

Country: Nigeria

UNDAF Outcome(s)/Indicator(s):
(Link to UNDAF outcome, if no UNDAF, leave blank)

Sustainable Environment and Natural Resources

Expected Outcome(s)/Indicator (s):
(CP outcomes linked the SRF/MYFF goal and service line)

Poverty-environment linkages and energy considerations reflected in NEEDS/SEEDS; National capacity to monitor environmental conditions and trends strengthened; Improved regional capacity to coordinate and harmonize national policies and programmes for management of shared resources.
Energy and Environment for Sustainable Development:
Service Lines 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, and 3.4

Expected Output(s)/Indicator(s):
(CP outcomes linked to the SRF/MYFF goal and service line)

Environment and Energy issues integrated into policies, plans and programmes of governments; Increased rural access to affordable cleaner energy alternatives; Environmental conventions domesticated; and Sound and locally appropriate techniques in place for flood, erosion and desertification control.
Energy and Environment for Sustainable Development:
Service Lines 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, and 3.4

Implementing partner:
(designated institution/Executing agency)

National Planning Commission (NPC)

Other Partners:
(formerly implementing agencies)

Federal and State Ministries of Environment and NGOs

Programme Period: 2003-2007
Programme Component: Energy and Environment for Sustainable Development:
Project Title: Energy and Environment Programme
Project ID: NIR/03/006/01/99
Project Duration: 5 Years
Management Arrangement: NEX

Govt C/S	\$2,309,050
UNDP TRAC	\$5,104,170
Total budget:	\$7,413,220
Less GMS (7% C/S)	\$ 161,634
Available Budget	\$6,826,401

Allocated Resources:
Committed TRAC \$ 586,819

- Programmable TRAC \$4,517,351
- Programmable Govt C/S \$2,147,416
- Programmable Res. \$6,664,767
- Donor _____
- In kind contributions _____
- Unfunded budget: _____

Signed by (Government):

CC Boluda
Name & Title
National Planning Commission
Abuja.

Signature

Date

[Signature] 24/5/04

Signed by (UNDP):

Name & Title

Signature

Date

[Signature] 28/5/04



Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria

United Nations Development Programme

ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY FOR POVERTY REDUCTION PROGRAMME

Brief Description

This component of the UNDP-assisted Country Programme (2003 – 2007) will support national initiatives that will contribute to environmental sustainability, an imperative for sustainable growth and poverty reduction, as well as the attainment of Goal 1 of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Its major features include (i) promoting the integration of environmental concerns into development planning, policies and programmes, (ii) strengthening national capacity to reverse environmental degradation, (iii) supporting the sustainable development of the ecologically fragile oil-producing ecosystems of the Niger Delta, (iv) building capacity for sustainable cities initiative, and (v) promoting partnerships for resource mobilization and enlarged capacity to tackle environmental problems for poverty reduction.

2003 - 2007

LIST OF ACRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CAZS	Centre for Arid Zone Studies
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
DFID	Department for International Development
ECN	Energy Commission of Nigeria
FMEnv	Federal Ministry of Environment
FMHUD	Federal Ministry of Housing and Urban Development
FMWR	Federal Ministry of Water Resources
FOS	Federal Office of Statistics
FOTE	Friends of the Environment
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HDI	Human Development Index
HIV	Human Immune Virus
IEM	Integrated environmental Management
LPG	Liquefied Propelled Gas
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NAPCD	National Action Plan to Combat Desertification
NAPEP	National Poverty Eradication Programme
NEEDS	National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy
NES	National Environmental Society
NEST	National Environmental Action/Study Team
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NPCC	National Programme Coordinating Committee
ODS	Ozone Depleting Substances
PSOs	Private Sector Organizations
SEEDS	State Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy
SEPA	State Environmental Protection Agencies
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
SEI	Sustainable Environmental Index
SRF	Strategic Results Framework
TTF	Thematic Trust Fund
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHABITAT	United Nations Habitat Programme
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
WB	World Bank
WSSD	World Summit on Sustainable Development

Part I Situation Analysis

Nigeria is a country of paradox. It has abundant human (about 120 million people in 2003) and natural resources (e.g. crude oil, tin, coal etc.), but has failed to realize its development potentials. The consequence of poor economic growth (GDP growth rate averaged about 2% in the last decade in the face of population growth rate of 2.83%) is poor human development. About 70% of Nigerians live below the poverty level of US\$1 per day. With human development index (HDI) of 0.463 in 2003, the UNDP Human Development Report for 2003 ranked Nigeria 152nd among 175 countries and 58th out of 88 poorest countries in the world. The severity of poverty is also reflected in the country's poor environmental conditions, all of which can obstruct the nation's attempt to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), as well as the important goal of the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) of reducing by 50% the number of people lacking access to basic sanitation. Environmental sustainability is a major pre-requisite for sustainable development. This makes the need to incorporate environmental issues into poverty reduction efforts imperative.

The country is confronted with a number of serious environmental problems including land degradation estimated to cost of the country US\$3 billion annually if unchecked, flooding, drought, desertification (land degradation in dry-lands), sheet, gully and coastal erosion (land degradation in the humid and wetlands) and loss of bio-diversity. Others are poor environmental health and safety, urban waste, pollution, climate change and ozone depletion.

Reserve forest in Nigeria occupied approximately 10 percent of total landmass of 924,000 km² by 1997, and it has been estimated that the remaining forest is likely to disappear by 2020 if the current rate of forest depletion continues unabated. Deforestation due to agriculture and infrastructure development, excessive wood extraction for construction and poverty which, among others, lead to cultivation of marginal lands, are exacerbating the rate of land degradation in the country. In addition, drought, overgrazing, bush burning and poor irrigation method and other agricultural practices are contributing substantially to the rapid rate of desertification in the northern part of the country, just as high population pressure (over 110 persons per km² in some areas) which exposes fragile solids to high rainfall intensity contributes to gully erosion in the south. Therefore, only an improved environmentally friendly approach to management of land on which about 60% of Nigerians depend for survival will ensure its sustenance. The country has a long-term target of bringing 25% of its landmass under forest cover.

Just as drought and desertification have become major environmental problems in the northern part of the country, persistent flood, particularly along the banks of River Niger in the central part of the country, has become a serious environmental hazard. Yet the flood plains could become major means of sustainable livelihoods for the rural poor if properly managed.

Crude oil exploration and exploitation activities in the Niger Delta have resulted in pollution hazards from accidental oil spillage or oil pipe line vandalization. Quite often, these hazards reach disaster proportions as witnessed in the 1999 Jesse (Delta State) oil pipe-burst-related fire disaster that consumed about 1000 people, in addition to large-scale environmental destruction. Similar disaster occurred in 2003 in Isukwuato (Abia State). Conflicts that have arisen from the environmental impact of oil production

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activities in the Niger Delta have made development of the region difficult. Much effort is now devoted to solving these resource-related conflicts that significant attention is diverted from tackling the problem of poverty in the region. Thus poverty remains pervasive in this oil-rich region from where about 90% of the external resources of the country are derived. There is an upsurge of national and international interest in this region and it is hoped that oil spill and other forms of oil-related pollution will be reduced by 90% by 2015.

Furthermore, about 46% of the population does not have access to safe drinking water while an estimated 47% lack adequate sanitation, placing Nigeria among countries with the most unfavorable social-environmental conditions in the world. Waste management is a major problem in Nigeria as most urban centers lack adequate refuse collection system. Consequently most households resort to open and indiscriminate dumping of refuse, thus, negating the dividends of the Roll-Back Malaria campaign. Municipal waste management is, therefore, a major environmental issue in the country. In general, Nigerian cities are not only unsanitary, but they are also less aesthetically pleasing than many urban centres in the world. The menace is particularly pronounced in shantytowns and slum areas, which are occupied by the poor. The combined effects of inadequate sanitation and poor access to safe drinking water increase the vulnerability of the populace to diseases, especially waterborne diseases. A major challenge therefore exists for the development and implementation of sustainable cities initiative to enable the country meet its target of collecting and sustainably managing 95% of its solid waste by 2015.

Access to cleaner, affordable and efficient energy services is a critical element for overcoming poverty and also for ensuring environmental sustainability. In Nigeria, only 34% of the households have access to electricity and, for most inhabitants, fuel wood constitutes a major source of energy use. The huge amount of firewood consumption by the rural communities and urban poor, estimated at 34.85 million cubic meter for year 2000 in the savanna region alone, especially in the face of high costs of energy alternatives, translates to deforestation of hundreds of hectares of woodland, loss of biodiversity, soil degradation and green house gas emission. A major factor for the heavy dependence on fuel wood for energy is lack of an enabling policy environment. Supporting national effort to put in place a workable renewable alternative energy policy and promoting the adoption of renewable alternative energy sources remain a major development challenge for poverty reduction which if adequately tackled could reduce fuelwood consumption by about 70%.

The above provides the imperative to focus on advocacy for major changes in the environment and energy policies that will facilitate connecting the country with knowledge, experience and resources to help reduce poverty and manage the environment sustainably for a better life for the poor. The major challenges are to improve national approach to environmental and energy problems for poverty reduction, promote the adoption of sustainable concepts for environmental regeneration and affordable energy alternatives that will increase productivity and improve people's well being, and institutionalize capacities for sustainable management of the environment in order to contribute to the achievement of economic growth and poverty eradication in the country.

Direct beneficiaries will be primarily relevant government institutions, oil companies and NGOs. Community members would also benefit directly through grassroots interventions such as

combating desertification, water shed management, integrated environmental management and access rural energy services. Ultimately, the generality of the populace will benefit from the expected overall improvement in their well being as a result of the programme intervention.

Part II Strategy

Government has accepted poverty as a development challenge that deserves national priority attention without which the country runs the risk of missing the MDGs. To this end, government has recently prepared a National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (NEEDS) with the ultimate goals of poverty reduction, employment generation and wealth creation. It is a short-term policy framework that is designed to promote macro-economic stability, improve the performance of the agricultural, manufacturing, solid minerals and oil and gas sectors, improve delivery of basic services, create an enabling environment for the private sector and invest in human capital towards reducing the poverty of the people. It is expected that NEEDS would translate into a full PRSP in the long-term. The state level equivalent of NEEDS is the State Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (SEEDS).

Since Rio in 1992, Nigeria has developed a number of important initiatives in the area of environment. The country has formulated (i) National Environmental Master and Action Plans, (ii) National Environmental Policy, (iii) National Agenda 21, (iv) National Forestry Action Plan, (v) National and State-specific Environmental Awareness Master Plan, (vi), National Action Plan to Combat Desertification (NAPCD); (vii) First National Communication on Climate Change, (viii) National Biodiversity and Action Plan. The National Environmental Policy identified key sectors requiring integration of environmental concerns and recommended strategies for such integration. In spite of these initiatives, a major gap in the national development strategy is their non-integration into key sectoral and micro-economic policies. The policy recognized the need for sustainable development and environmental protection in the national decision-making process, but a national strategy to achieve this does not yet exist. This could be attributed to (i) weak capacity of government focal points to mainstream environmental issues into the national development process, (ii) uncoordinated approach to the implementation of the initiatives, (iii) poor knowledge about poverty-environment linkages among key policy and decision-makers in government, and (iv) limited budgetary commitment to implement environmental sustainability programmes as witnessed by zero capital budget allocation to the Federal Ministry of Environment in the last two years.

NEEDS is a national process that will require a multi-sectoral approach and involve mobilization of a wide and varied network of stakeholders. Its development and subsequent implementation provides an opportunity for UNDP to provide policy advice to the designated focal points and sectors on the need to explore the imperative of (i) creating a more enabling policy and institutional environment for addressing the poverty-environment concerns of the poor, particularly women and children, (ii) expanding sustainable livelihood opportunities and reducing poor's vulnerability to environmental hazards and natural resource-related conflicts, and (iii) promoting sound environmental management and protection of the environmental assets and livelihood opportunities of the poor for sustainable and meaningful poverty reduction strategy.

The aim of UNDP's focused support through this programme is to address critical environment-impacted poverty reduction strategies and initiatives towards

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mainstreaming the environment into national policy and programmes and reversing the loss of environmental resources, as well as improving access of the poor to environmental services. In particular, capacity building for sustainable management of environmental resources to reduce environmental degradation in the face of continuing human pressure on the ecosystems in the dry-lands and extremely wet but sensitive environment, such as the Niger Delta, will be pursued and linked to socio-economic conditions of poverty that have resulted in degradation.

The main elements of UNDP's strategic approach include:

- Strengthening capacity for the integration of environmental concerns into development planning, policies and programmes.
- Supporting the implementation of sustainable urban environmental management in selected cities.
- Promoting rural energy services for growth and equity.
- Strengthening capacity to reverse loss of environmental resources.
- Supporting the implementation of sustainable management of environmental pollution in the oil-producing areas of the Niger Delta.
- Building partnerships between governments, private, non-governmental organizations and donors for resource mobilization to promote environmental sustainability for poverty reduction.

Linkages with UNDAF, UNDP initiatives and other UNDP CO programmes:

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), 2002-2007, accorded priority to the following three umbrella thematic areas based on the overview of development challenges and the national development priorities as well as the need to achieve a greater programme impact on the development and well-being of Nigerians:

- Promoting Good Governance and Human Rights
- Reducing Poverty
- Reducing the Incidence of HIV/AIDS, Malaria, TB and other Infectious Diseases

Within UNDAF, UNDP would be supporting four programmes in its 6th Country Programme. These are (a) Governance and Human Rights, (b) Poverty Reduction, (c) Energy and Environment, and (d) HIV/AIDS. These four programmes fit into the UNDP five development practices as well as the MDGs. This Energy and Environment programme will contribute directly to the implementation of three cooperation strategies under Governance theme and at least five under Poverty Reduction theme of the UNDAF. It will also address directly one of the UNDP development practices as well as one of the goals of World Summit for Sustainable Development, which is to halve, by 2015, the number of people lacking access to basic sanitation.

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The focus on poverty -environment and environmental sustainability indicators, will enrich the support to be given under the Poverty programme to the National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP) and strengthen the capacity of the Federal Office of Statistics (FOS) in poverty data collection and processing. The empowerment of the civil society to integrate environmental concerns into plans and policies will enhance their advocacy role against poverty in the Poverty programme. The implementation of the Refrigeration Management Plan and the Foam Sector Phase-out Plan to phase out the use of Ozone-depleting substances (ODS) will support some small and medium enterprises (SMEs) to increase their productivity and generate employment for poverty reduction. This obviously links with the SME-related activity in the Poverty programme. The Sanitation Policy and other activities on waste management will support the Good Urban Governance component of the Governance Programme. The activities to be carried out on disaster management in the Niger Delta will form an input into the support for conflict management being undertaken in Governance Programme.

In the long-term, the various activities to be carried out in this Programme will contribute to environmental sustainability in the country. This will consolidate the resource base for national development activities, particularly as they relate to boosting agriculture, which is a major sector of the NEEDS/SEEDS.

Part III Management Arrangement

In line with the United Nations General Assembly resolution 44/211, the Government has adopted National Execution as the major modality for implementing the UNDP-supported Programmes. The UNDP/NIGERIA 6th CP shall, therefore, be nationally executed in accordance with the existing UNDP Guidelines on Nationally Executed Programmes as much as is feasible.

The general policies and procedures governing procurement, recruitment and contracting of inputs as set out by the UNDP shall be used for project implementation. The implementing agents will keep UNDP informed of all actions regarding recruitment and utilization of inputs. Where the procurement, recruitment and utilization of inputs involve large sums, complex and/or technically sophisticated issues of a specialized nature, the executing agent may request the assistance of an implementing agents such as a United Nations Agency. Such agents may apply the procedures, rules and conditions of their respective organizations in rendering the assistance.

The National Planning Commission (NPC), which is the government body for co-ordinating donor assistance, shall be the executing agent. It shall have the responsibility, on behalf of government, for overall management of the programme and will be accountable to UNDP. The Programme Committee shall serve as the apex structure for the management of UNDP supported programmes at national and state levels. It will comprise of the Planning Commission, one representative each from coordinating public institutions and civil society Organizations in Governance, Poverty reduction, Energy and Environment, HIV/AIDS, the Accountant-General and Auditor-General's Offices and the private sector. The PC shall provide policy direction for the programme implementation. Programme implementation will be sub-contracted to competent public/private sector organizations and proven civil society organizations.

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The UN specialized agencies will provide technical support to programme implementation at the respective levels required. In line with UNDP's Executive Board decision 98/2 that " all costs associated with the delivery of other resources funded programme at the country level are to be fully recovered through cost recovery mechanisms, General Management Service fee of approximately 7% will be charged on non-core resources mobilized in the implementation of this programme.

Part IV Monitoring and Evaluation

The monitoring of the programme implementation to provide early indications of progress, or lack thereof, will be done regularly by all parties involved in the programme implementation through various mechanisms, including field visits, systematic reporting, quarterly meetings of the Programme Committee and annual review meetings. Reports of field visits, quarterly progress reports, and annual programme performance reports will be produced.

Financial monitoring will be undertaken on a quarterly basis to ensure that disbursements and expenditures for programme activities are carried out in accordance with the rules and procedures for Nationally Executed Programmes (NEX). To support financial monitoring, a yearly in-depth audit to cover both financial and management issues will be carried out for the Programme, using the services of independent audit firms and in close collaboration with and under the guidance of the National Planning Commission and the Federal and State Auditors-General's offices as may be applicable.

Evaluations will be held to assess systematically and objectively the relevance, performance and success of the programme. The Programme will be subject to at least two programme-wide evaluations. A mid-term evaluation will be undertaken two years after the commencement of programme activities. It will assess programme relevance and strategy for the production of expected results in the 4 areas of UNDP thematic interventions. The second comprehensive evaluation will be held at the end of the programme implementation.

The National Planning Commission has the primary responsibility for monitoring and evaluation together with UNDP and other focal institutions and report to the government and the UNDP Executive Board for the overall impact and contribution of the programmes. The monitoring and evaluation plan shall be based on result-oriented monitoring and evaluation in accordance with the UNDP Executive Committee Policy statements on monitoring and evaluations.

Part IV Legal Context

This Programme Support Document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Agreement between the Government of Nigeria and the United Nations Development Programme, signed by the parties on 12 April, 1988. The host country, executing and implementing agencies shall, for the purpose of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement, refer to the Government cooperating Agency described in that Agreement.

The following types of revisions may be made to the project document with the signature of the UNDP Resident Representative only, provided that he is assured that

the other signatories of the project document have no objections to the proposed changes:

- (a) Revisions in, or additions to, any of the annexes of the project document;
- (b) Revisions which do not involve significant changes in the immediate objectives, outputs or activities of the project, but are caused by the re-arrangement of inputs already agreed to or by cost increases due to inflation; and
- (c) Mandatory annual revisions, which re-phase the delivery of agreed, project inputs or increased expert or other costs due to inflation or take into account agency expenditure flexibility.

SECTION II

Results and Resources Framework

<p>Intended Outcome 1: <i>Environment and energy issues integrated into development planning, policies and programmes for poverty reduction.</i></p>
<p>Outcome Indicators:</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Key aggregate indicators for assessing and monitoring poverty reduction and environmental sustainability, are adopted and regularly updated by Government. 2. Poverty –environment linkages and energy considerations, hitherto not considered in policies, reflected in NEEDS/SEEDS. 3. Environment-related conflicts in the Niger Delta reduced by 5%.
<p>Baseline: 1. Existing databases scattered and not well integrated into development and policies 2. Poverty- environment linkages still rudimentary at national and decentralized levels. 3. Upsurge of environment related conflicts.</p>
<p>Applicable MYFF Service Line: Frameworks and strategies for sustainable development.</p>
<p>Partnership Strategy UNDP will continue to co-chair with CIDA the donor thematic group on Environment which provides policy advice and support to Government in the integration of environmental concerns into national plans and programmes. It will work closely with the Federal and State Ministries of Environment to facilitate policy change and implementation. It will also work with key civil society institutions such as the Nigerian Conservation Foundation (NCF) and the Nigerian Environmental Society (NES) and the Nigerian Environmental Study/Action Team (NEST) for advocacy and outreach.</p>

Project Title and Number

Energy and Environment for Poverty Reduction in Nigeria – NIR/03/006

Intended Outputs	Output Targets by Years	Indicative Activities	Inputs
<p>1.1 Strengthened capacity in the Federal Office of Statistics (FOS) and National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP) to monitor and assess poverty-environment linkages.</p>	<p>2004: Poverty/Environment indicators compiled and agreed upon NAPEP and FOS trained on use of indicators</p>	<p>1.1.1 Review existing information on poverty-environment and environmental sustainability indicators (SEIs) and design system to link them to the data structure in FOS. 1.1.2 Collect, if necessary, additional qualitative data on poverty-environment linkages using participatory poverty assessment (PPA) techniques and link them to the national data system in FOS. 1.1.3 Develop training modules on poverty-environment indicators and use to build the capacity of FOS and NAPEP to perform their respective roles of data collection and monitoring of poverty, as well as ensuring that the data are fed into NEEDS/SEEDS and other sectoral policies and programmes.</p>	<p>PERLOC = \$0.2m EQUIP = \$0.1m</p>
<p>1.2. Strengthened capacity of selected sectoral (Federal and State), National Planning Commission (NPC), State Planning Commissions (SPCs), NAPEP, LGAs, private sector operators (PSOs) and NGOs to integrate environmental</p>	<p>2004: Selected Sectoral Ministries trained in integrating environmental concerns into their policies and plans.1 Input into NEEDS/SEEDS provided</p>	<p>1.2.1 Support NEEDS/SEEDS' key sectoral ministries (agriculture, commerce and industries, solid minerals, petroleum resources, tourism) at Federal and State levels and agencies to assess the environmental impacts of their policies and programmes and identify entry points for integration of poverty-environment and energy issues. 1.2.2 Develop, document and disseminate case</p>	<p>TRAV = \$0.1m MISC (TRN) = \$0.3m</p>

<p>issues into their policies, plans, programmes and budgets, including NEEDS in the short-term and PRSP in the long-term.</p>	<p>2005</p> <p>Revised environment assessment process and guidelines to address poverty</p>	<p>studies of best practices of environmental management in these sectors of the national economy (e.g. agriculture, mining, etc.) as well as cases of sustainable energy for poverty reduction.</p> <p>1.2.3 Design and deliver training/awareness raising programme on poverty-environment and energy linkages for different target groups (e.g. policy makers, private sector operators, research institutions, donors, NGOs) to raise public awareness on poverty-environment linkages.</p> <p>1.2.4 Conduct regular dialogues with NGOs and private sector, particularly oil companies, on poverty-environment linkages and identify means for their involvement in integrating environment into NEEDS/SEEDS, including advising NAPEP on environment issues.</p> <p>1.2.5 Support FMEnv to review the environment assessment process and guidelines (EIA and SEA) to address poverty and sustainable livelihoods.</p>	
<p>1.3 Enhanced participation of public and private sector operators, especially oil companies, in the process of planning and implementation of IEM for poverty reduction in the Niger Delta</p>	<p>2004</p> <p>Training on poverty-environment for decision makers in oil companies conducted.</p> <p>At least 2 meetings held with NGOs and PSOs especially oil companies on poverty-environment linkages.</p> <p>2005</p> <p>NDDC and SEPA in the Niger Delta facilitated to monitor and report on the state of environment.</p>	<p>1.3.1 Review the present approaches of the business sector, particularly oil companies, to environmental management and impacts on poor and vulnerable groups, including women.</p> <p>1.3.2 Design and deliver training/awareness raising programme on poverty-environment for decision-makers in oil companies and other multi-nationals operating in the Niger Delta region.</p> <p>1.3.3 Build capacity of government, oil companies, local NGOs and CBOs in</p>	<p>TRAV = \$0.1m</p> <p>PERLOC = \$0.15m</p> <p>MISC (TRN) = \$0.2m</p>

		<p>participatory resource management to enhance participation of communities in the process of planning and implementation of IEM.</p> <p>1.3.4 Develop, document and disseminate case studies of best practices of sustainable environmental management in oil-producing areas.</p> <p>1.3.5 Develop and implement a strategic approach for building partnerships between government, NDDC and the private sector to improve environmental and social responsibility performance of the business sector to ensure that the poor benefit more from increasing oil activities in the Niger Delta while limiting adverse effects to their environment</p>	<p>TRAV = \$0.2m</p> <p>PERLOC = \$0.15m</p> <p>MISC (TRN) = \$0.2m</p> <p>EQUIP = \$0.2m</p>
<p>1.4 Disaster management and risk reduction strategies to reduce the vulnerability of the poor to oil-related environmental shocks and crises in place.</p>	<p>2005 Local mechanisms for prevention and management of oil related disaster and conflicts put in place.</p> <p>2006 Strategic approach for building partnership with Government, NDDC & PSO to improve social responsibility developed and implemented.</p>	<p>1.4.1 Identify entry points to strengthen capacity of NDDC and SEPA's in the Niger Delta to monitor and report on the state of the environment and environmental performance of oil companies operating in the region.</p> <p>1.4.2 Support training of private sector operators to integrate environmental disaster reduction planning and preparedness into their oil exploration and exploitation activities.</p> <p>1.4.3 Develop, document and disseminate case studies of best practices for reducing oil-spillage and pipe-burst related fire disasters through knowledge networks.</p> <p>1.4.4 With NDDC, develop, implement and institutionalize local mechanism for prevention and management of oil-related environmental disasters and</p>	

		related environmental disasters and conflicts.	
Intended Outcome 2: Energy services for growth and equity promoted			
Outcome Indicator: Fuelwood consumption reduced by 10% in preference for cleaner burning fuels			
Baseline: 35 M cu meters of fuelwood consumed per annume			
Applicable MYFF Service Line: Access to sustainable energy services.			
Partnership: UNDP has established a Partnership form with Private sector organizations which it will seek to use as an entry point for advocating for cleaner energy sources and services. UNDP will also work seek to establish synergy with World Bank supported efforts in this area. It will also seek to work with key Civil society institutions such as Friends of the Environment which focuses on assisting women to achieve sustainable energy use. Its relationship with the Energy Commission of Nigeria will be critical for bringing about the necessary policy changes and forging partnerships for attainment of the outcome. UNDP will also collaborate closely with UNIFEM and UNIDO to contribute to advocacy and action planning and promoting adoption of innovative energy services.			

Project Title and Number: Energy and Environment for Poverty Reduction in Nigeria – NIR/03/006			
Intended Output	Output Targets by (Years)	Indicative Activities	Inputs
<p>2.1 Strengthened capacity in the Energy Commission of Nigeria (ECN) to integrate sustainable energy issues into national development policies, plans and programmes, including NEEDS/PRSP, and to integrate poverty issues into its technical programmes and activities.</p>	<p>2004 ECN programmes made poverty responsive. The process for the development of a National Energy Master Plan (NEMP) initiated. 2005 Draft NEMP prepared Energy network to discuss poverty/energy linkages established 2006 NEMP finalized</p>	<p>2.1.1 Support the development of a National Energy Master Plan. 2.1.2 Work with ECN to implement a strategy for making inputs on sustainable energy issues into NEEDS/SEEDS. 2.1.3 Support ECN to review its technical programmes and activities to address poverty and sustainable livelihoods issue. 2.1.4 Support sustainable energy networking to discuss poverty-energy linkages and advise NAPEP on energy issues for poverty reduction.</p>	<p>PERLOC = \$0.3m MISC (WKSP) = \$0.1m TRAV = \$0.1m MISC (TRN) = \$0.1m</p>
<p>2.2 Increased number of rural communities with access to affordable cleaner energy alternatives.</p>	<p>2006 A funding mechanism for energy entrepreneurs to provide affordable energy services to rural communities established 2007 10000 households supported to adopt sustainable energy practices</p>	<p>2.2.1 Support and strengthen ECN to promote public-private dialogues and partnerships to expand availability of cleaner burning fuels (e.g. LPG) and adoption of energy efficient equipment (e.g. stoves, kilns etc.) in rural communities. 2.2.2 Support the establishment and operationalization of a funding mechanism for energy entrepreneurs to provide affordable energy services to rural communities. 2.2.3 Promote a win-win situation of sustainable energy for poverty reduction and support adoption by at least 100 households.</p>	<p>TRAV = \$0.1m PERLOC = \$0.1m MISC (WKSP) = \$0.1m EQUIP = \$0.15m</p>

		<p>Outcome 3: <i>Capacity strengthened for sustainable land management to combat desertification and land degradation.</i></p> <p>Outcome Indicator:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Appropriate national policies and plans, put in place to combat desertification and land degradation 2. Pilot programmes in operation to demonstrate multi-sectoral bioregional approaches to management of biodiversity and shared watersheds in the trans-boundary areas of Nigeria-Niger. <p>Baseline:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Policies and Plans not available 2. Integrated management of the ecosystem not common <p>Applicable MYFF Service Line:</p> <p>Sustainable Land Management to Combat Desertification and Land Degradation</p> <p>Partnership: A National Interministerial Committee on Desertification has been established by Government. UNDP will work closely with the Committee to ensure that a multidisciplinary approach is adopted in the preparation of the National Policy. It will also work with CIDA and the World Bank and UN Agencies such as FAO and UNIDO to bring about a coherent approach to addressing achievement of the outcome. It will also seek to promote collaboration with the Nigerian Conservation Foundation and NEST to promote outreach and advocacy for sustainable utilization of the ecosystem.</p>
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Project Title and No: Energy and Environment for Poverty Reduction in Nigeria – NIR/03/006

Intended Output	Output Targets by (Years)	Indicative Activities	Inputs
<p>3.1 Appropriate national policies and plans that directly address the issues of sustaining livelihoods of the poor through sustainable management of land degradation in place.</p>	<p>2003 Draft National Erosion and Flood Control Policy with guidelines prepared.</p> <p>2004 National Erosion and Flood Control Policy with Guidelines finalized</p> <p>National Policy on Drought and Desertification mitigation finalized</p> <p>2005 Drought preparedness strategy prepared.</p> <p>Development of Soil Conservation Master Plan and Watershed modeling techniques initiated</p> <p>2006 Soil Conservation master Plan completed</p>	<p>3.1.1 With FMEEnv., Federal Ministry of Water Resources (FMWR) and other partners revise or develop (as appropriate) policies and plans/strategies such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy on Erosion and Flood Control; • Policy on Drought and Desertification Mitigation; • Soil Conservation Master Plan and watershed modeling technique; • Drought Preparedness Strategy. 	<p>PERLOC = \$0.1m</p> <p>MISC (TRN) = \$0.2m</p>
<p>3.2 Major environmental conventions internalized.</p>	<p>2005 Strategy for follow up to WEHAB in place</p> <p>2006 Annual report on follow-up to WSSD</p> <p>2007 National Report on Johannesburg +5</p>	<p>3.2.1 Elaborate a strategy for implementation of (Water, Energy Health, Agriculture and Bio Diversity) WEHAB Agreement following WSSD 2 at National level.</p> <p>3.2.2 Review progress annually with implementation of WSSD follow-- up</p>	<p>PERLOC = \$0.1m</p> <p>MISC (TRN) = \$0.2m</p>

<p>3.3 Good practices developed for sustainable management of land degradation in the arid and semi-arid ecosystems of the country developed.</p>	<p>2005 Implementation of integrated community-based project to reverse land degradation commenced. Community-based strategies and plans for sustainable use of River Niger flood plains to improve rural livelihoods developed.</p> <p>2006 Community-based strategies and plans for sustainable use of River Niger flood plains to improve rural livelihoods continued</p> <p>2007 Community-based strategies and plans for sustainable use of River Niger flood plains to improve rural livelihoods continued</p>	<p>3.3.1 Develop guidelines and strategies that build on local knowledge for the integrated management of arid and semi-arid ecosystems.</p> <p>3.3.2 Support development and implementation of local mechanisms for the prevention and management of resource-based conflicts.</p> <p>3.3.3 Build capacity of CAZS, local NGOs and CBOs in participatory resource management to enhance participation of local stakeholders in the process of planning and implementation of integrated ecosystem management (IEM).</p> <p>3.3.4 Support the implementation of strategies to reverse ecosystems degradation trends and rehabilitation of degraded lands to improve rural livelihoods by co-financing the sub-regional project on integrated management of the shared watersheds between Nigeria and Niger.</p> <p>3.3.5 Implement a pilot community-based project to demonstrate an integrated environmental management approach to reverse land degradation in an arid locality.</p>	<p>TRAV = \$0.2m</p> <p>PERLOC = \$0.2m</p> <p>EQUIP = \$0.2m</p>
<p>3.4 Environmentally sound and locally appropriate techniques in place for flood and soil erosion (particularly gully erosion) control.</p>	<p>2005 Integrated watershed management developed and tested</p> <p>2006 Design and implement one pilot micro-watershed project for gully erosion and another one for flood control.</p> <p>2007</p>	<p>3.4.1 Develop and test integrated watershed management techniques for gully erosion control.</p> <p>3.4.2 Build capacity of Schools of Conservation, local NGOs and CBOs in participatory resource management to enhance participation of local stakeholders in the use of IEM concept for flood and erosion control.</p> <p>3.4.3 Design and implement one pilot micro-watershed project for gully erosion control and another one for flood control.</p> <p>3.4.4 Develop and implement community-based strategies and plans for sustainable use of the River</p>	<p>TRAV = \$0.214m</p> <p>PERLOC = \$0.2m</p> <p>MISC (TRN) = \$0.3m</p>

	<p>Continue implementation of a pilot micro-watershed project for gully erosion and another one for flood control.</p>	<p>Niger flood plains to improve rural livelihoods.</p>
<p>Outcome 4: Capacity strengthening for sustainable urban environmental management</p>		
<p>Outcome Indicator:</p>	<p>Sustainable management of urban environment in Lagos and 5 other urban centers</p>	
<p>Baseline:</p>	<p>Poor attitude towards urban environment</p>	
<p>Applicable MYFF Service Line:</p>	<p>Effective Water Governance</p>	
<p>Partnership:</p>	<p>UNDP will work closely with the Federal Ministry of Environment as Government focal point to facilitate dialogue between Ministries such as Federal and State Ministries of Water Resources, Housing and Urban Development to fashion out policies and plans that would ensure achievement of the outcome. It will also work with UN-Habitat and World Bank to develop coherent urban indicators for integration into NEEDS and SEEDS as well as assessment of urban environment. It will also collaborate with NGOs such as JAPconsult, Development Initiative Network and others engaged in urban environment in areas of advocacy and implementation of downstream initiatives.</p>	

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Intended Output	Output Targets by (Years)	Indicative Activities	Inputs
<p>4.1 National policy framework to control municipal waste developed.</p>	<p>2003 Draft National Environmental Sanitation Policy & 6 Policy Guidelines prepared</p> <p>2004 National Environmental Sanitation Policy, 6 Policy Guidelines and Action Plan finalized.</p> <p>2005 Environmental Sanitation Policy and Guidelines pilot tested in 6 states, particularly management of abattoir and market waste through biogas generation.</p>	<p>4.1.1 Develop National Environmental Sanitation Policy and Guidelines to control municipal waste.</p> <p>4.1.2 Develop Action Plan for implementation of the Policy and guidelines</p> <p>4.1.3 Pilot test the policy and guidelines in 6 cities</p>	<p>TRAV = \$0.1m</p> <p>PERLOC = \$0.05m</p> <p>EQUIP = \$0.1m</p>
<p>4.2 Sustainable urban cities management strategies in place</p>	<p>2005 Cities specific strategies for urban environment management developed for 6 cities.</p> <p>2006 Implementation of Lagos city strategy for urban environment management initiated.</p> <p>2007</p>	<p>4.2.1 Develop cities specific strategies for urban environment management for 6 cities as part of NEPAD initiative.</p> <p>4.2.2 Work with Lagos Municipal Council to implement a NEPAD pilot project.</p>	<p>TRAV = \$0.1m</p> <p>PERLOC = \$0.1m</p> <p>SERCT = \$0.2m</p> <p>MISC (WKSHP) = \$0.1m</p> <p>EQUIP = \$0.1m</p>

	Implementation of Lagos city strategy for urban environment management completed.		
4.3 Key urban environment issues incorporated into NEEDS/SEEDS	<p>2004 Urban environment issues incorporated into NEEDS/SEEDS.</p> <p>2005 Identify gaps in FMHUD field and FMHUD strengthened to monitor and coordinate enforcement of urban management laws.</p>	<p>4.3.1 Work with FMHUD and UNHABITAT to identify key environmental urban policy issues for inclusion into the NEEDS/SEEDS process.</p> <p>4.3.2 Identify gaps and strengthen capacity of FMHUD to monitor and coordinate the enforcement of urban waste management laws, guidelines and regulations.</p>	<p>PERLOC = \$0.05m</p> <p>MISC (WKSP) = \$0.05m</p> <p>EQUIP = \$0.1m</p>
Monitoring, Evaluation and Advocacy for the Programme			
4.4 Programme Monitored, Evaluated and reported on	<p>2004 – 2006</p> <p>Periodic and annual reports</p>	<p>4.4.1 Carry out periodic field visits and conduct annual reviews.</p>	<p>TRAV = \$0.1m</p> <p>MISC (M&E) = \$0.05m</p>
4.5 Advocacy and communication on programme outcome and results	<p>2004 – 2006</p> <p>Regular media coverage and dissemination of programme results.</p>	<p>4.5.1 Undertake multi-media reporting and dissemination of publications on programme results.</p>	<p>MISC = \$0.05m</p> <p>SERCT = \$0.05m</p>