available in Kogi State in commercial quantities. These are Iron Ore, Limestone and Coal.



Coal was mined in Kogi State during the Nigerian civil war; limestone and marble are exploited at Jakura. Other minerals include feldspar at Okene and Osara; clay, cassiterite, columbite and tantalite at Egbe; gold at Isanlu, gems, quartz, mica and crude oil at Idah. At the present time however, attention is being given for the commencement of exploitation of Coal in Kogi East by Dangote group. The Federal Government has started giving the exploitation of Itakpe Iron Ore attention. For years now the limestone had continued to be exploited by Dangote group into cement manufacturing.

Industrial Development: The available resources are land, water, minerals, agriculture and forestry, hydro power and electricity.

Ajaokuta iron and steel and the tertiary institutions in the State are potential sources of input for industrialization, if properly developed and maintained. There were sixteen industrial establishments operating in the State in 1992. Development of the Ajaokuta Steel Company will lead to springing up of upstream and downstream industries in Kogi State.

The Itakpe Iron Ore Mining Company and the Ajaokuta Steel Company, both of which could generate subsidiary industries such as iron and steel, foundries, cement plant, tar installation plant, carbon black and carbon graphic electrodes industry light forging, metal fabrication and agricultural tools and implements for industries.

Development Potentials: Kogi State's endowment of natural resources include land, water, mineral and forest resources. The vast land area of the State provides adequate opportunity for the location of various types of industrial and other economic activities.

The water resources of Rivers Niger and Benue and their several tributaries could provide ample water supply for people, animals and various industries when fully harnessed. The confluence of Rivers Niger and Benue could be an important source of tourist attraction. Fishery could be developed on a large scale with allied fishery industries. The waterfalls at Osomi, Ogugu and Ofejiji are potential sources of hydro-electricity.

The water from the rivers could support large irrigation schemes for raising various crops. The forests provide wood for timber and fuel.

Local Sourcing of Raw Materials: Agricultural products such as grains (maize, guinea corn, rice and others), root crops (yam, cassava and groundnut etc). Other crops include beans, soya beans, cocoa and coffee provide the needed raw materials for cereals, flour beverages and other food



processing industries. Livestock and fisheries could provide raw materials for meat and fish canning industries.

The forest has the potential to provide wood for plywood and other wood related industries to produce such items as toothpicks, matches and other household utensils while foliage and minerals are sources of raw materials for chemical and pharmaceutical industries.

Mineral resources in the State can provide immense local sources of raw materials for the manufacturing of various products.

Coal and iron ore provide raw materials for the iron and steel industry and for the manufacturing of machinery, alloys, oxides, tools, rails, linoleum and fillers. Coal also provides raw material for making ammonia, tar, cyanide, explosives and organic compounds. Limestone and marble at Jakura, Oshokoshoko, Ajaokuta, Osara, Ekinrin-Adde and Itobe are raw materials for making cement, glass, lime, ceramics, carbon dioxide, ethylene, caustic soda, carbide, paint, floor slabs, terrazzo chips and building stones amongst others. Feldspar from Osara, Okene, Okoloke and Egbe and clay obtained in many parts of the LGAs of the State could supply the needed raw materials for glass, ceramics and pottery. Kaolin from Agbaja is an important raw material for chalk making, paint, kaolin poultice and Plaster of Paris (POP).

Cassiterite, columbite and tantalite from Egbe are used for tin coating and alloys while talc and mica from Isanlu, Ogbom and Mopa could supply the raw materials for ceramics, paints and electrical equipment. Gold from Isanlu in Yagba East LGA, gems and ornamental stones from Lokoja, quartz from Okene, Okehi, Okoloke and Egbe and crude petroleum from Ibaji are other important minerals in the state.

2.2 A brief introduction of the Sector

The Ministry of Environment was established at the inception of the new civilian administration under the leadership of Chief Olusegun Obasanjo in June, 1999, to ensure effective coordination of all environmental matters which hitherto were fragmented and resident in different line ministries.

On July 26th, 2012 the administration of His Excellency, Capt .Idris Ichalla Wada, separated the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources from Physical Planning and upgraded the Ministry to a full fledge ministry with an additional, that is the natural resources arm of the Ministry of Agriculture. The mandate of the ministry was primarily to secure a clean, healthier and sustainable environment which will be conducive for tourism, economic growth and wellbeing of its citizenry.



Accordingly, the ministry is structured as follows:-

- Office of the Hon. Commissioner
- Office of the Permanent Secretary
- Directorate of Administration
- Directorate of Forestry
- Directorate of Environment and Ecological Management
- Directorate of Climate Change
- Directorate of Sanitation and Waste Management
- Directorate of Planning, Research and Statistics
- Directorate of Finance and Account

In addition to the above, the following Units exist in the ministry

- Stores Unit
- Legal Unit
- Audit Unit
- Public Relations Unit
- Procurement Unit

The Ministry performs supervisory roles on the following agencies:-

- Agro-Climate in Semi-Arid Landscape (ACReSAL)
- Kogi State Sanitation and Waste Management Board
- Kogi State Environmental Protection Board

2.3 The current situation in the Sector

The Ministry of Environment is currently responsible for environmental service matter.

It is composed of seven (7) Departments, each of which is headed by a Director who is directly responsible and answerable to the Permanent Secretary. The Departments are:-

- a) Department of Administration
- b) Department of Forestry
- c) Department of Planning, Research and Statistics;
- d) Department Sanitation and Waste Management
- e) Department of Climate Change
- f) Department of Environment and Ecological Management
- g) Department of Finance and Account

The Ministry has staff strength of over one hundred with the breakdown of this number into Department as follows:-

s/n	Department	Staff no.
1	Administration	17
2	Forestry and Conservation	133
3	Planning, Research and Statistics;	3
4	Sanitation& Waste Management	5



5	Climate change	5
6	Environment& Ecology	5
7	Finance &Account	4

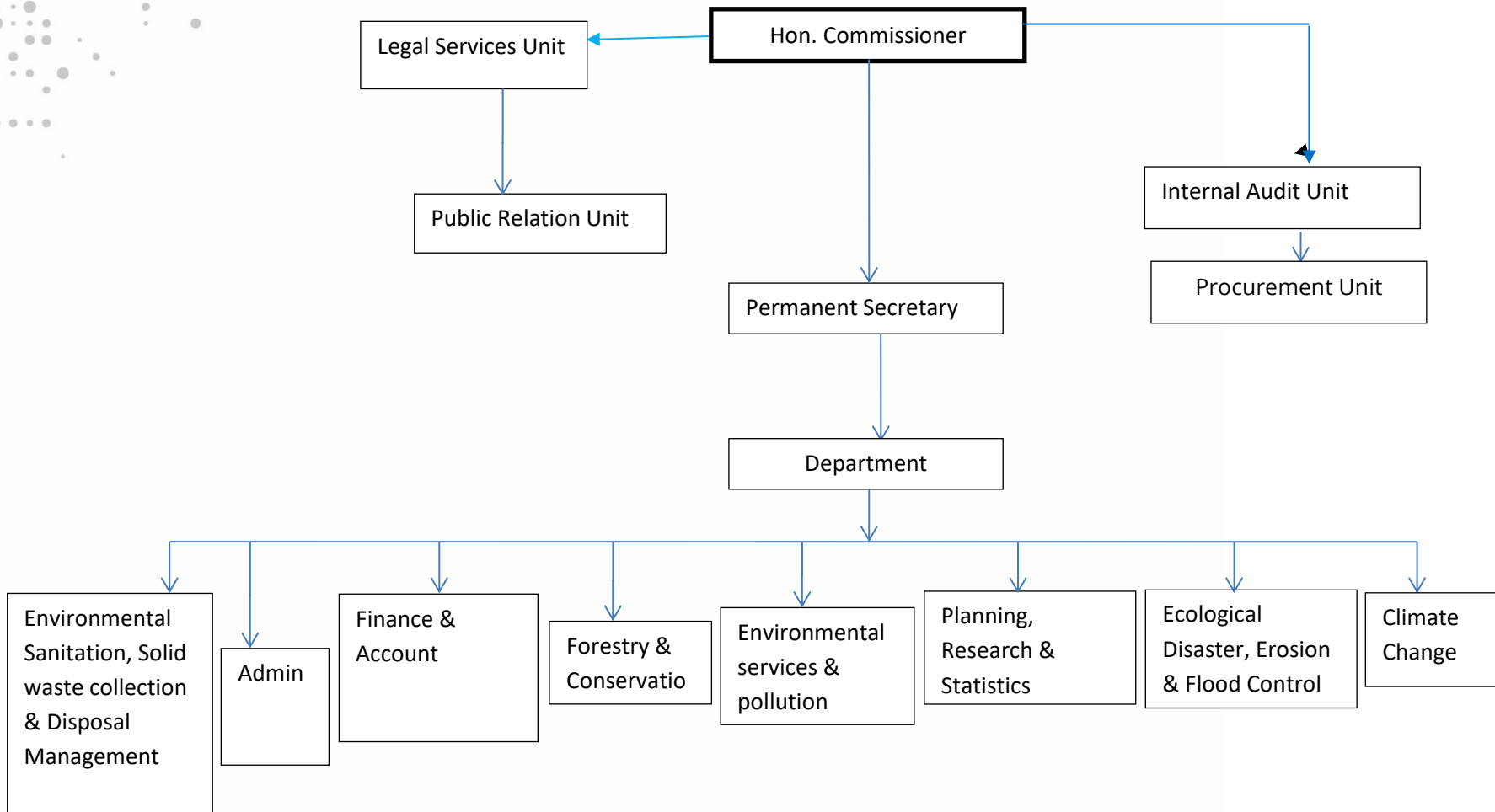
The above team of staff jointly perform the following functions of the Ministry of Environment

- Production of Medium term sector strategies MTSS/propose budget for the ministry
- Collation of data on industrial hazard and setting standard
- Environmental resources matters
- Identification and management of gullies and degraded areas.
- Development and management of drainage plan
- Collection and disposal of solid waste
- Initiating formulation, execution and monitoring of all issues relating to climate change.
- Forestry management.

Despite the above functions, the sector is faced with numerous challenges. These challenges are fully discussed under major strategy challenges.



2.4 Overview of the sector's institutional structure





2.5 STATEMENT OF THE SECTOR'S MISSION, VISION AND CORE VALUES

2.5.1 Mission Statement

To assess the level of environmental damage and design and implement restoration and rejuvenation measures, and to evolve and implement additional measures to halt further degradation of the environment.

The Ministry is also to ensure the sustainable utilization of the environment and its resources by evolving tools for poverty alleviation, ensuring food security, a flood free environment and healthy and beautiful Kogi State.

2.5.2 Vision Statement

To have a healthy, decent and beautiful sustainable environment in Kogi State.

2.5.3 CORE VALUES

Ensuring Clean an aesthetic environment

Professionalism

Integrity

Dynamism

Teamwork

2.6 Sector Policy

Since its establishment, the Ministry has impacted on raising the issue of environmental consciousness in the mind of Kogi State citizens as well as the interface with the global environmental best practices. The overarching policy is to direct and oversee human activities and thereby prevent harmful effects on the bio-physical environment to ensure that changes in the environment do not have harmful effect on humans.

In light of the above, the sector policies are outlined as follow;

- Assess the level of environmental damage and design and implement restoration and rejuvenation measures.
- To evolve and implement additional measures to halt further degradation of the environment.
- To ensure the sustainability utilization of the environment and its resources
- To address municipal waste management and sanitation, industrial pollution control including oil and gas.
- To combat desertification and the mitigating effect of drought.



2.7 The sector's goals and programmes for the MTSS period

This is a summary of how the goals developed for the Sector over the medium term relate to the overall goals set at the level of Kogi State as contained in high level policy documents (New Direction Blueprint, KOSEEDS, Medium Term Expenditure Plan, Let's do MORE). This is a way of demonstrating that the Sector Strategy contains specific means of achieving or contributing to the achievement of relevant high level Policy Statements of Kogi State.

Table 1: Summary of State Level Goals, Sector Level Goals, Programmes and Outcomes

State Level Goals	Sector Level Goal	Programmes	Outcomes
Enhancing forestry project	To reduce environmental degradation	Accelerating forestry mapping	Reduced deforestation
Sustaining environmental development	Ensuring sustainable improvement in environmental management	Erosion management and control.	Reduced flooding
		Relocating community from water channels	Reduced adverse effect of flooding
Ensuring proper management of state facilities	Enhancing, repair and maintenance of housing facilities	Managing ecological problem	Eco-friendly environment for healthy living
To increase the percentage of controlled physical development in the State	Housing Information Management	Housing and facilities management	Increase office buildings and their facilities.
Strengthening Public private partnership initiative (PPP)	Increased forest products in the state	Tree Planting	Increase manufacturing potential of the state.
Improve sanitation and hygiene practices among the citizens	To increase sanitation utilities across the state.	Improved sanitation and waste management.	To reduce illegal refuse dumps in the State



Table 2: Goals, programmes and outcome deliverables

Sector Goals	Programmes	Outcome Deliverables	KPI of Outcomes	Baseline (i.e. Value of Outcome in 2022)	Outcome Target		
					2024	2025	2026
To reduce environmental degradation	Accelerating forestry mapping	Considerable reduction in deforestation	% Increase in the level of control of state forestry	30% control of the forestry across the state.	50% control of the forestry across the state.	60% control of the forestry across the state.	80% control of the forestry across the state.
Ensuring sustainable improvement in environmental management	Erosion management and control.	Reducing some major factors causing flood	Gutters, culvert and embankment constructed in flood prone areas.	10% control of gully erosion	40% Control of gully erosion	65% Control of gully erosion	85% control of gully erosion in the state
	Relocating community from water channels	preventing flood in the 21 LGAs	Available post flood houses in some LGAs	20% flood prevention in the 21 LGAs	45% flood prevention in the 21 LGAs	60% flood prevention in the 21 LGAs	75% flood prevention in the 21 LGAs
Enhancing, repair and maintenance of housing facilities	Managing ecological problem	Eco-friendly environment for healthy living	Construction of drainages, the provision of waste bin and Monthly environmental sanitation	0	40% Eco-friendly environment for healthy living	65% Eco-friendly environment for healthy living	85% Eco-friendly environment for healthy living
Housing Information Management	Housing and facilities management	Increase office buildings and their facilities.	Available new buildings in the ministry and its agencies.	20% Increase office buildings and their facilities.	50% Increase office buildings and their facilities.	65% Increase office buildings and their facilities.	87% Increase office buildings and their facilities.
To increase sanitation utilities across the state.	Improved sanitation and waste management.	To reduce illegal refuse dumps in the State	Cleaned environment and sign post with write up don't dump refuse here	Evidence based of clean environment and sanitation in the state.	Evidence based of clean environment and sanitation in the state.	Evidence based of clean environment and sanitation in the state.	Evidence based of clean environment and sanitation in the state.



Chapter 3.

The Development of Sector Strategy

3.1 Major Strategic Challenges

The Ministry of Environment has the challenge of Collecting and analyzing data on industrial hazard. This has been a challenge over the years because of lack of standard laboratory and skill personnel.

3.2 Resource Constraints

Funding of the Environment sector over the years has not been sufficient and even the limited projects funding has not been receiving proper attention.

Table 3: Summary of 2022 Budget Data for the Sector

Item	Approved Budget (N) in 2022	Amount Released (N) in 2022	Actual Expenditure (N) 2022	Amount Released as % of Approved 2022	Actual Expenditure as % of Releases 2022
Personnel	411,145,816	385,994,175.89	385,994,175.89	93%	100%
Overhead	140,729,904	3,667,830.00	3,667,830.00	2.61%	100%
Capital	5,892,000,000	5,289,142,593.14	5,289,142,593.14	89.8%	100%
Total	6,443,875,720	5,678,804,599.03	5,678,804,599.03	88%	100%

Table 4: Summary of 2023 Budget Data for the Sector

Item	Approved Budget (N) in 2023	Amount Released (N) as at end March 2023	Actual Expenditure (N) as at end March 2023	Amount Released as % of Approved	Actual Expenditure as % of Releases
Personnel	429,227,561				100.00%
Overhead	297,768,188.00				100.00%
Capital	3,170,000,000				100.00%
Total	3,896,995,749				100.00%



Table 5: Summary of the Review of Ongoing and Existing Projects Scorecard

(Ranked by Average score for Ongoing and Existing Projects and by Final Score for New Projects)

S/N	Project Title	Criterion 1	Criterion 2	Criterion 3	Criterion 4	Criterion 5	Average / Final Score	Rank	Justification
Ongoing and Existing Projects									
1	Beautification of Lokoja Township	2	2	1	2	3	2	5	Important
2	Completion of Laboratory, Furnishing & Purchase Of Reagents	1	1	1	2	3	1.6	8	Important
3	Construction of Lokoja Beach Embarkment	1	1	1	2	3	1.6	8	Important
4	Construction of Public Toilets in Selected Areas across the State	1	1	1	2	3	1.6	8	Important
5	Construction of sanitary Land Fills (Dump Site)	2	2	2	2	2	2	5	Important
6	Ecological Problem (Climate Change)	1	1	1	2	3	1.6	8	Important
7	Erosion Control	4	4	4	2	3	3.4	1	Important
8	Extension of Lab. Building at KOSEPA, Lokoja and Equipment	2	2	2	2	2	2	5	Important
9	Feasibilities Studies	1	1	1	2	2	1.4	15	Important
10	Procurement of 25 NO Refuse Trollies	1	1	1	2	3	1.6	8	Important
11	Procurement of 250 No Of Household Dustbins	1	1	1	2	3	1.6	8	Important
12	Provision of 300 Communal Been	3	2	2	2	3	2.4	2	Important
13	Provision of Refuse Collection Vans,(Roro Model 500 Set) and Construction of Refuse Dumps	2	2	2	2	3	2.2	3	Important



14	Public Places/Street Cleaning in 4 Cities-UN Habitat Contribution (Lokoja, Okene, Kabba and Dekina)	1	1	1	2	3	1.6	8	Important
15	Purchase of a Septic Tank Emptier, 2 No. Tippers & Disinfectants	2	2	2	2	3	2.2	3	Important
16	Relocation of Communities on Water Channel/Flood Prone Areas	1	1	1	2	3	1.6	8	Important
	State Contribution to New Map (GCCC)	1	1	1	2	3	1.6	8	Important
17	Tree Planting Programme	3	2	2	2	3	2.4	2	Important
New Projects									
1	CONSTRUCTION OF WEATHER STATION AND INSTALLATION OF EQUIPMENT AT CONFLUENCE UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, OSARA. (CLIMATE CHANGE)	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	2	2	Important
2	DISASTER INTERVENTION IN 15 SECONDARY SCHOOLS ACROSS THE 3 SENATORIAL DISTRICTS (FIRE DISASTER, WINDSTORM AND RAINSTORM) (CLIMATE CHANGE)	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	3	1	Important
3	DISTRIBUTION OF 6KG GAS CYLINDER TO	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1	3	Important



FLOOD VICTIMS ACROSS THE STATE. (CLIMATE CHANGE)									
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Note:

NA = Not Applicable

Criterion 1= Evidence that the Existing Projects are indeed Ongoing

Criterion NA2= Clarity of Current Justification for Budget Commitment

Criterion 3= Current Impact of Budget Commitment

Criterion 4= Likelihood of Completion in 2017 – 2019 Timeframe.

Criterion 5= Relation to the Sector’s goals

**Table 6: Capital Costs Commitments**

S/N	Project Title	Status of Completion	Contract Sum (N)	Amount Paid to Date (N)	Outstanding Commitment (N)
1.	Beautification of Lokoja Township	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
2.	Completion of Laboratory, Furnishing & Purchase Of Reagents	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
3.	Construction of Lokoja Beach Embarkment	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
4.	Construction of Public Toilets in Selected Areas across the State	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
5.	Construction of sanitary Land Fills (Dump Site)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
6.	Ecological Problem (Climate Change)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
7.	Erosion Control	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
8.	Extension of Lab. Building at KOSEPA, Lokoja and Equipment	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
9.	Feasibilities Studies	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
10	Procurement of 25 N0 Refuse Trollies	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
11	Procurement of 250 No Of Household Dustbins	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
12	Provision of 300 Communal Been	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
13	Provision of Refuse Collection Vans,(Roro Model 500 Set) and Construction of Refuse Dumps	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
14	Public Places/Street Cleaning in 4 Cities-UN Habibtat Contribution (Lokoja, Okene, Kabba and Dekina	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
15	Purchase of a Septic Tank Emptier, 2 No. Tippers & Disinfectants	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
16	Relocation of Communities on Water Channel/Flood Prone Areas	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
17	State Contribution to New Map (GCCC)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
18	Tree Planting Programme	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
19	Nigeria Erosion & Watershed Management Project (Climate Change)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
20	Construction of Weather Station and Installation of Equipment at Confluence University of Science & Technology, Osara	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL



21	Installation and reticulation of 15 No solar powered borehole in 3 Senatorial Districts.	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
22	Distribution of 6kg Gas cylinder to flood victims across the state.	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
23	Disaster intervention in 15 Secondary schools across the 3 senatorial districts (Fire disasters, windstorms and rainstorm)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
24	Construction of Landscaping and parking lots in some selected Areas in Lokoja.	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

Table 7: Personnel Costs - Existing and Projected

Number of Staff					
Items of Personnel Costs	2023 Approved Budget	2023 Actual	2024	2025	2026
Salary	429,227,561.00	254,427,348	416,149,248.00 403,458,106.80 422,670,397.60	484,206.710.40 403,458,106.80 422,670,397.60	508,417,045.92.00
Total Cost (N)	429,227,561.00	254,427,348	416,149,248.00 403,458,106.80 422,670,397.60	484,206.710.40 403,458,106.80 422,670,397.60	508,417,045.92.00

Table 8: Overhead Costs - Existing and Projected

Items of Overheads	2022 Approved	2022 Actual	2024	2025	2026
TRAVEL AND TRANSPORT - OTHERS	2,029,904.00	916,230.00	5,049,904.00	5,302,399.20	5,567,519.16
INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL AND TRANSPORT - OTHERS	5,000,000	0	15,000,000	15,750,000	16,537,500
ELECTRICITY BILL/CHARGES	550,000.00	0	550,000.00	577,500.00	606,375.00
TELEPHONE CHARGES	170,000.00	0	220,000.00	231,000.00	242,550.00
OFFICE STATIONERY/COMPUTER CONSUMABLE	7,000,000	333,200.00	9,400,000	9,870,000	10,363,500.00
NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES,	50,000.00	0	100,000	105,000	110,250.00



JOURNALS AND PERIODICALS					
UNIFORMS AND OTHER CLOTHINGS	50,000.00	0	50,000	52,500.00	55,500.00
OFFICE AND GENERAL EXPENSES	9,500,000	205,000	28,403,848	29,824,040	31,315,242.42
MAINTENANCE OF MOTOR VEHICLE/TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	12,000.00	410,000.00	33,000,000	34,650,000	36,382,500
MAINTENANCE OF OFFICE FURNITURE AND FITTINGS	9,210,000	320,400.00	9,910,000	10,405,500	10,925,775
MAINTENANCE OF OFFICE BUILDING / RESIDENTIAL QTRS	100,000.00	0	150,000.00	157,500	163,375.00
MAINTENANCE OF PLANTS/GENERATORS	1,000,000	207,000	1,000,000	1,050,000	1,102,500
MAINTENANCE OF DUMPSITE	5,000,000	0	12,600,000	13,230,000	13,891,500
LOCAL TRAINING					
CLEANING, FUMIGATION, ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION AND JANITORIAL SERVICE	23,000,000	0	36,200,000	38,010,000	39,910,500
MONITORING & EVALUATION SYSTEM	2,000,000 0	0	5,000,000	5,250,000	5,512,500
REFUNDS OF VARIOUS EXPENSES	3,200,000	0	3,300,000	3,465,000	3,638,250.00
CONSULTANCY SERVICES/FINANCIAL CONSULTING	5,000,000	560,000	11,000,000	11,550,000	12,127,500
FEASIBILITY STUDY FOR WATER	100,000	0	100,000	105,000	110,250.00
MOTOR VEHICLE FUEL COST	6,500,000	0	26,700,000	28,035,000	29,463,750
BANK CHARGES (OTHER THAN INTEREST)/SPECIAL CONVEYANCE & BANK CHARGES/FAAC MEETINGS	110,000.00	0	160,000	168,000	176,400.00
HONORARIUM, REFRESHMENT, MEALS, WELFARE PACKAGES AND HOSPITALITY	7,300,000	387,000	8,300,000	8,715,000	9,150,750.00
POSTAGES, PUBLICITY AND ADVERTISEMENT	50,000	0	86,352.00	90,669.60	95,203.08



AWARENESS, ENLIGHTENMENT AND SENSITIZATION	10,000,000	280,000	30,000,000	31,500,000	33,075,000
TASKFORCE/KOGI VIGILANTE SERVICES OPERATIONAL	20,000,000	0	55,000,000	57,750,000	60,637,500
MEDICAL EXPENSES (Local & INTERNATIONAL)	80,000	50,000	800,000	840,000	882,000
ANNUAL BUDGET EXPENSES AND ADMINISTRATION	160,000	0	228,284.00	239,698.20	251,683.11
STRATEGIES DEVELOPMENT PLAN/POLICY FORMULATION EXPENSES/RESEARCH AND SURVEY	5,000,000	0	5,000,000	5,250,000	5,512,500
PRINTING OF ALL ESSENTIAL DOCUMENT	500,000	0	600,000	630,000	661,500
GRANTS, SUBVENTION, DONATIONS & REDEMPTION OF PLEDGES	200,000	0	200,000	210,000	220,500.00
Total Cost (N)					

Table 9: Summary of Cancelled/Shutdown Projects

Project Name	Justification for cancellation/shut down

3.3 Contributions from partners

The international organisations such as World Bank funded some of Environment sector programme through NEWMAP

**Table 10: Grants and Donor Funding**

Source / Description of Grant	Amount Expected (N)			Counterpart Funding Requirements (N)		
	2024	2025	2026	2024	2025	2026
ACReSAL	1,500,000,000	Provide later	Provide later	300,000,000	Provide later	Provide later

3.4 Program connections between Sector MDAs

Parastatals under the Environment sector include, Kogi State Environmental Protection Board, Kogi State Sanitation and Waste Management Board.

As the supervising and coordinating authority on Environment matters, the Ministry is responsible for setting out the policy and strategic direction for the sector while the parastatals are responsible for the implementation of Programme of strategic activities.

With the MTSS strategies defined, the sector team developed capital and recurrent activities for the implementation of the medium term plan. As specified above, a number of capital projects are currently ongoing and were accorded high priority in the MTSS for 2024 -2026. It is anticipated that recurrent costs for sustaining these projects would be factored into subsequent cycles of the MTSS. These include human resources, maintenance of infrastructure and vehicles, procurement of office consumables and IT supplies.



3.5 Outline of Key Strategies

Table 11: Summary of Projects' Expenditures and Output Measures

Programme	Project / Activity Title	Amount Spent on The Project So Far (N)	Budgeted Expenditure / Cost (N)			Output	Output KPI	Base Line (i.e. Output Value in 2021)	Output Target			MTSS Activity Code	MDA Responsible
			2024	2025	2026				2023	2024	2025		
Accelerating forestry mapping	00090000010109 Public Places/Street Cleaning in 4 Cities-UN Habitat Contribution (Lokoja, Okene, Kabba and Dekina)	Nil	330,000,000	225,000,000	112,500,000	Cleaned environment	Improved sanitation & Hygienic environment	40% improved environmental sanitation	62% improved environmental sanitation	72% improved environmental sanitation	82% improved environmental sanitation		SWMB
Erosion management and control.	00060000030108 Beautification of Lokoja Township	Nil	10,000,000	7,500,000	3,750,000	Beautiful environment	Increased attraction	20% increase in clean & aesthetic environment	35% increase in clean & aesthetic environment	40% increase in clean & aesthetic environment	45% increase in clean & aesthetic environment		Min of Env.
	00090000010101 Erosion Control	NA	2,000,000,000	1,500,000,000	750,000,000	Erosion controlled	10% increase in erosion control	20% control of gully erosion	35% Control of gully erosion	40% Control of gully erosion	45% control of gully erosion in the state		Min of Env.
Relocating community from water channels	00090000010103 State Contribution to ACREsAL	Nil	300,000,000	225,000,000	112,500,000	Cash disbursed	Govt. counterpart contribution paid	50% term agreement fulfilled	40% increase in erosion control in the State	43% increase in erosion control in the State	53% increase in erosion control in the State		Min of Env.
	00090000010106 Relocation of Communities on Water Channel/Flood Prone Areas	Nil	10,000,000	7,500,000	3,750,000.00	Communities on water channel relocated	People relocated to safe land	20 communities in the State relocated	42%communities in the State relocated	45% communities in the State relocated	50% communities in the State relocated		Min of Env.



Managing ecological problem	00060000030105 Ecological Problem (Climate Change)	Nil	50,000,000.00	37,500,000.00	18,875,000	Eco-friendly environment for healthy living	Reduction in Ecological Problem	20% Reduction in Ecological Problem	35% Reduction in Ecological Problem	55% Reduction in Ecological Problem	65% Reduction in Ecological Problem		Min of Env.
	00120000030126 Feasibilities Studies	Nil	5,000,000.00	3,750,000.00	1,875,000	Feasibilities studies on various erosion sites carried out in the state	206 Erosion site identified and confirmed.	20% of the erosion sites covered	30% of the erosion sites covered	40% of the erosion sites covered	60% of the erosion sites covered		Min of Env.
	00120000010131 Construction of Lokoja Beach Embankment	Nil	500,000,000	375,000,000	187,500,000	Beach Embankment Constructed	Negative impact of flooding reduced	30% Flood Management achieved	55% Flood Management achieved	65% Flood Management Achieved	75% Flood Management Achieved		Min. of Env.
	200000010112 Nigeria Erosion and Watershed Management Project (Climate Change)		10,000,000	7,500,000	3,750,000.00	Land reclamation of various erosion sites achieved		10% reduction of the erosion problems	20% reduction of the erosion problems	30% reduction of the erosion problems	40% reduction of the erosion problems	50% reduction of the erosion problems	Min of Env.
Housing and facilities management	00120000030127 Extension of Lab. Building at KOSEPA, Lokoja and Equipment	Nil	10,000,000.00	7,500,000.00	3,750,000.00	Increase office buildings and their facilities	New buildings available in the ministry and its agencies.	20% Increase office buildings and their facilities.	50% Increase office buildings and their facilities.	65% Increase office buildings and their facilities.	87% Increase office buildings and their facilities.		KOSEPB
Improved sanitation and waste management	00060000010110 Completion of Laboratory, Furnishing & Purchase Of Reagents	Nil	10,000,000.00	7,500,000.00	3,750,000	Laboratory Built and Furnished	Increased in Biochemical Test of food, Soil etc.	Laboratory Building Available.	10% Purchase of Equipment	30% Purchase of Equipment	5% Test Conducted		KOSEPB



00030000020118 Provision of Refuse Collection Vans,(Roro Model 500 Set) and Construction of Refuse Dumps	New	24,000,000.00	18,000,000.00	16,875,000.00	To reduce illegal refuse dumps in the State	Cleaned environment and sign post with write up don't dump refuse here	10% Evidence based of clean environment and sanitation in the state.	35% Evidence based of clean environment and sanitation in the state.	45% Evidence based of clean environment and sanitation in the state.	65% Evidence based of clean environment and sanitation in the state.		KOSEPB
00030000020119 Purchase of a Septic Tank Emptier, 2 No. Tippers & Disinfectants	New	30,000,000.00	22,500,000.00	11,250,000	Septic Tank Emptier and Tippers Purchased	Septic Tank and Tippers Available	Two (2) Tippers available	1 no. of Septic Tank Emptier & 2 more Tippers purchased	10% Waste Evacuated	30% Waste Evacuated		KSSWMB
00030000020111 Procurement of 250 No Of Household Dustbins	Nil	10,000,000	7,500,000	3,750,000	250 nos Household Dustbin procured	Household Dustbin available	100 Household Dustbin available	250 nos. Household Dustbin available	500 nos Household Dustbin available	30% control of Indiscriminate waste dumped		KSSWMB
00030000020112 Procurement of 25 NO Refuse Trollies	New	15,000,000.00	11,250,000.00	8,437,500	25 nos Refuse Trollies Procured	Refuse Trollies available	10 nos Refuse Trollies available	25 nos Refuse Trollies available	50 nos Refuse Trollies Available	65% control of indiscriminate refuse dump		KSSWMB
00030000020108 Construction of Public Toilets in Selected Areas across the State	Nil	15,000,000	11,250,000	5,625,000	Public Toilet Constructed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Toilet Available for use Reduction in open defecation 	18 nos Public Toilet Available	25 nos Public Toilet Available	35 nos Public Toilet Available	45 nos Public Toilet available		KSSWMB
00030000020110 Construction of sanitary Land Fills (Dump Site)	Nil	5,000,000	3,750,000	1,875,000	Sanitary Land Fills Constructed	Sanitary Land Fills Available	2 nos of Sanitary Land Fills Available	3 nos of Sanitary Land Fills Available	Evidence Based Maintenance of the Dump Site	Evidence Based Maintenance of the Dump Site		KSSWMB
00120000030104 Provision of 300 Communal Bin	Nil	20,000,000.00	15,000,000.00	7,500,000	300 nos Communal Bin Provided	300 nos Communal Bin Available for Use	20 nos Communal Bin Available	30 nos Communal Bin Available	50 nos Communal Bin Available	60 nos Communal Bin Available		KSSWMB



	00090000010102 Tree Planting Programme	Nil	20,000,000.00	15,000,000.00	7,500,000	Afforestation programme carried out	Availability of trees Planted in 3 Senatorial Districts	40 ha of land of Tree Planting covered and Maintained in the three Senatorial Districts	60 ha of land of Tree Planting covered and Maintained in the three Senatorial Districts	70 ha of land of Tree Planting covered in the three Senatorial Districts	80 ha of land of Tree Planting covered in the three Senatorial Districts		MENR
Mitigating the impact of Climate Change	Construction of Weather Station and Installation of Equipment at Confluence University of Science & Technology, Osara Climate Change		40,000,000	30,000,000	15,000,000	Possible reduction in the impact of climate	Clearing and Concrete work for the installation of weather station at Confluence University, Osara	Installation of Weather Station	The installation had attained 20% completion	The installation had attained 40% completion	The installation had attained 80% completion		MENR
	Installation and reticulation of 15 NO Solar Powered Borehole in three senatorial districts (Climate Change)		50,000,000	37,500,000	18,750,000	Installation and reticulation of the solar powered borehole achieved	1 No. of solar powered boreholes installed in each senatorial Districts	2 No. of solar powered boreholes installed in each senatorial Districts	3 No. of solar powered boreholes installed in each senatorial Districts	4 No. of solar powered boreholes installed in each senatorial Districts	5 No. of solar powered boreholes installed in each senatorial Districts		MENR
	Distribution of 6kg Gas Cylinder to Flood Victim Across the state.		50,000,000	37,500,000	18,750,000	Distribution of 6Kg of Gas Cylinder achieved	Distribution of 2 No each of Gas cylinder to 4 selected persons affected by flood	Distribution of No each of Gas cylinder to 4 selected	Distribution of 2 No each of Gas cylinder to 2 selected	Distribution of 205 No each of Gas cylinder to 205 selected	Distribution of 200 No each of Gas cylinder to 200 selected		MENR
	Disaster intervention in 15 Secondary Schools across the 3 Senatorial Districts (Fire Disaster, windstorm and rainstorm)		20,000,000	15,000,000	7,500,000	Numbers of Schools the intervention was carried out	1 No of school each renovated in each senatorial districts	2 No of schools each renovated in each senatorial districts	3 No of schools each renovated in each senatorial districts	4 No of schools each renovated in each senatorial districts	5 No of schools each renovated in each senatorial districts		MENR
	Construction of Landscaping and parking lots in some selected areas in Lokoja		50,000,000	37,500,000	18,750,000	Construction of landscaping and parking carried out	1 parking lots constructed at Lokoja Modern Market	1 parking lots constructed at Lokongoma. Phase I, Lokoja	1 parking lots constructed at Zone 8 Lokoja	1 parking lots constructed at Ganaja Junction Lokoja	1 parking lots constructed at Adankolo, Lokoja		MENR



3.6 Justification

Selection of criteria for prioritizing the Environment Sector strategies to be implemented as part of the 2024 - 2026 MTSS were premised on the need to identify high impact interventions for the achievement of the revised sector policy.

Following the conduct of the research leading to the formation of Medium Term Sector Strategies and the focus on the good governance as a major economic alternative to leveraging governance, the sector team engaged the selection process with the view to ensuring that the identified strategies to be implemented are well aligned with the goals and objectives of the medium term plan derived from the State Development Plan and New Direction Blueprint/Let's do MORE. The selection process is based on the following criteria.

Criterion 1: Evidence that the Existing Projects are indeed Ongoing

Score	Does the budget commitment correspond to an ongoing project?
4	Abundant and convincing evidence that project is ongoing (e.g. ExCo approvals; contract awards; details of contractor(s); detailed project work plan with deliverables, milestones and targets; engineering designs; cost revisions; contract variations; implementation progress reports; etc.)
3	Sufficient and convincing evidence that project is ongoing.
2	Some evidence or moderate evidence that project is ongoing.
1	No substantial evidence that project is ongoing.

Criterion 2: Clarity of Current Justification for Budget Commitment

Score	How well can the Sector account for the level of funds currently allocated to that Budget Commitment?
4	Very Well – All cost components can be clearly identified and a strong argument presented for all costs
3	Well – The cost components can be clearly identified, although not all can be fully justified as necessary
s2	Moderately – Some but not all of the cost components can be identified, with limited justification
1	Not at all – The cost components can be neither identified nor can these be justified.

Criterion 3: Current Impact of Budget Commitment

Score	What are the Tangible Positive Impacts of the Budget Commitment?
4	Abundant and convincing evidence of substantial positive impact from existing commitment



3	Sufficient and convincing evidence of moderate positive impact
2	Some evidence of moderate positive impact
1	No substantial evidence of positive impact

Criterion 4: Likelihood of Completion in 2024 – 2026 Timeframe

Score	How well can the MDA justify that the current budget commitment and planned future spending will complete the project, and run the project post completion? This should be based on the contract awarded and the data collected.
4	All evidence suggests that the project will be completed with the budgeted funds and that future running costs have been fully taken into account
3	MDA can show that the project is likely to be completed with budgeted funds and future running costs have been adequately considered
2	MDA can show that budgeted funds will allow for substantial progress but not completion and future running costs can be identified
1	Not at all – allocated funds will not allow for substantial progress nor can future running costs be adequately identified

Criterion 5: Relation to the Sector's goals

Score	How critical is this project to the achievement of the Sector's goals under the Vision 20:2020, Kogi SEEDS or other Policies, etc?
4	Vital – Goal cannot be achieved otherwise
3	Important – This project will make a substantial and measurable contribution to achieving the goal
2	Moderately – This project will make some contribution to achieving the goal
1	Limited – the project will make no significant contribution to achieving the goal

Secondly, that the selected strategies are capable of delivering verifiable results within the limited resources allocated and in the shortest possible time. The current approach is a remarkable departure from the previous experience where annual budgets were developed without recourse to the desired impact of those expenditure but on the arbitrary allocation of resources on budget-lined items.

With the MTSS approach, which is result-based budget all costs interventions are linked to the achievement of the MTSS outputs, outcomes and Impact as defined in the New Direction Blue Print/Let's do MORE policy framework. Consequently, the sector will be able to assess progress of the MTSS key performance indicators (KPIs) and the cost effectiveness of the budgeted expenditure.



3.7 Result Framework

Though the result framework details the targets to be achieved by the MTSS, it is important to understand that the outcome targets were central in the definition of the key programs and projects of the MTSS. These key performance indicators are in alignment with the performance for the sector.

The Ministry and its parastatals are expected to develop their costs annual operation plan in response to the output targets defined in the sector result frameworks.

3.8 Responsibilities and Operational Plan

Following the development of the MTSS 2024– 2026 for Environment sector, it is anticipated that all the Agencies of the Environment sector would derive their annual operation plan activities from the strategies of the medium term plan.

The Ministry of Environment, Kogi State Environmental Protection Board and Sanitation and Waste Management Board would all develop their organizations annual activities specifying the timelines and sequence for its implementation in 2023

The operational plans would aid the various departments to articulate their individual action plans as well as facilitate the estimation of the quarterly departmental cash flow projections for the 2024 financial year.



Chapter 4.

Monitoring and Evaluation

4.1 Performance Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and Evaluation of Ministry of Environment's MTSS 2024 -2026 is a vital component of the MTSS implementation process as it provides the mechanism for tracking and reporting on the execution of planned activities and progress towards achieving set targets. It further allows for challenges, constraints and success factors in MTSS implementation to be identified. These are necessary for learning lessons and informing on how the MTSSs are revised in the future.

In the process of monitoring and evaluation, due consideration is accorded the source of data especially information that tracks the performance of outcome and output indicators.

4.2 Public Involvement

Involvement of the public as a stakeholder in the preparation of this medium term sector strategy, cannot be over emphasized as the planning and execution start and end with the public as the beneficiaries.

Representatives of Kogi State House Committee on Environment, Civil Society Organization and Interest Groups have their input in preparation of this document

In conclusion, all stakeholder ideas, suggestions, information, contributions were collated for the sector management for review and were adequately considered into the documents.



Chapter 5.

Outline MTSS Timetable

Figure 1: MTSS Timetable

Activities	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Conduct Annual Reviews												
Collect data and information												
Review national Policy Guide												
Refine State Policy Outcomes												
Receive Expenditure Envelopes												
Develop sector strategies and costs												
Review strategy within ceilings												
Prepare Draft MTSS Document												
Receive Budget Call Circular												
Refine MTSS and compile Budget												
Defend Budget using MTSS												
Make Operational Plan												



5.1 Identifying Sources of Data against the Results Framework

Table 12: Data Sources for Outcome and Output KPIs

Outcome KPIs	Data Sources
% Increase in the level of control of state forestry	Min. of Environment
Gutters, culvert and embankment constructed in flood prone areas.	Min. of Environment
Available post flood houses in some LGAs	Min. of Environment
Construction of drainages, the provision of waste bin and Monthly environmental sanitation	Min. of Environment
Available new buildings in the ministry and its agencies.	Min. of Environment/KOSEPB
Cleaned environment and sign post with write up don't dump refuse here	Min. of Environment
Output KPIs	Data Sources
Improved sanitation & Hygienic environment	Min. of Environment
Increased attraction	Min. of Environment
10% increase in erosion control	Min. of Environment
Govt. counterpart contribution paid	Min. of Environment
People relocated to safe land	Min. of Environment
Reduction in Ecological Problem	Min. of Environment
206 Erosion site identified and confirmed.	Min. of Environment
Negative impact of flooding is reduced	Min. of Environment
New buildings available in the ministry and its agencies.	Min. of Environment
Increased in Biochemical Test of food, Soil etc.	Min. of Environment
Cleaned environment and sign post with write up don't dump refuse here	Min. of Environment
Septic Tank and Tippers Available	Min. of Environment
Household Dustbin available	Min. of Environment
Refuse Trollies available	Min. of Environment
Toilet Available for use Reduction in open defecation	Min. of Environment
Sanitary Land Fills Available	Min. of Environment
300 nos Communal Bin Available for Use	Min. of Environment
Availability of trees Planted in 3 Senatorial Districts	Min. of Environment

5.2 Conducting Annual Sector Review

Annual Sector Review was conducted in first quarter of the year 2023. The review was carried out by MTSS sector committee who visited the heads of each department and parastatals/agencies under the Sector on the needs for this review. Questionnaires were later given to them to:

1. Identify the status of interventions that had taken place in the sector in year 2022.



2. Establish the performance status for 2022; identify the relationship between the financial investment, institutional/organizational capacity in that sector and the results.
3. Establish a performance trend on each of the outcome KPIs in the results Framework for the sector, where data is available.
4. Recommend optimal direction for realistic outcome targets in the Medium Term Development Plan and the Medium Term Sector Strategy.

5.3 Organizational Arrangements

This section provides outline responsibilities for monitoring work, who collect data and the officers responsible for performing analysis. The following are the outlines of monitoring work:

1. To ensures inputs are made available at all time of the MTSS work and other decision to be taken;
2. To provides a continuous feedback system to the
3. To ensures that adjustment can be made and correction effected in an on-going project;
4. To also ensures that resources are used judiciously and quality project implementation
5. To communicates effectively to the Stakeholders on how goals and objectives of projects are being met

Besides, data collection is carried out by Monitoring & Evaluation unit Staff in all MDAs Data analysis is done by Monitoring & Evaluation Officers in collaboration with Budget staff. The type of information needed will determine the type analysis to be used. The data analysis can be carried out manually or the use of software design for M&E purposes.