

# Annual Work Plan 2014 Cover Page

Country: **Nigeria**

## Narrative Summary

UNDP in partnership with the Federal Ministry of Environment towards the reduction of the Unintended Persistent Organic Pollutants release into the atmosphere through uncontrolled municipal and agricultural waste open source burning. The Ministry working through the pollution department is working towards finding alternative methods to municipal and agricultural waste disposal in both Kano and Anambra State. The reduction of open burning of collected and uncollected waste will be significant by the implementation of IWMS together with UPOPs targeting activities. UPOPs releases from the open burning of collected waste in dumpsites in the two pilot cities (Kano and Onitsha) are estimated to be: 489.1 g I-TEQ/a. The project's incremental input to sort waste and organize scavengers will remove the incentive to burn waste in the pilot site dumpsites, preventing the burning of 20% of collected waste and avoiding the release of 97.8 g I-TEQ/a.

**Programme Period:** 2014  
**Programme Component:** Sustainable Development Thematic Area  
**Project Title:** Less burnt for a clean earth: Minimization of dioxin emission from open burning sources in Nigeria  
**Project ID:** PIMS 4221: Atlas Award 00059851: Project 00075041  
**AWP Duration:** 2014

Total budget (2014): \$ 1,680,768.00  
Allocated resources: \$ 1,680,768.00

- Regular -TRAC \$ 0.00
- Other:
  - GEF\* \$ 1,660,558.00
  - FGN \$ 20,210.00

Agreed by Implementing Partner:

101 MOHAMMAD MALEH *Amah* 10/2/14  
PROJECT MANAGER & TECHNICAL DIRECTOR

Agreed by UNDP:



Pa Lamin Beyai, Country Director

## SECTION 1

### *Introduction*

The unintentional release of persistent organic pollutants is an undesired side effect of the open burning of municipal and agricultural waste. The POPs chemicals of concern are: polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins and dibenzofurans (PCDD/PCDF); hexachlorobenzene (HCB); and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB). Measures to reduce or eliminate releases from such sources of unintentional POPs production are the subject of Article 5 of the Stockholm Convention. Unintentional persistent organic pollutants or "UPOPs" is a relatively newly highlighted issue in Nigeria. The nation's first preliminary inventory of UPOPs was conducted in 2007 as part of the process to develop Nigeria's National Implementation Plan (NIP) for the Stockholm Convention on POPs.

This project is designed to enable Nigeria to begin reducing total UPOPs emissions with a focus on reducing UPOPs emissions from the open burning of municipal and agricultural waste. UPOPs are released in large quantities in Nigeria. According to the NIP inventory, total UPOPs releases in Nigeria are approximately 5,450 g I-TEQ annually. The bulk of these emissions come from open burning of municipal and agricultural waste (MAW). With a population of 140 million, Nigeria generates approximately 20 million tons of municipal waste annually, which is deposited in un-managed waste dumpsites by private and municipal waste collectors.

The NIP conservatively estimates that 20% of municipal waste is burned, due to spontaneous combustion and/or intentional fires set to recuperate valuable waste streams and compact the volume of the waste. The total initial estimate of UPOPs releases from this practice is approximately 5,300 g I-TEQ/a. The percentage of waste that is burned is likely to be higher, given that over the course of a year the entirety of a typical waste dump will burn in Nigeria. Approximately 50% of the collected waste is organic, aggravating the potential UPOPs releases from open burning but also providing opportunities for alternatives such as composting for this portion of the waste stream. Other waste categories that are not currently recycling priorities in Nigeria can be re-used or recycled to a higher degree.

The burning of agricultural stubble and waste in preparation for planting, is a common agricultural practice in Nigeria (and worldwide), leading to local air pollution in the form of particulate emissions as well as UPOPs releases. These releases have been estimated to some 153 g I-TEQ/a nation-wide. Much of the formed UPOPs are left in the land and make their way into the human food chain through absorption by crops and ingestion by domestic animals.

### **Key Development Challenges**

Municipal solid waste management in Nigeria is evolving from a situation where there was little to no waste collection or management to the current situation of intermittent collection and dumping in a designated dumpsite to a future characterized by a modern integrated waste management approach. Municipal waste management structures exist in most of the urban and rural areas in Nigeria. However, the overall system is characterized by the large-scale informality of operators & operations. Solid waste management in Nigeria is based on co-mingled collection (including organic components) and co-disposal of municipal waste streams in open dumps or waste piles along the streets, existing burrow pits or wetlands.

The typical city in Nigeria utilizes semi-formal designated dumpsites that are essentially un-managed and within which there is no designated area for any category of waste. The wastes are simply surface tipped onto any vacant available space of land. When the waste pile becomes large enough as to be unmanageable, the tendency is to dispose this waste into any nearby burrow pit and leveled off with a bulldozer. The results: unmanaged dumpsites of municipal waste that spontaneously ignites or is intentionally burned, generating large quantities of UPOPs. In Nigeria, most of the dumpsites were established in



the early 80s and 90s and are nearing the end of their life span as un-managed, non-engineered sites.

### **Lessons Learnt from 2013 Implementation**

The key lessons learnt from previous implementation are:

- Engagement of state officials in the planning and priority setting process facilitates buy-in and synergies, especially in Anambra State
- Low monitoring and UNDP representations at meetings and field visits for project verification

### **Emerging Priorities for 2014**

- Conclude on the waste facility development in Awka, Anambra State as stated in the project document
- Mainstream gender issues into the integrated waste management issues.
- Peer to peer training by participating farmers for other farmers from around Kano and other States
- Improve on sensitization campaign on the by-laws and recently drafted policies.

### **Implementation and Monitoring Arrangements**

National implementation (NIM), is identified as the implementation modality. Project monitoring and evaluation will be conducted in accordance with established GEF procedures, UNDP regulations in the context of One UN Initiative in Nigeria. The Logical Framework Matrix in Section II provides *performance* and *impact* indicators for project implementation along with their corresponding *means of verification*. These will form the basis on which the project's Monitoring and Evaluation system will be built.

The following sections outline the principle components of the project monitoring and evaluation plan and indicative cost estimates related to M&E activities. A more detailed project Monitoring and Evaluation Plan will be presented in the Project's Inception Report following a collective fine-tuning of indicators, means of verification, and the full definition of project staff M&E responsibilities. The Harmonized Cash Transfer approach will be utilized towards strengthening operational system

**PROJECT NAME: LESS BURNT FOR A CLEAN EARTH: MINORIZATION OF DIOXINS FROM OPEN SOURCE BURNING**  
**FUNDING SOURCE: GEF**  
**ANNUAL WORK PLAN FOR 2014**

**UNDAF Outcome:** By 2017, the effects of disasters and emergencies on the population in emergency prone areas are reduced through effectively regulated framework for prevention, preparedness and timely response; by coordinated and capacitated institutions at federal, state and local levels in partnership with civil society informed by equity and gender considerations and evidence based EWEA system; and resilient communities.

**CPAP OUTCOME:** The national legal and policy framework for emergency coordination, risk reduction and response is strengthened in conformity with international standards and systematically cascaded at state level

**Responsible Party: Federal Ministry of Environment (Pollution Department)**

Agency Results	Planned Activities	Time Frame				Responsible Party	Budget				Progress Towards Result	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amt	Exp		

**Component 1: Legislative Strengthening/Policy Development**

<b>Technical by-laws, state &amp; Municipal guidance covering UPOPs reducing in municipal waste management develop</b>	Balance payment for the Committee on By-laws update	X				PMU	GEF		9000			
	Organization of stakeholders' review/adoption workshop on updated technical by-laws in each pilot state		X						30000			
	Conduct local								24000			







two communities in the pilot states	Construction of a community-based waste compost plant (three-bin system)/installation of machinery and power plant in Awka	X	X			PMU	GEF		120000		PMU/UNDP
	Test running of the plant for compost production/training of personnel on composting	X	X			PMU	GEF		60000		PMU/UNDP
Model dumpsite managed incrementally to reduce burning	Upgrade of dumpsites in Awka.	X	X	X		PMU	GEF		200000		PMU/UNDP
	Dumpsite management expert on no burn dumpsite	X				PMU	GEF		20000		PMU/UNDP
	UPOPs release reduction expert in five states	X	X	X	X	PMU	GEF		13200		PMU/UNDP
	Training in 5 states on UPOPs reducing practices for replication of project work	X	X	X	X	PMU	GEF		200000		PMU/UNDP
Incorporate UPOPs specific priorities in 5 states IWM strategy	Study tour to pilot sites by other SEPA staff around the country in	X	X	X	X	PMU	GEF		60000		PMU/UNDP





