

## Supplement to Expression of Interest in Joining the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF)

December 6, 2011

### Guidelines:

1. The information requested in this form is to follow up on your expression of interest in the FCPF and assess your country's interest in relation to the importance of REDD+ (reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, conservation of forest carbon stocks, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries) for the country. The governing body of the FCPF, the Participants Committee (PC), requested the Facility Management Team to solicit additional information from countries having expressed interest in the FCPF, propose criteria and a process for the possible selection of more countries into the FCPF, and analyze the cost implications of such a selection, given that the participation of new countries is subject to available resources (see paragraph 11 of Resolution PC/10/2011/1 available at <http://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/fcp/sites/forestcarbonpartnership.org/files/Documents/PDF/Oct2011/Final%20PC10%20Resolution%201%20-%20strategic%20direction.pdf>).
2. Please keep the length of your response to 5 pages, as this is not meant to be a national Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP).
3. Please forward the completed form to the FCPF Facility Management Team by email at [fcpfsecretariat@worldbank.org](mailto:fcpfsecretariat@worldbank.org) no later than January 31, 2012.
4. Additional information about the FCPF is available at <http://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/fcp/>.

### 1. General information

Country submitting the form: Nigeria

Date submitted: 31/1/2012

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## 2. Background

2.1 In what capacity would your country participate in the FCPF? Choose one of the five categories of participation below and briefly explain. Participation in the FCPF could be in different capacities, ranging from no support to full support and to be determined by PC subject to available resources, as listed below:

- i. Observer to the FCPF: The intended purpose is to draw upon the experiences of other FCPF REDD Country Participants. No financial support to attend FCPF meetings and/or for REDD+ readiness is provided.
- ii. Participation without financial support for REDD+ Readiness: The financial support in this category is limited to support for participation for one representative from country to attend FCPF meetings, subject to available resources. There is no financial support for REDD+ readiness but the country could potentially be a member of the Participants Committee.
- iii. Participation with support only for formulation of Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP): Participation at this level would entail financial support for R-PP formulation (\$200,000), and for participation of one country representative in FCPF meetings, subject to available resources.
- iv. Participation with full financial support for REDD+ Readiness preparation: As full member of the FCPF, participation would include financial and technical support for REDD+ readiness (total financial support is \$3.6 million in two stages: \$200,000 grant to help formulate a Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP), and \$3.4 million preparation grant to implement the R-PP), and for one country representative to attend FCPF meetings, subject to available resources.
- v. Other: You may wish to consider another role that best describes your interest in the FCPF, such as contributor of expertise, experience and technology.

2.2 Should your country preference be category (iii) or (iv) above, have you already identified or had discussion with a potential Delivery Partner for channeling FCPF resources and providing REDD+ readiness Services? If so, which one (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Inter-American Development Bank, United Nations Development Programme or World Bank)?

Ans: Nigeria is presently working with UNDP as the delivery partner for channeling the resources from UNREDD, but is willing to work with the World Bank Country Office Nigeria as delivery partner for channeling the FCPF resources. ***Nigeria's preference is category (iv) because our NPD has already being approved by UNREDD.***

2.3 Does the World Bank have an active portfolio on forests and natural resource management in your country? If so, briefly explain. Ans: Yes. For example, the World Bank has prepared country-level forest sector review with a focus on forest law enforcement and governance in Nigeria. Furthermore, as part of its analytical and advisory work, and as an integral part of its strategic approach to forest governance, the Bank has actively supported international and regional initiatives on forest governance, including the three regional ministerial FLEG conferences which Nigeria participated

2.4 Have you received, or are you expecting to receive in the near future, technical or financial support for REDD+ from the UN-REDD Programme or any other multilateral or bilateral assistance program for REDD+? If yes, provide the details and also mention for what areas of REDD+ Readiness would

you request the FCPF support? Ans: UNREDD Programme has approved Nigeria's REDD National Programme with a funding allocation of USD 4 million. This fund is to support capacity building and readiness activities at the Federal level and more intense demonstration activities at Cross River State which will serve as the REDD Pilot State in Nigeria. There are 36 states and the Federal Capital Territory in Nigeria, thus for REDD readiness to be fully attained nationally, much more funds would be required, in addition to the UNREDD fund, to achieve this in the country. The FCPF funds will therefore be channeled to expanding the scope of REDD to other potential states in Nigeria with a view to addressing leakage.

### **3. REDD+ and National Development**

*(Please answer each question in ½ page maximum. If accepted into the FCPF, under categories (iii) or (iv) above in 2.1, the country will be expected to provide further information and analysis in the Readiness Preparation Proposal).*

3.1 How important are forests in your country, including for poverty reduction, the well-being of forest-dependent Indigenous Peoples and other forest dwellers, and biological diversity? Please use quantitative data, if available.

Forest resources increasingly constitute a significant element in Nigeria's economy. Unlike in the past when forests were taken for granted because they were found almost everywhere, people are becoming increasingly aware of the direct and far-reaching influences of the forest as the available forests are continually diminishing while the demand for forest goods and services continues to rise.

Forestry and forest industries had played the role of a pace-maker – with major forest products being the mainstay of the country's favourable balance of payments in the past. The sector had accounted for about 2% of the Gross Domestic Products (GDP) and 8% of the agricultural value added over the last two decades. It provides employment for some 1.8 to 2 million people mostly part-time, who supply fuelwood and poles, together with 75,000 people employed in the log processing in the forest zones of south. Timber exports used to be important but were banned in 1976 in the hope of slowing down the rapid destruction of the forests. The Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) (2002) put the contribution of forestry to Nigeria's GDP using 1984 factor cost at 1.27% in 1996; 1.24% in 1997; 1.22% in 1998; 1.2% in 1999 and 1.189% in 2000. The total value of the non-wood products and environmental functions are enormous though not completely quantifiable and so are under-estimated in national accounting. In essence, our use of plant materials from forests as industrial raw materials now stands next in importance to their uses as food directly or indirectly with wood still in command as the major structural material for building and other constructional purposes in the country's economy. The forest estate from which wood and other forest products are obtained has been subjected to severe encroachment, vegetation degradation and de-reservation for agriculture, roads, transmission lines, expansion of urban area, etc.

3.2 What are the current situation and trends in deforestation and forest degradation? What are the main causes of deforestation and forest degradation?

Forestry constitutes only 2.5 percent of Nigeria's gross domestic product, approximately half of the country's population relies on the forest for energy, fodder, construction materials, income, and medicine. Between the 1960s and 1995, Nigeria's forest cover is estimated to have decreased from 10 million hectares to 3.1 million.

Monitoring of land use and vegetation at the national level depicts changes in the forest resources base of the nation. Some of the indices of change between 1976/78 and 1993/95 include: decrease in natural forest from 23,429,100 hectares to 15,097,900 hectares (25.7% to 16.0%); increase in agricultural land use from 50,293,500 hectares to 58,497,700 hectares (55.3% to 64.4%); and an increase in degraded forest from 284,500 ha to 2,650,900 ha (0.4% to 0.7%).

In Cross River state, the vegetation types are reflective of the main ecological zones as indicated by several Forest Resource Studies including that by Beak-FRS 1999: Lowland rainforest occupies approximately 40% of state land area (829, 412 ha), the mangrove forests (fresh water and salt water) jointly account for 5 % of the state land area (105, 339 ha), while montane forest covers 0.5% of the Cross River State land area (11, 376 ha). Farmland occupies the greater proportion of Cross River state land with 42% coverage (889,039 ha).

Between 1978 and 1995, the area occupied by natural forests in Cross River State decreased from 52.7% to 44.8% (FORMECU 1998). Further Assessments carried out between 1991 to 2001 and 2000 to 2008, indicated additional losses. Accurate data beyond this period regarding national scale deforestation trends are not available.

Overwhelmingly in Nigeria, the main driver of deforestation and forest degradation is agriculture. In the north of the country, over grazing, and clearance of trees for firewood are significant issues as well. In the south of the country, logging (mostly small scale) continues to drive the increasing fragmentation of remnant forest areas. General infrastructure development (roads, power lines, mining, built up areas, etc) are also contributing factors. These factors are compounded by obsolete forest laws and weak law enforcement, a lack of training and capacity in the forest sector and a general lack of resources for forest management at all levels (federal, state and local government). It is important to point out that Nigeria is a Federal Republic with a high degree of autonomy at the state level. While the Federal Ministry of Environment sets national policies, it has little implementation power.

3.3 Does your country currently have a forest monitoring system, including estimates of greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and forest degradation? Ans: No, but will be developed.

3.4 What is the current thinking on what would be needed to reduce deforestation and forest degradation in your country (e.g., potential programs, policies, capacity building, etc.)? REDD+ in addition to on-going National Afforestation Programme; Intense nation-wide advocacy; capacity building and additional funding towards improved forest governance and sustainable forest management initiatives including FLEG and Forest Monitoring Systems.

3.5 What are the key potential challenges for REDD+ in your country (e.g., lack of financing, lack of technical capacity, governance issues)? Inadequate financing; low technical capacity; obsolete forest laws; governance issues including weak legal, regulatory and institutional frameworks for SMF, Land tenure and Carbon rights; poverty and poor livelihood opportunities; and understanding the linkages between biodiversity multiple

benefits of forests and livelihoods of indigenous peoples and forest dependent communities in Nigeria.

- 3.6 How does REDD+ fit in your country's national low-carbon development strategy/plan, if any, or in the strategy/plan for the forest and other relevant sectors (e.g., agriculture, water, energy, transportation)?

In Nigeria, REDD+ is designed to serve as the arrow head of the country's national low-carbon development strategy/plan because of its inter-relationship with Agriculture and the role of climate compliant agriculture; water shade protection and management; alternative energy sources to reduce pressure of demand for wood based energy; potentiality of private sector investments green economic development;

- 3.7 Please briefly describe the envisaged national management arrangements for REDD+, explaining at what level of government REDD+ would be steered. Governance structures have been established at Federal and Cross River State Levels as indicated below, each supported by an independent statutory Stakeholders Forum to ensure REDD+ programme delivery is carried out in compliance with UNFCCC guidelines, including stakeholder engagements, FPIC as well as Social and environmental safeguards. Both committees include biodiversity experts and representatives of forest dependent peoples as statutory members.

The National Advisory Council on REDD+ is the Apex Governance body for Nigeria REDD+ Programme. Its roles include: • provide policy advice and guidance on all National REDD+ processes; • supervise activities of the National Technical REDD+ Committee; • maintain oversight role over consultancies on National REDD+ issues; • review, approve and provide continuous guidance and support to a REDD+ plan of operations, annual work plans, annual budgets, monitoring & evaluation process and implementation.

The National Technical REDD+ Committee is under the guidance of FMEV and chaired by UNFCCC-DNA in the new Department of Climate Change. The Committee consists of specialists on forestry, Forest Dependent Committees, climate change and development experts. Its role is to: • Make recommendations on the effective planning and implementation of REDD+ programmes; • Develop a roadmap for Nigeria REDD+ Framework and Strategy; • Identify and advise on institutional roles and mandates of relevant stakeholders; • Coordinate national REDD+ activities with National Development Programmes; • Recommend measures on awareness-raising, education, and institutional capacity building; • Serve as the liaison between respective REDD+ institutions, stakeholder groups, UN-REDD agencies and development partners for effective planning and implementation of REDD+ activities in Nigeria.

The National REDD+ Secretariat has been established inside the Federal Department of Forestry. Its role is to provide coordination and REDD+ readiness management roles, as well as liaison and overall administrative coordination for the National Advisory Council on REDD+ and the National Technical Committee on REDD+. The Secretariat is headed by the National REDD+ Coordinator, and has 4 staff drawn from the Forestry Department and the Special Climate Change Unit (both of which are parts of the Federal Ministry of the Environment). Currently, a new Department of Climate

Change has been established in the Ministry and it includes REDD+.

3.8 Please briefly describe the proposed consultations that would be conducted to design the REDD+ strategy.

Series of stakeholder consultations, capacity building and awareness programmes will be conducted at federal, State (CRS), Local Government levels that will involve forest dependent communities, academia, civil society organizations, relevant MDAs, the Legislature, the Media, Women groups, the Private sector, etc.