



# **Partners for Water and Sanitation**

## **Note on project reports**

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# **Partners for Water and Sanitation**

## **NESREA Institutional Appraisal and Strategic Planning support**

**Submitted by:**

**The Environment Agency for England and Wales**

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# 1 Executive Summary

- The six day mission with NESREA was a mutually valuable visit.
- There is clear evidence of ambition, commitment and focus in an organisation less than 12 months old and facing immense environmental and social challenges. There are obviously high expectations of what it will deliver and it is seen as a 'fresh start' on the previous Federal Environmental Protection Agency (FEPA).
- The NESREA Act gives it a very broad remit for which it is not sufficiently resourced at present.
- NESREA therefore needs to agree through its **Strategic Action Plan** where it will use its limited resources to greatest benefit for the Nigerian environment and what environmental outcomes it can realistically achieve. As with many new organisations the SAP currently has some degree of inward focus (focussing for example on developing new offices, building libraries and new laboratories). We gained relatively little insight into the broader organisational structure and tactical and operational approaches.
- NESREA should consider **adopting more risk-based approaches** based on current knowledge about the state of the environment in Nigeria. What are the highest priorities, environmental problems and risks, and how NESREA will work with others to resolve them.
- NESREA needs to **establish itself quickly as a credible regulator** and needs to be seen to be taking effective action on the ground to deliver some real environmental outcomes.
- NESREA needs to **develop a clear strategy on how it will work with other organisations at Federal, State and local level**. It needs to recognise that successful delivery of environmental outcomes will be effected through partnership with a large number of different organisations with different political priorities. It must be realistic about what it can achieve with its current resources and expertise and target some key partners to work with.
- NESREA needs to look seriously at how it will **develop its own capacity** to address the huge task that it has been given. It should consider how best to implement the 'Polluter Pays Principle' in environmental protection and how it could develop a charging base to provide income streams for its work. It also needs to develop a strategy for recruitment of the necessary skills and expertise to do its job and how it will develop the talented work force that it already has to establish itself as an effective force for environmental protection and sustainable development in Nigeria.
- Our experience in other countries (including other African countries) is that partnership between environment agencies can be mutually beneficial provided that it is focussed around some well-defined priorities and outcomes, and is based upon developing close and responsive relationships between staff. We would recommend this approach for a **partnership between NESREA and the Environment Agency**. The scoping work has identified a range of priority areas that could be taken forward through this partnership. These include sharing information and guidance, staff exchanges, specific projects and targeted training and mentoring. Sustained sources of funding will need to be secured to support these initiatives.

## 2 Background

The Environment Agency is a member of Partners for Water and Sanitation (PAWS) and is represented on the PAWS Steering Group. The Environment Agency has previously been involved in PAWS work in Nigeria and South Africa. NESREA approached PAWS for support in carrying out an institutional analysis and the Environment Agency was able to provide the right expertise to carry out this assignment with the support of PAWS. The Environment Agency had previously been approached directly by NESREA for technical support and responding to the PAWS request proved a good opportunity to engage further with NESREA.

The Environment Agency for England and Wales was established in 1996 by the Environment Act. Its role is to regulate and manage the environment across England and Wales by taking an integrated approach to protecting and improving the quality of air, land and water. The Environment Agency's work includes tackling flooding and pollution incidents, reducing industry's impacts on the environment, protecting rivers and coastal waters, cleaning up contaminated land, improving wildlife habitats, and limiting and adapting to climate change. The Environment Agency has around 12,000 staff.

The Nigerian National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency (NESREA) was created in 2007 by the NESREA Act. It is a parastatal of the Federal Ministry of Environment, Housing and Urban Development. NESREA has responsibility for the protection and development of the environment, biodiversity conservation and sustainable development of Nigeria's natural resources and environmental technology. This includes coordination and liaison with relevant stakeholders within and outside Nigeria on matters of enforcement of environmental standards, regulations, rules, laws, policies and guidelines. NESREA currently has approximately 200 staff and is looking to grow to about 2,000 staff in total.

## 3 Objective

The objective of the Environment Agency visit to Nigeria, as defined in the terms of reference, was to appraise the structure, strategic plan and capacity needs of NESREA

Following the visit the Environment Agency will develop a technical report which will:

- identify NESREA's institutional arrangement and support plans and
- assess NESREA's capacity gaps

### **Annexes for reference**

Terms of reference (annex 2)

## 4 Visit overview: people and institutions met

The Environment Agency's visit to NESREA took place 3<sup>rd</sup>-9<sup>th</sup> February 2008. It included a good mixture of meetings with NESREA, site visits and meetings with external stakeholders. An overview of the main outcomes of the various meetings is attached in annex 5.

### **Annexes for reference**

Overview of people and institutions met (annex 5)

Itinerary (annex 3)

## 5 Observations on NESREA and their Strategic Action Plan

NESREA has developed a Strategic Action Plan (SAP), which outlines the organisations priorities in the short, medium and long term. The SAP aims at providing the road map and benchmarks towards implementing NESREA's mandate. It identifies goals, strategies, activities, resources needed, who is responsible and timeframe and performance measures.

The Environment Agency team had the opportunity to discuss the SAP with the broader management team and each of the Directorates and their staff. The team found a strong commitment for meeting the challenges faced by NESREA head on, and a lot of thought and technical expertise had gone into developing the strategic goals. We found that each Directorate had identified a number of priority activities for the short term as well as identifying the capacity building needs related to achieving these priorities (the priorities and capacity building needs of each Directorate are listed in annex 5).

The team found that the priorities were focussed around the operational functions of each Directorate. For purposes of strengthening the strategic plan and identifying capacity gaps in line with our terms of reference, we felt the strategic plan could be improved by focusing more clearly on **environmental outcomes** rather than focusing on organisational functions of NESREA.

In order to develop the focus on environmental outcomes, the Environment Agency team facilitated a number of workshops and discussions with NESREA's technical staff. The aim was to identify the environmental risks facing NESREA and to reach a consensus on which of these risks need tackling in the short to medium term. In turn this would be used to identify NESREA's priorities and approaches in addressing them.

## 5.1 Outcomes of workshop on identifying environmental risks

In order to ensure that the priorities of NESREA's SAP are directly linked to environmental outcomes, the team undertook an analysis of the environmental risks facing Nigeria.

The analysis of environmental risk and the risk based prioritisation exercise were all carried out in a plenary workshop session with virtually all of NESREA's technical staff present. This methodology allowed us to ascertain a consensus within NESREA around the main environmental risks that Nigeria – and consequently NESREA – will face.

NESREA's staff were asked to individually define the environmental risks to Nigeria. Following this participants were divided into four groups and asked to identify the top five environmental risks. These came forward with a high degree of overlap – signalling that amongst NESREA staff there is strong agreement on the challenges faced by the organisation. From this session six different environmental risks were identified in order of prioritisation:

<b>Environmental risk</b>	<b>No. of points when prioritising (high points = strong priority)</b>
Improper Waste management	18
Water / land / air pollution	16
Poor governance	10
Biodiversity loss	6
Land Degradation	5
Poor hygiene and sanitation	4

Table 1: List of environmental risks

## 5.2 Using a risk based approach to prioritise environmental risks

Using a risk based approach, the team worked with NESREA to prioritise the environmental risks based on an analysis of the *likelihood* of each environmental risk identified taking place in the short to medium term balanced against the *consequence* should the risk materialise. For the purposes of this exercise the consequence was measured as risk to human health. This exercise was carried out in plenary and again illustrated the high level of agreement within NESREA about environmental risks.



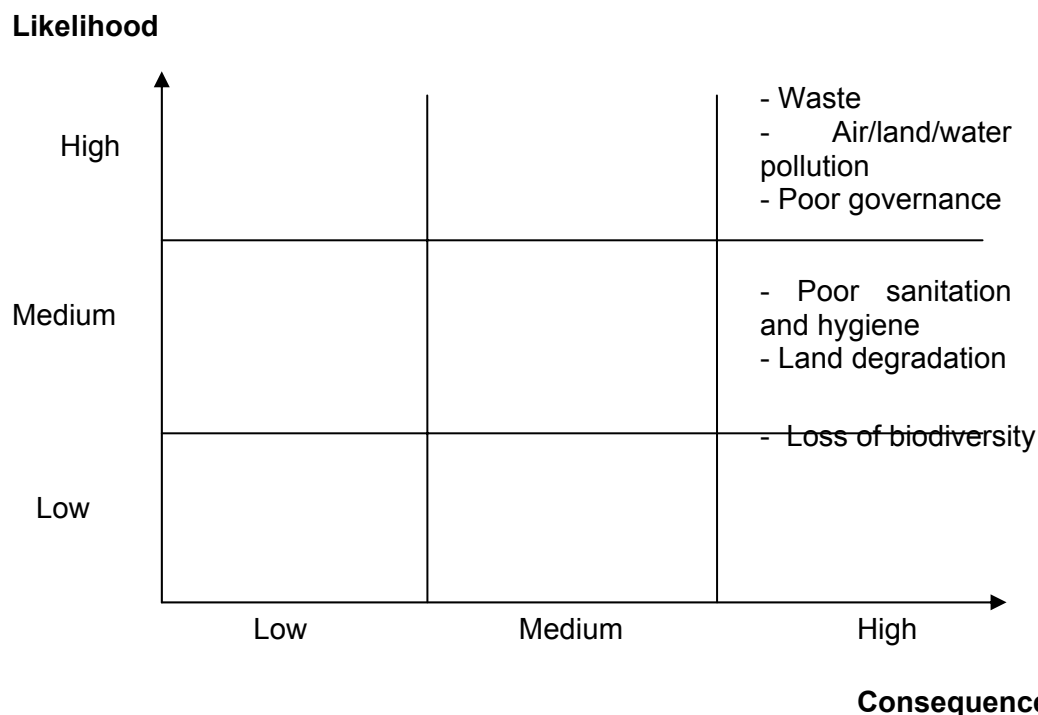


Table 2: A risk based approach to analysing the likelihood and consequence of environmental risks.

As table 2 illustrates, when analysing whether each environmental risk was likely to occur in the short to medium term and what level of consequence this would have for Nigerians (the ultimate risk being death) **waste; air, land and water pollution and poor governance** were identified as being the highest risks.

**Poor sanitation and hygiene** as well as **land degradation** were identified as being less likely to happen in the short to medium term. Participants did however identify that the consequence to human life will be high if these risks were to materialise.

The likelihood of **loss of biodiversity** taking place in the short to medium term was judged as being low to medium. However, as above, the consequence to human life if loss of biodiversity occurs was identified as high.

### 5.2.1 Reflections on Site Visits – assessing approaches, priorities and resource needs

Groups considered the experience of visiting waste sites, the abattoir, the dam and land degradation. They were asked to think about approaches to resolving issues and the amount of effort required – both for an individual site – and then for Nigeria as a whole. This highlighted a number of key issues:

- Need for working in partnerships: NESREA cannot deal with all the issues itself, but will rely on cooperation and coordination with other stakeholders
- Thinking micro to macro: local to national level
- May provide slightly different approach to taking this forward over next weeks and months.
- Emphasis of the usefulness of risk based approach – use the matrix to analyse the problems and various levels – hone in on issues at closer and closer level

### 5.3 Analysing waste in order to identify quick wins and NESREA's unique selling points

As is evident from the above, waste management was identified as a top environmental risk and further identified as having a high likelihood of posing a risk to the environment in the short to medium term and with high consequences in terms of human health as a result.

The Environment Agency team therefore worked with NESREA to further identify what activities within the area of waste management NESREA would be able to undertake in the short term (next 12 months) in order to:

1. **Establish NESREA's reputation and credibility:** what are the quick wins NESREA can achieve, which will have high impact and require low effort in terms of resources? and
2. **What is NESREA's unique selling point (USP)** in the area of waste management? What can NESREA add to this area of environment protection taking into account other stakeholders already operating in the waste sector?

### 5.4 Establishing reputation and credibility: quick wins

Participants identified actions NESREA could take in order to tackle the area of waste management. In groups participants were then asked to plot these actions on a graph, identifying the level of impact the activity would have on protecting the environment and the amount of effort it would require in terms of resources from NESREA. The graph is illustrated below.

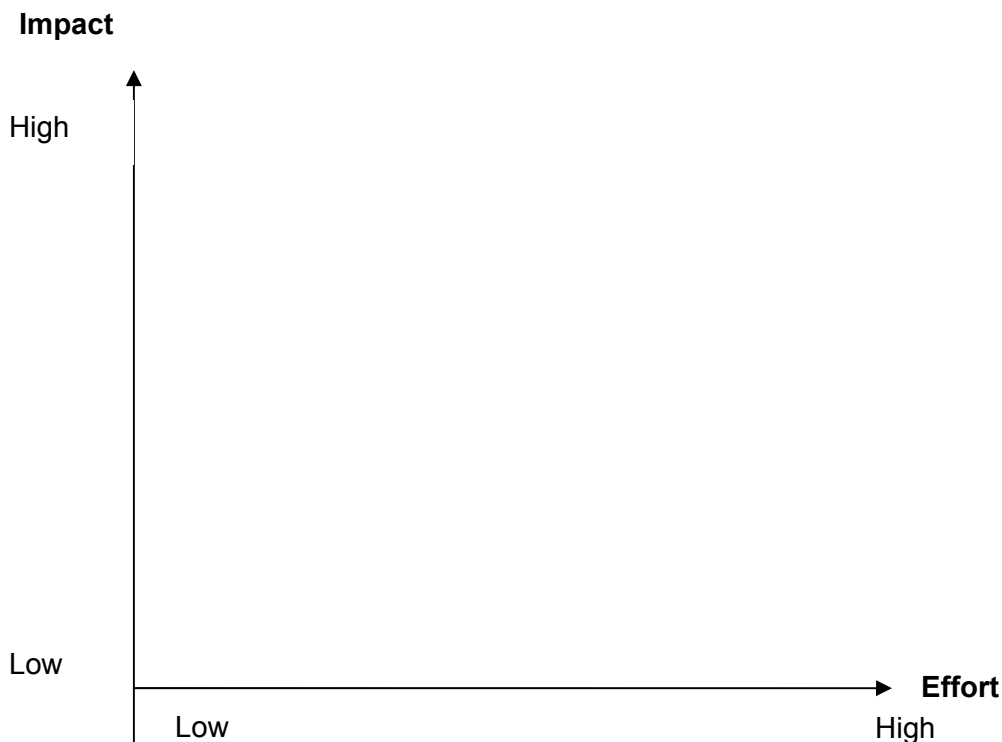


Table 3: Graph used to identify quick wins through impact and effort analysis

The activities identified varied between the four groups. Some groups identified some activities as quick wins with other groups identifying the same activities as requiring too much effort and having too low impact to be classified as a quick win. Below is a list of all the quick wins identified.

<b>Group</b>	<b>Quick wins identified (high impact / low effort)</b>
Group one	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Setting standards, regulations and guidelines on waste</li> <li>• Enforcing and sanctioning violators</li> <li>• Evolving a partnership framework</li> </ul>
Group two	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collaborating with Local Government through their State</li> <li>• Sanctioning violators for instance by using the already existing regulations of other organisations such as AEPB</li> <li>• Environmental education and awareness / training etc.</li> </ul>
Group three	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training Local Government workers on waste issues and ensuring their commitment to this area</li> <li>• Developing standards and guidelines on waste management. This could be done through external consultants.</li> </ul>
Group four	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intensive and robust enlightenment. This would include all media of communication such as radio, workshops, electronic media etc.</li> <li>• Collaborate with States and Local Governments</li> <li>• Development of regulations</li> <li>• Undertake enforcement actions</li> </ul>

Table X: Outcomes of work on identifying quick wins

The exercise illustrated consensus within NESREA for the need to work with Local Government and the States in the short to medium term to ensure quick impact on the ground, and subsequently boost NESREA's reputation and credibility. Many States and Local Governments already have policies and activities in place to tackle waste management, which NESREA can buy into.

Likewise there was consensus around the need for NESREA to develop standards and regulations for the waste sector.

There was less consensus on the feasibility of rolling out awareness and education campaigns. Although there was general agreement that this was a long term objective for NESREA, there were varying opinions on the amount of resources this would require, and hence whether it could be considered a quick win in the next 12 months.

## 5.5 Identifying NESREA's unique selling points

As is evident from the quick wins identified, NESREA acknowledged the broad range of stakeholders already involved in waste management. In particular State and Local Governments already have policies and regulations in place with regard to waste, and already undertake some enforcement work. Although it varies between States and Local Governments what level of awareness and enforcement and compliance exists, NESREA must define its particular niche and what it can deliver that will complement and not duplicate the existing efforts.

The unique selling points identified by NESREA were grouped in three main areas:

- **National scope:** the fact that NESREA is a national agency means it can achieve national coverage in terms of its policies on waste. NESREA has the ability to set national standards. NESREA also has the opportunity to identify the best practices already existing at State and Local Government level and replicate these at the national level.
- **Technical expertise:** NESREA would like to be the main provider of technical expertise on environmental issues in Nigeria. Given the experience and expertise that already exists at State and Local Government level this provides a capacity challenge for NESREA. NESREA has to ensure its staff is recruited and trained to reflect this unique selling point.
- **Provide leadership:** for instance in the area of enforcement where NESREA can lead on large scale or technically specific areas of enforcement which cannot be handled at the State and Local Government level. In its enforcement role NESREA can make use of regulations and laws already existing at State level, only developing new ones when there is added value in doing so.

## 6 Recommendations for further follow-up

Based on the workshops, interviews and discussions held with NESREA during our week long mission, the Environment Agency has identified a number of recommendations for NESREA to take forward. The recommendations are based on two broad aspects: what NESREA needs to focus on in terms of getting the priorities right and what capacity gaps will need to be addressed in order to achieve the priorities.

### 6.1 Prioritising for NESREA's Strategic Action Plan

The Environment Agency identified three areas that we would recommend NESREA focus on in order to strengthen the prioritisation in their Strategic Action Plan.

#### 6.1.1 Increased focus on environmental outcomes

We believe the SAP should be based around environmental outcomes. This means prioritising the activities of each department of NESREA based on agreed environmental outcomes. Currently the emphasis of the SAP is on the activities of each directorate, based on functional goals rather than the environmental outcomes NESREA wishes to achieve for Nigeria.

The Environment Agency's current strategic plan provides an interesting source of inspiration. Rather than each Directorate having its own strategic goals, the Environment Agency's strategic plan identifies nine environmental themes that all activities undertaken by the organisation must contribute to. This provides clear guidance for the organisation as a whole, rather than each Directorate working disparately to achieve its particular objectives.

### **Prioritising environmental risks**

NESREA's strategic goals are very broad. If NESREA wants to have impact on the ground, it will need to prioritise its resources by addressing the top risks rather than trying to deal with everything at once. According to our discussions with NESREA the top environmental risk facing Nigeria in the short to medium term is waste management.

This risk based approach to prioritising resources has proved very successful for the Environment Agency. The tools used during the Environment Agency's discussions with NESREA provide a good methodology for analysing environmental risks. The matrix analysing the *likelihood* of an environmental risk occurring against the *consequence* if it did occur can be replicated to look at broad environmental risks or focus on sub-sectors of a particular risk, such as we have done with waste management in this report. Likewise the matrix can be used to analyse various timescales: short term, medium term or long term.

### **Using the State of Environment report**

The Environment Agency recommends NESREA focus on gathering and improving the information available on the state of the environment in Nigeria. The information that already exists should be used to identify the key environmental risks facing Nigeria. This scientific information should drive the strategic thinking of NESREA and provide the basis for prioritising in the strategic action plan.

## **6.1.2 Defining NESREA's unique selling point**

NESREA needs to be clear on what added value the organisation brings to the environment sector in Nigeria. Many stakeholders already operate in the sector and it is key for NESREA to demonstrate its added value from the beginning.

The role of States and Local Governments came up many times in our work with NESREA. Regulators at these levels (such as the Abuja Environment Protection Board whom we visited) are already carrying out enforcement, prosecuting and collecting revenue. NESREA needs to gain an overview of the work ongoing so as to ensure that NESREA's activities complement the work of other stakeholders and does not duplicate existing initiatives and create competition rather than cooperation.

## **6.2 Capacity building needs**

### **6.2.1 Financial resources**

- **Developing charging schemes**

The Environment Agency recommends NESREA looks further into how it can

obtain alternative sources of revenue through for instance charging schemes for pollution and environmental uses and enacting the Polluter Pays Principle.

- **Funding from development partners**

During our visit with NESREA we met with the European Commission (EU), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the UK Department of International Development (DFID). There did seem to be opportunities for possible cooperation with these three development partners in the future (these are further elaborated in annex 5). However any support will be dependent on NESREA articulating clearly what areas of work they would like support for, and how this will have an impact in terms of achieving environmental objectives set out in NESREA's Strategic Action Plan.

- **Funding from Nigerian Government**

Only one percent of Nigeria's State budget (?) is funded by international development partners. This means that by far the largest financial supporter of NESREA's work will be the Nigerian Government. The Director General is already working hard to ensure NESREA figures prominently in the priorities for Government funding. NESREA should continue to ensure that lobbying efforts are focussed on Government. In particular the National Planning Commission seems a key partner in determining Government spending priorities. Establishing a strong relationship with NPC should therefore be key for NESREA.

## **6.2.2 People development**

The main resource available to NESREA is its human resources. Recruiting the right skills and providing the right staff development opportunities will be key to ensuring NESREA is able to achieve the objectives of its Strategic Action Plan.

NESREA's unique selling points should drive the process of defining what skills and competencies NESREA needs to recruit. We further recommend that an analysis of the capacity gaps at State and Local Government level should define what skills NESREA needs to have on board to ensure it is the top source of technical environmental resource in Nigeria.

At this early stage of NESREA's institutional development, when most of the recruiting is yet to be carried out, it is important to develop a clear recruitment strategy for the organisation as a whole. This should be a cross-departmental strategy that has a direct link to the environmental outcomes NESREA wishes to achieve. This strategy also needs to consider the wider issue of availability of technical skills and expertise in Nigeria, and how these can be developed through higher education organisations and targeted training programmes.

## 7 Possible areas of future cooperation between NESREA and the Environment Agency

A partnership between NESREA and the Environment Agency should be based on technical assistance and cooperation. The Environment Agency's budget does not allow funding support to other organisations such as NESREA, and therefore the cooperation will have to be externally funded either through NESREA's own resources or through other avenues of support.

There are several areas of overlap between NESREA's mandate and that of the Environment Agency. Subsequently there are several areas of potential cooperation between the two organisations. Below are some ideas for what areas of cooperation this could be.

### 7.1 Short term

- Exchange of information through email or telephone on particular issues.
- Use of the Environment Agency's website for information and documentation.

### 7.2 Medium term

- **Participation in the Professional Fellowship Programme:**  
NESREA has been invited to participate in the Environment Agency's Professional Fellowship Programme. The programme offers a three month placement with the Environment Agency from September – December 2008. The Environment Agency offers approximately 4-5 such placements every year to colleagues in sister agencies in our focus countries. The placement is offered to a mid-career professional and it is important the individual NESREA nominates for the placement is aware that their role will be to ensure whatever they learn is disseminated throughout NESREA once they return to their post after the placement. It is therefore also important that NESREA nominate a person who works in a priority area and who they think as an individual will be appropriate for the placement.
- **Further work through the PAWS partnership:**  
If NESREA identifies focussed technical support to follow up on the first Environment Agency mission, which can be carried out during one or two short term missions, then there is the possibility of requesting technical assistance through PAWS, where this is relevant to PAWS' mission.  
Possible areas for such short term input could be:
  - Further support in developing NESREA's Strategic Action Plan
  - Developing a risk-based approach to water quality regulation and addressing the environmental impacts of water pollution and poor sanitation.

## 7.3 Longer term

As mentioned there are many areas of overlap between NESREA's mandate and the Environment Agency's mandate. This means that there are many areas of potential technical capacity building support, which could be developed through a longer term partnership between the two organisations.

Possible technical areas of cooperation could be:

- strengthening NESREA's work on building awareness and communicating environmental messages to the public
- working with prosecutors and magistrates to sensitise them on environmental law and dealing with environmental prosecutions
- developing a regulatory framework and carrying out training of enforcement officers
- further developing a risk based approach to implementing legislation

Our experience shows that a two year framework is a good timeframe to allow for the benefits of a long term partnership. This would require a sustained source of funding for the partnership to be effective.



## 8 List of annexes

1. List of acronyms
2. Terms of reference
3. Itinerary of the visit
4. List of people met
5. Overview of outcomes of meetings and site visits
6. Case study and reflections on site visits
7. Enforcement cycle

## 9 Annex 1: List of acronyms

ADB	African Development Bank
AEPB	Abjua Environment Protection Bureau
CIDA	Canadian International Development Assistance
DCG	Donor Coordination Group
DFID	UK Department for International Development
EFCC	Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (?)
FAO	UN Food and Agriculture Organisation
FCT	Federal Capital Territory (Abuja)
LG	Local Government
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MoE	Ministry of Environment
NESREA	National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency
NPC	National Planning Commission
PAWS	Partners for Water and Sanitation
SAP	Strategic Action Plan
SEPA	State Environment Protection Board
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (??)
USP	Unique selling point

# 10 Annex 2: Terms of reference

## 11 PROJECT TERMS OF REFERENCE

<b>PROJECT NO:</b>	87_Nig
<b>Project Title and Reference</b>	<p><b>National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency (NESREA): Institutional Appraisal and Strategic Planning</b></p> <p>The National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency (NESREA) is a parastatal of the Federal Ministry of Environment, Housing, and Urban Development. The core responsibilities of NESREA include; the enforcement of regulations, laws and guidelines on the environment. It also enforces international conventions, treaties and agreements on the environment.</p> <p>This Terms of Reference is the initial PAWS support to NESREA in the area of strategic planning, which will build the foundation for further support.</p> <p>PAWS support to NESREA is in line with the PAWS strategy of working in partnership with Federal Government agencies, to ensure that PAWS compliments the plan of the Government of Nigeria.</p>
<b>Justification</b>	<p>In July 2007, the Federal Government of Nigeria established NESREA by an Act, as a parastatal of the Federal Ministry of Environment, Housing, and Urban Development, to ensure a cleaner and healthier environment for Nigerians.</p> <p>The big challenge for NESREA is that before this Act, there was no agency in place to enforce environmental standards and regulations in Nigeria. Therefore the task ahead of the agency is challenging, and with the socio-economic situation of Nigeria, the agency requires institutional strengthening to effectively carry out its mandate..</p> <p>NESREA has requested for PAWS support in institutional strengthening towards the implementation of its mandate, especially in the areas of water quality and environmental</p>

	<p>sanitation. PAWS is committed to supporting NESREA, in line with its country plan.</p>
<b>Objectives</b>	<p>Appraisal of NESREA's institutional structure, strategic plans and capacity needs.</p>
<b>Deliverables</b>	<p>A technical report identifying:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ NESREA's institutional arrangement and support plans; and</li> <li>▪ an assessment of its capacity needs.</li> </ul>
<b>Impact</b>	<p>The NESREA strategic planning, when completed will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• increase understanding of NESREA's current institutional arrangements;</li> <li>• offer useful inputs into NESREA's strategic plan, to enhance implementation of its mandate;</li> <li>• identify the capacity needs of NESREA, for strengthening through partnership.</li> </ul>
<b>Scope</b>	<p>NESREA is made up of five departments, each headed by a Director, two service departments (Legal Services and Administration &amp; Finance) and three technical departments (Planning &amp; Policy Analysis, Inspection &amp; Enforcement, and Environmental Quality Control). These are all headed by the Director-General who is the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the Agency. There are also laboratory services, zonal offices coordination, SERVICOM, internal audit and press &amp; protocol, all under the office of the CEO.</p> <p>The departments and office of the D-G were created by the Act establishing NESREA and can only be changed by legislative processes. Therefore the scope of work within this ToR will <u>not</u> involve aspects of institutional restructuring. The support will appraise the existing structure of NESREA and its capacity needs within that structure.</p> <p>NESREA has developed short, medium, and long term strategies. Each department has also developed a work-plan on how to implement these strategies. The strategic planning</p>

	<p>phase of the PAWS support covers capacity building needs assessment in the area of strategic planning, to be conducted for the NESREA team. This should help NESREA effectively implement its short term strategy. The strategic planning phase will also develop a plan for further PAWS support to the agency, identified for each department and the office of the CEO.</p>
<p><b>Organisation and methodology</b></p>	<p>This project requires a team of 2 people to visit NESREA. The PAWS team will be hosted by NESREA in its Abuja head office. Initial formal introductions and discussions will be organised by NESREA, to develop a clear understanding of the PAWS partnership, the UK- and in-country partners, and the NESREA team.</p> <p>A detailed study of relevant documents and interview sessions with key management staff and heads of departments of NESREA will be carried out, to help the PAWS team obtain necessary information for thorough capacity needs assessment.</p> <p>An appraisal of the NESREA strategic plan (short, medium and long term) will then be carried out with the NESREA team. A plan for further PAWS support will be developed with the team, once an implementation plan for the strategy has been considered.</p> <p>At the end of the visit, the PAWS team will debrief the NESREA team. A final technical report will be forwarded through the Country Manager to the NESREA team, after further development in the UK.</p> <p>The PAWS team will consist of staff from UK partners with expertise in institutional development and appraisal, strategic planning and human resources. Experience in environmental regulatory institutions is also required.</p>
<p><b>Milestone plan</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Early December 2007: Visit to Abuja for in- country support activities.</li> <li>• Early to mid December 2007: Presentation of findings to NESREA in Abuja.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mid December 2007: Submission of technical report.</li> </ul>
<b>Resource estimate</b>	<p>6 days of PAWS team input in-country (each)</p> <p>3 days of PAWS team input in the UK, on technical report writing (each)</p> <p>Follow-up support may be identified after this initial activity.</p>
<u>Dependencies</u>	<p>Availability of documents and information on NESREA, its plans and programmes.</p> <p>Availability of key NESREA staff for interview sessions.</p>
<u>Issues/Risks</u>	<p><b>Risk:</b> Lack of participation and access to key NESREA staff and documents.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b> NESREA management to coordinate and ensure participation and access to information.</p> <p>The PAWS Country Manager will keep the PAWS Secretariat informed on any changes on risk levels in the risk assessment document.</p> <p>Mitigation Plans by the NESREA management team and PAWS Country Manager are in place for any identified risk.</p>
<u>Other Active Donors</u>	<p>Consultations are ongoing with the Donor Coordinating Group on Environment (DCGE).</p>
<u>Communications Strategy</u>	<p>After the appointment of the PAWS team, communication will be between the team, the Country Manager and the PAWS Secretariat. This will be by e-mail primarily and phone calls as required.</p>

	<p>Initial communication prior to travel between the PAWS team and the in-country partner (NESREA), for clarifications on the scope of work, etc, will be channelled through the Country Manager. Direct communication can be established when appropriate.</p>
<b>Review Mechanism</b>	<p>The PAWS Country Manager, PAWS Secretariat and the in-country partners will review a draft technical report before its final production. This will ensure that the expectations of the in country partner are adequately met..</p> <p>The PAWS team will be updated on any subsequent NESREA activities and progress.</p>
<b>Approvals (as appropriate)</b>	<i>Rebecca Scott, PAWS Project Manager</i>
<b>Compiled by</b>	Nyananso Gabriel Ekanem, PAWS Country Manager, Nigeria Dr. (Mrs.) N. S. Benebo, the Director General, NESREA
<b>Date</b>	9 <sup>th</sup> November, 2007

## 12 Annex 3: Itinerary of the visit

### Programme of activities for the EA team visit to Nigeria (3rd - 9th February 2008)

S/No.	Date	Time	Activity	Objective
1	3rd February <i>Sunday</i>	5.30am	Arrival, pick up and Check in	Reception and accomodation
2		12 noon - 1.00pm	Meeting with Gabriel	Country Briefing and Logistics
3		1.00pm - 2.00pm	Discussion on PAWS and activities in Nigeria	To introduce PAWS Nigeria in details, for clear understanding of goal
4		2.00pm - 5.00pm	Discussion on PAWS-NESREA partnership and the institutional strengthening work	To clarify Visit Objectives and PAWS NESREA partnership plan
<hr/>				
5	4th February <i>Monday</i>	8.30am-9.00am	Pick up from hotel to NESREA office	To meet with Director General of NESREA and her team
7		9.00am - 10.00am	Reception and Introductions	To get formal introduction of everyone in the EA and NESREA teams
8		10.00am - 11:00am	Power Point presentation on NESREA (Overview, History, Status)	To present NESREA to the EA team for a clearunderstanding of the Organisation
9		11:00am - 11:30am	COFFEE/TEA BREAK	COFFEE/TEA BREAK
10		11:30 - 12.00noon	Power Point presentation on PAWS and PAWS Nigeria	To get a clear understanding of the PAWS offering and PAWS work in Nigeria
11		12:00noon - 1:00pm	Power Point presentation on the UK Environment Agency (Introduction, Overview, Activities, Expectations)	To present The EA to the NESREA team for a clearunderstanding of the Organisation



12		1:00pm - 1:30pm	Discussion on Presentations	Discussion on Presentations
13		01:30pm - 3:30pm	LUNCH BREAK	LUNCH BREAK
14		03:30pm - 4:30pm	Presentation of NESREA Strategic Plan (Overview)	To get a clear understanding of the NESREA Strategic plan
15		04:30pm - 5:30pm	Presentation of EA Strategic Plan (Overview)	To get a clear understanding of the EA Strategy on Environmental Regulation
16	5th February <i>Tuesday</i>	8.30am-9.00am	Pick up from hotel to NESREA office	
17		09:00am - 11.30am	One -On-One with each director	To understand the roles and responsibilities of each department and unit, and how they support the delivery of NESREA strategy
18		12:00am - 12:30am	Depart to the office of the Minister for Environment	To Pay a courtesy call on the Minister
19		01:00pm - 2:00pm	Meeting with the Minister for Environment	To get an understanding of the Ministry's plans for the Environment
20		02:00pm - 3:00pm	LUNCH BREAK	LUNCH BREAK
21		3:00pm - 5.00pm	Workshop on priorities and focus areas	To identify the key focus areas to help develop astrategic plan
22	6th February <i>Wednesday</i>	8.30am-9.00am	Pick up from hotel to NESREA office	
23		10.00am - 11.00am	Visit to EU office	To understand Donor community plans on Environment issues
24		11.00am - 12.00noon	Visit to AEPB office, central area	To appreciate the work of regulation and enforcement in Abuja city
25		12.30pm - 2.00pm	Visit to Karu community, the traditional ruler, and the abbatoir	To appreciate environmental challenges (Sanitation)
26		2.00pm - 3.00pm	Visit to UNDP office	To understand the UN agency's plans for the Environment and NESREA

27		3.00pm - 4.00pm	LUNCH BREAK	LUNCH BREAK
28		4:00pm - 6.00pm	Visit to Usuma Dam, Abuja	To appreciate environmental challenges (Water Treatment)
29	7th February Thursday	8.30am-9.00am	Pick up from hotel to NESREA office	
30		09:00am - 1.00pm	Visit to Kuje community, Abuja	To appreciate environmental challenges (Water and Sanitation)
31		01:00pm - 2:00pm	LUNCH BREAK	LUNCH BREAK
32		2:00pm - 5.00pm	Workshop session	To appreciate the challenges on ground, with respect to NESREA,s mandate
33	8th February Friday	8.30am-9.00am	Pick up from hotel to NESREA office	
34		09:00am - 10.00am	Press Briefing	To interract with the press on the UK EA visit
35		10:00am - 12:00noon	Visit to Garki Market	To appreciate market condition in Abuja
36		12.00noon - 1.00pm	visit to WaterAid office	To meet with and appreciate waterAid Nigeria
37		2.00pm - 3.00pm	Visit to DFID office	To understand DFID's plans for the Environment
38		3:00pm - 5.00pm	Wrap-Up sessions: Presentation by EA team on visit outcome, Closing Remarks by D-G NESREA	To reflect on the value of the visit, and identify further support areas and modalities
39	9th February Saturday	5.30am-6.30am	Pick-up from Hotel to Abuja International Airport	Flight Check in and depart for the UK
<b>NOTE: Time is Nigerian time (GMT+1)</b>				

## 13 Annex 4: List of people met

<b>Name</b>	<b>Organisation</b>	<b>Job Title</b>
Mr Mohammed K Hamadina	AGRIFOR Consult	Environment and Energy Specialist
Mr Giorgio V Brandolini	AGRIFOR Consult	Team Leader Environment Specialist
Engr. Kosmat Bolaji Anibilowo	Abuja Environmental Protection Board	
Rob Shooter	Department for International Development (DFID)	Senior Programme Coordinator – Human Development
Veronique Marx	European Union	Project Officer – Water and Sanitation
Daniel Plas	European Union	First Secretary – Head of Section Rural and Social Development, Water and Sanitation
Patience Olaloye	Kuje Area Council	Information Officer
G G Bako	Kuje Area Council	Personal Assistant to Hon Chairman
Barr. Bola Odugbesan	NESREA	Legal Adviser
Mrs Ronke Soyombo	NESREA	Director, Inspection and Enforcement
Maiwada M Omar	NESREA	Director, Environmental Quality Control
Lawrence Chidi Anukam (PhD)	NESREA	Director, Planning & Policy Analysis
Dr. (Mrs) Ngeri S Benebo, JP	NESREA	Director General/CEO
Mrs Kitan Ogungbuyi	NESREA	Asst. Director, Industrial Compliance Monitoring
A Sam Akpabio	NESREA	Deputy Director, Head, Policy Matters & International Co-operation
Mrs Miranda A Amachree	NESREA	Ag. Deputy Director – Industrial Compliance Monitoring
Mr Razaq O Ashiru	NESREA	Deputy Director, Environmental Sanitation Compliance Monitoring
Mrs Ajuma V Enemali	NESREA	Assistant Director, Industrial Compliance Monitoring
Mr Olufunbi O O Sode	NESREA	Deputy Director, Extractive Industry Compliance
Lateef A Olatokunboh	NESREA	Assistant Director, Environmental Sanitation Compliance Monitoring
Mrs Florence I Oti	NESREA	Head, Environmental Education & Awareness
Victor Ojogbo	NESREA	Head, Planning & Information Management
Mrs Ezinwa C Ezeka	NESREA	Special Assistant to the DG
Nyananso Gabriel Ekanem	Partners for Water and Sanitation (PAWS)	PAWS Nigeria Programme Co-Ordinator
Muyiwa Odele	United Nations Development Programme	Programme Analyst

Hakon Olav Igrbaek	United Nations Development Programme	Junior Professional Officer – Energy and Development
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## 14 Annex 5: Overview of people and institutions met

### 14.1 Sunday 3<sup>rd</sup> Feb 2008

All day: Briefings from PAWS representative on Nigeria, PAWS in Nigeria and clarification of mission objectives

The day gave the team a better foundation for understanding the context NESREA operates in, and the PAWS framework within which the assignment took place.

### 14.2 Monday 4<sup>th</sup> February

#### 14.2.1 Reception and introduction at NESREA

The Environment Agency team met with NESREA's technical staff. The main contacts for the visit were:

- Dr. (Mrs.) Ngeri S. Benebo, Director General / CEO
- Mr. Lawrence Chidi Anukam, Director Planning and Policy Analysis
- Mr. Maiwada M. Omar, Director Environmental Quality Control
- Mrs. Ronke Soyombo, Director Inspection and Enforcement
- Barr. Bola Odugbesan, Legal Adviser

#### 14.2.2 Power point presentation on NESREA

Dr. Benebo presented an overview of the history of NESREA as well as the overall goals of the organisation.

#### 14.2.3 Presentation by PAWS Nigeria

Mr. Gabriel Ekanem presented an overview of PAWS with particular emphasis on their activities in Nigeria

#### 14.2.4 Presentation on the Environment Agency

The team presented the background and history of the Environment Agency explaining the roles and responsibilities of the organisation. The team also presented an overview of the Environment Agency's International Programme.

*(Presentation enclosed)*

#### 14.2.5 Presentation of NESREA's Strategic Action Plan (SAP)

Dr. Benebo presented the overall goals of NESREA's Strategic Action Plan

### 14.2.6 Presentation of the Environment Agency's strategy

The Environment Agency presented the organisation's strategy emphasising the focus on modern regulation.

## 14.3 Tuesday 4<sup>th</sup> February

### 14.3.1 One on one with the Directors from the three technical directorates of NESREA.

The Environment Agency met with the three Directors and their respective teams. The Directors used the session to outline the main priorities of the Directorates in terms of activities as well and the main capacity building needs in order to achieve this as they saw it. These are listed below:

<b>Directorate for Planning and Policy Analysis</b>	
Priorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Information management system</li> <li>■ Public education and awareness</li> <li>■ Physical library that NESREA staff and public can use to access environmental and regulatory information</li> </ul>
Capacity needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Training on information management systems</li> </ul>
<b>Directorate for Inspection and Enforcement</b>	
Priorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Writing regulations</li> <li>■ Prioritising sectors</li> <li>■ Training of enforcement officers</li> </ul>
Capacity needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Training on permitting</li> <li>■ Development of charging schemes</li> </ul>
<b>Directorate for Quality Control</b>	
Priorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Developing standards</li> <li>■ Ecological classification</li> <li>■ Catchment monitoring</li> </ul>
Capacity needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Training on air quality monitoring</li> <li>■ Compendium of best available technologies</li> </ul>
<b>Legal Department</b>	
Priorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Provision of legal information</li> <li>■ Liaison with Office of Attorney General</li> <li>■ Networking and collaborating with civil society organisations</li> </ul>
Capacity needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Training on enforcement of environmental laws</li> <li>■ Training in prosecution of high risk polluters</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ An expose on environmental crime</li> <li>■ Training for magistrates and judges</li> </ul>
<b>Zonal offices</b>	
Priorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Training of laboratory staff</li> <li>■ State of the art technology</li> </ul>
Capacity needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Sampling and analysis training</li> </ul>

### 14.3.2 Meeting with Honourable Mrs. Halima Tayo Alao, Minister of Environment and Housing

- The Minister highlighted her support for NESREA and the fact that NESREA has a key role to play in securing Nigeria's environment. She pointed out that the NESREA Act represented the first bill signed by new President, His Excellency, Alhaji Umaru Musa Yar' Adua after he entered into office in June 2007.
- When asked to name the main environmental challenges facing Nigeria the Minister mentioned waste management, solid waste disposal, pollution and large industries.
- The Minister also highlighted the urgent need in Nigeria for the development of a database of environmental information. There is currently very little basic data available, making it difficult to base policy development on factual information about the state of the Nigerian environment.

### 14.3.3 Deliberations of NESREA's Strategic Action Plan

The Environment Agency led a workshop with the NESREA team, which focussed the discussion on environmental outcomes.

## 14.4 Wednesday 6<sup>th</sup> February

### 14.4.1 Meeting with the European Commission (EU)

Present:

- Mr. Daniel Plaas, Head of Section Rural and Social Development, Water and Sanitation
- Ms. Véronique Marx, Project Officer Water and Sanitation
- NESREA team
- Gabriel Ekanem, PAWS
- Environment Agency team

#### Current EU support

- The EU has **two main focal sectors** in Nigeria: 1) Good governance at a Federal level and 2) the Water and Sanitation sector
- The **Good Governance** programme supports areas such as the fight against corruption through support to the EFCC (Economic and Financial Crime Commission??), support to election activities etc.

- The **Water and Sanitation Programme** focuses on six States to improve the institutional set-up at State level to tackle water and sanitation issues. The focus of this work is on health issues and currently the environment does not factor as part of this programme.
- In addition to the focal sectors the EU has projects / programmes in **non-focal sectors**. These include immunisation programmes and a Micro-project programme in the Niger Delta region.
- The Environment Sector is currently not funded by the EU.

#### **Future EU support**

- The EU is currently developing its Country Strategy Paper (CSP) for 2008-2013.
- One of the **non-focal sectors will probably be the Environment Sector**. For this purpose the EU is currently carrying out an Environmental Profiling of Nigeria. The outcome of this consultancy study will provide the basis for deciding which areas within the Environment Sector to fund. As a stakeholder in the Environment Sector NESREA is being interviewed for the study. This is not a guarantee that NESREA will receive support, but the EU is open for the idea.
- The EU would like to see Government led coordination of the Environment Sector.
- The EU is keen to provide **support at Local Government level**. Most service delivery is provided through the Local Governments and support at this level is seen as crucial in order to attain the Millennium Development Goals.
- The EU currently has no experience in Nigeria of funding **'Twinning' projects** between two institutions. However, were this part of a programme (such as the proposed Environment Programme) then this would be a possibility.
- EU support is channelled through the National Planning Commission (NPC).
- The EU has a number of **budget lines**, some of which support issues around sustainable development. These are managed centrally in Brussels and the Delegation in Nigeria only plays an advisory role. Information on calls for proposal under the budget lines are advertised on EuropeAid's website.

#### **14.4.2 Meeting with Abuja Environment Protection Board (AEPB)**

##### **Present**

- Mr. Kosamat Bolaji Anibilowo      Director AEPB
- Other AEPB staff
- NESREA team
- Gabriel Ekanem, PAWS
- Environment Agency team
- AEPB has a mandate to enforce environmental legislation in the FCT. It is guided by a Federal Act, which empowers AEPB to carry out environmental monitoring, enforcement and control.
- AEPB has a laboratory where they can do sampling and analysis
- AEPB receives budgetary support from the Government, but also generates its own revenue. This is through fines for illegal activities (through "mobile courts" or fixed penalty spot fines) and charging for service delivery for example in the waste sector.
- AEPB runs a number of mobile courts in Abuja set up to give on the spot fines to environmental offenders. It is estimated that AEPB prosecutes over 50 offences each day through the mobile courts every day. In addition they have over 200 offences per month needed issuance of a warrant (??).
- AEPB has approximately 250-280 staff.
- Being part of FCT means that AEPB is ensure the support of the Nigerian Government and as a result is probably not highly representative of the State level Environment Protection Bureaus, who have to fight harder for funding and putting environment high on the agenda.



#### 14.4.3 Visit to Karu community and Abattoir

##### Present

- NESREA team
- Gabriel Ekanem, PAWS
- Environment Agency team
  
- The team visited the local chief in Karu, who gave an overview of some of the environmental challenges facing Karu community. We inspected a waste site next to the market place and Abattoir and local settlements.
- We also visited the Abattoir in Karu, which is responsible for much of the slaughtering of domestic animals in the community. The Abattoir currently lacks the drainage system to provide it with an alternative to disposing of its animal waste into the drains that run straight into the local river.

#### 14.4.4 Meeting with UNDP

##### Present

- Mr. Muyiwa Odele, Programme Analyst, UNDP Energy and Environment Unit
- Mr. Haakon Olaw Iglebaek, Junior Professional Officer UNDP Energy and Environment Unit
- UNDP staff member
- NESREA team
- Gabriel Ekanem, PAWS
- Environment Agency team
  
- UNDP is currently developing its 7<sup>th</sup> Country Programme, which will have a duration of five years. The current 6<sup>th</sup> Country Programme will finish in 2008. 2008 is therefore a bridging year where programmes under the 6<sup>th</sup> CP are being wrapped up and new programmes are being piloted.
- UNDP is interested in providing institutional capacity building support to NESREA, but they want to ensure that the right basis is in place from the beginning. In this regard UNDP encourage NESREA to critically assess their current SAP so that it is easy to sell to UNDP.
- NESREA has been invited to UNDP's stakeholders workshop 12<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> February. This will be the forum in which they can present their SAP in order to 'sell their case' to UNDP.
- There will be a meeting between the UNDP Country Representative and the Minister of Environment in March, where UNDP support to capacity building for institutional strengthening will be decided upon. NESREA needs to ensure UNDP and MoE has a clear idea of what they want to achieve, so they can decide whether or not to support well in advance of this meeting.
- UNDP's current budget in Nigeria is US\$2.3 million per year for the next five years.
- UNDP chairs the Donor Coordination Group on Environment. CIDA acts as Secretariat for the group. Other members include World Bank, British High Commission, FAO, ADB, UNIDO and UN-Habitat. The main aim for the DCG is to share information and best practice as well as to influence Government policy on the environment. There has been discussion of a joint project in the coordination group possibly with the theme of climate change. NESREA has presented at a DCG meeting.

#### 14.4.5 Visit to Usuma Dam, Abuja

##### Present

- NESREA team
  - Environment Agency team
  - Gabriel Ekanem, PAWS
  - Representative from the Federal Capital Territory Water Board (FCTWB)
- The team visited Usuma Dam outside Abuja, which is managed by the water board. The Dam is currently the only water reservoir to provide water to Abuja (apart from locally sourced water direct from the ground water or local water sources). The impression was of a well run dam with good technology.
  - When we discussed the role of NESREA this was mainly around monitoring pollution points along the water sources feeding into the dam. For instance industries polluting into the water sources. This included some discussion regarding catchment management approaches to protect this valuable water resource.

## 14.5 Thursday 7<sup>th</sup> February

### 14.5.1 Visit to Kuje community, Abuja

#### Present

- NESREA team
  - Gabriel Ekanem, PAWS
  - Environment Agency team
  - Representatives from Kuje Local Government
- Together with the Head of Environment and Sanitation from Kuje Local Government and other representatives from Kuje the team visited several sites in Kuje demonstrating the environmental challenges Kuje faces.
  - We visited a site popularly used by the local community to dispose of refuse. This had recently been emptied by the LG authorities. There seemed little alternative for households to dump their waste although the LG were introducing schemes for collection of waste and dumping in a designated waste site. Such schemes are implemented by private contractors.
  - We visited a soil erosion site, where a large hole in the ground was created over time due to soil erosion. This was an example of a problem the LG had appealed to AEPB for help in resolving.
  - We visited a local water hole. A family had privately dug a well which allowed it to extract ground water for domestic use. In Kuje the availability of running water for domestic use was practically non-existent.
  - We passed sites subject to land degradation due to extraction of soil for brick making and due to the trees being cut down to use for wood or to clear the space.
  - The LG go to AEPB when there are issues beyond their capacity. AEPB then investigates and provides funds or technical assistance as necessary.
  - When we discussed the role of NESREA the main area of support identified was capacity building in technical environmental issues and awareness raising amongst the population.

### 14.5.2 Workshop with NESREA team

- The Environment Agency team facilitated a series of workshop sessions with most of the NESREA technical staff present. The sessions were:
- Using practical case studies from the site visit to analyse the role of NESREA in relation to various environmental challenges.

- Further developing the environmental risks related to waste management (identified previously top environmental risk facing Nigeria (and hence NESREA)).
- Identifying possibly quick wins for NESREA. Issues that NESREA can tackle in the short to medium term, which will have high impact but require relatively little effort from NESREA's team.

## 14.6 FRIDAY 8<sup>th</sup> February

### 14.6.1 Press briefing

The press briefing received good coverage in the radio and television news afterwards. The printed press was still to cover the story at the time of the Environment Agency team's departure.

### 14.6.2 Visit to UK Department for International Development (DFID)

#### Present

- Rob Shooter, Senior Programme Coordinator, Human Development
  - NESREA team
  - Gabriel Ekanem, PAWS
  - Environment Agency team
- DFID Nigeria is currently going through a transitional stage. A number of programmes are ending this year and successive programme are being designed.
  - Four programmes should be established by April / May this year. The focus areas of these programmes will be: education, health and two governance programmes. Procurement for service deliverers is ongoing. Year one of the programmes will be an inception phase, which will define the framework for the rest of the programme. The programmes last six years with a midterm review after three years.
  - DFID currently does not have much in the area of supporting environmental regulation. There is some work through the current Governance programme. The next Governance programme will support Federal Ministries, but predominantly the core ministries such as Ministry of Finance. The future support to State and Local Government could possibly include support for environmental regulation.
  - DFID's water and sanitation programme focuses predominantly at community level, although it has done some work with the Ministry of Water at Federal level.
  - DFID operations are very decentralised in Nigeria. This means that although overall policy guidance comes from DFID HQ, the country office has a lot of autonomy in deciding the in-country programmes and support.
  - In Nigeria DFID does not give global budget support / sector wide support. Donor support in Nigeria amounts to less than 1% of the Government's budget, which means that DFID finds it most effective to target their support through programmes and projects with specified management agencies. Target areas are based on DFID's particular expertise and niche in Nigeria. This in turn is largely defined by past experiences and current expertise on DFID's staff.
  - Overall coordination and prioritisation sits with the National Planning Commission.
  - Other relevant contacts in DFID's country office could be
    - Scott Coldwell: Governance Adviser (supervising the State and Local Government Programme)
    - Graham Gass: Social Development Adviser

### **14.6.3 Wrap-up meeting**

The meeting highlighted the main observations by the Environment Agency with regard to NESREA's institutional arrangement and support plans as well as capacity building needs.

## 15 Annex 6: Case study and reflections on site visit

Based on our site visits we worked with NESREA staff to identify how NESREA should deal with various environmental problems.

For purposes of the exercise we used the following four examples of environmental issues, illustrated with pictures from the site visits:

1. Dealing with land degradation (illustrated from example of soil erosion in Kuje community where soil is used for making bricks and where the trees are being removed from the land)
2. Dealing with waste refuse (illustrated from visits to Kuje and Karu communities)
3. Water resources (illustrated from visit to Usuma Dam)
4. Water pollution (illustrated by visit to Karu abattoir, with discharge from the abattoir goes untreated into the nearby water source)

In four groups NESREA staff were asked to answer the following questions:

1. What were the environmental/social risks or impacts?
2. What would NESREA do to regulate these sites?
3. How would NESREA prioritise regulation at these sites?
4. How much effort would be required at each of these sites?
5. How many sites like these are there in Nigeria?
6. How would you work with others to deal with these challenges ?
7. Does this experience affect thinking about the Strategic Action Plan?

The outcomes of the group discussions are detailed below

<b>Environmental issue</b>	<b>Land degradation</b>
Answers to questions:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Erosion, flooding, loss of arable land, economic dislocation, desertification, climate change and global warming</li> <li>2. Development of appropriate guidelines, standards and regulations               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Ensuring compliance with relevant MEAs on e.g. Climate change and degradation)</li> <li>b. Assistance compliance programmes (alternative source of fuel and financial instruments)</li> </ol> </li> <li>3. NESREA will prioritise according to the severity of impact especially when it is life threatening and has negative socio-economic impact.</li> <li>4. Considerable efforts to ameliorate continuous land degradation / Deployment of resources depending on severity / Role of sector players</li> <li>5. Several and numerous</li> <li>6. Consultations and meetings to explain issues and find a way forward / Partnership with States and LG and CBOs / NGOs and Private sector players</li> <li>7. Further reinforces our thinking about the SAP</li> </ol>
<b>Environmental</b>	<b>Waste issues</b>

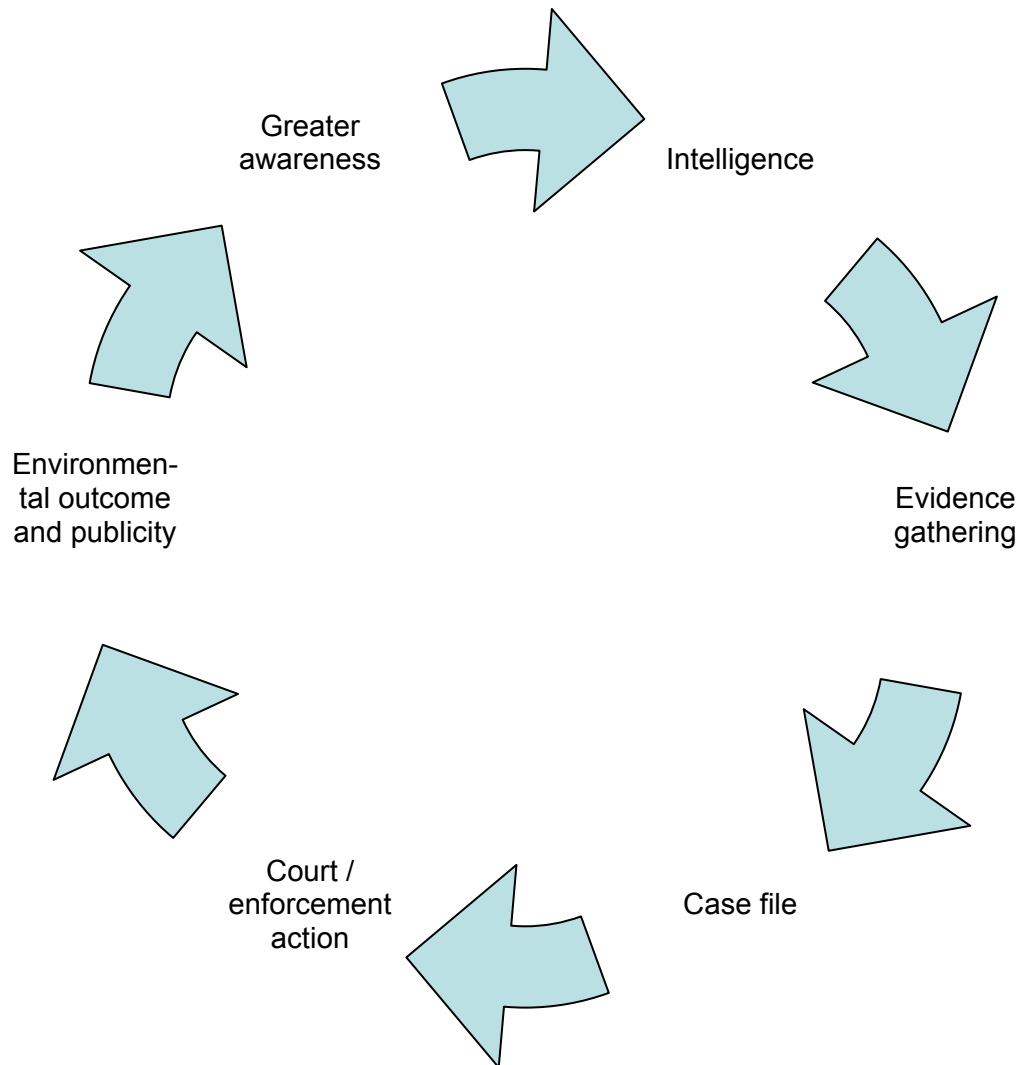
<b>issue</b>	
Answers to questions:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Water air land pollution</li> <li>b. Pestilence / pest infestation</li> <li>c. Loss of aesthetics</li> <li>d. Epidemics</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Information gathering</li> <li>b. Legislation / regulation</li> <li>c. Awareness and education</li> <li>d. Partnership</li> </ol> </li> <li>3. Prioritisation based on magnitude of risk to i. human health and ii. Ecosystem</li> <li>4. Continuous regular monitoring and enforcement</li> <li>5. Thousands</li> <li>6. Partnership with states, LGs, communities, CSOs, private sector and law enforcement agencies</li> <li>7. Slight adjustment may be required</li> </ol>
<b>Environmental issue</b>	<b>Water resources</b>
Answers to questions:	<p>Environmental risk:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Land contamination</li> <li>b. Flies infestation</li> <li>c. High BOD – Eutrophication</li> </ol> <p>1b. Social risk</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Aesthetics</li> <li>b. Flies infestation</li> </ol> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Set of regulatory guidelines, capacity building, pilot models, designs, creation of awareness and enforcement through the state / local government. Training of local staff</li> <li>3. We look at immediate – short term priorities</li> <li>4. Once a month monitoring</li> <li>5. At an average of 1548 sites</li> <li>6. Joint monitoring, partnership, human capacity development</li> <li>7. Place abattoir sanitation on higher priority</li> </ol>
<b>Environmental issue</b>	<b>Water pollution</b>
Answers to questions:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Failure of Dam</li> <li>b. Flooding</li> <li>c. Improper treatment of water</li> <li>d. Opening of dam</li> <li>e. Displacement</li> <li>f. Sludge</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. control of quality of water</li> <li>b. Permitting through water quality standards</li> <li>c. Permitting of water treatment chemical</li> <li>d. Monitor operating standard of the infrastructure</li> <li>e. Permitting by abstraction of water</li> </ol> </li> <li>3. Low risk when standards are strictly followed with respect to dam</li> </ol>

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>4. Quarterly</li><li>5. Not less than one hundred</li><li>6. Partnership with agreement on roles and responsibilities (MOU) (e.g with Ministry of Water)</li><li>7. Big problem of Nigeria is water budgeting – NESREA should develop water conservation education to ensure this.</li></ol>
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#### KEY OUTCOMES OF DISCUSSION

- Need for working in partnerships: NESREA cannot handle it all by itself
- Thinking micro to macro: local to national level
- May provide slightly different approach to taking this forward over next weeks and months.
- Emphasis usefulness of risk based approach – use the matrix to analyse the problems and various levels – hone in on issues and closer and closer level

## 16 Annex 7: Enforcement cycle





Contents amendment record

This report has been issued and amended as follows:			
Revision	Description	Date	Signed