REDD+ Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP)

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA

Date of first submission: 31st July 2013

Current draft: November 2013

for consideration by:

Forest Carbon Partnership Facility **(FCPF)**
&
The United Nations Collaborative Programme
on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
in Developing Countries **(UN-REDD)**

Note: This document incorporates the thorough REDD+ readiness planning of Nigeria in the past years, which started with support under the UN-REDD Programme, leading to the *Nigeria REDD+ Readiness Programme* (approved by the UN-REDD in 2012, with a financial allocation of US$ 4 million), and continued in 2013 to mobilise FCPF financial support (estimated at US$ 3.6 million). The joint cooperation of UN-REDD and FCPF is deemed indispensable for a large, complex and federal country as Nigeria is; meanwhile, the federal government continues exploring additional international technical and financial partners for its REDD+ process. The current R-PP document incorporates improvements following the comments & recommendations from the FCPF's Technical Advisory Panel in October 2013 (see response matrix in Annex 0).

Table of Contents

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R-PP Development Team

The list below comprises the names and organizations of the main authors and contributors to this R-PP document; it also includes some of the lead contributors to the Nigerian REDD+ Readiness Programme (2012).This R-PP is anyway the result of many contributions, after a long process of multi-stakeholder consultations and both technical and policy dialogue exercises.

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Summary of the R-PP

Dates of R-PP preparation (beginning to submission):	2010 – 2013
Expected duration of R-PP implementation	5 years (2014-2017) (*)
Total budget estimate:	US$ 8 million
Anticipated sources of funding:	UN-REDD: US$ 4,000,000 (approved) FCPF: US$ 3,600,000 (under request) Government: US$ 400,000
Expected government signer of R-PP grant request	Mr. Salisu Dahiru Director of Forestry & National Coordinator REDD+, Federal Ministry of Environment, Abuja
Expected key results from the R-PP implementation process:	OUTCOME 1. Improved institutional and technical capacity at the national level OUTCOME 2. Framework for REDD+ expansion across Nigeria prepared OUTCOME 3. Institutional & technical capacity for REDD+ in Cross River State strengthened OUTCOME 4. REDD+ readiness demonstrated in Cross River State OUTCOME 5. Two new states advance a REDD+ readiness process, using the demonstration from Cross River State

(*) REDD+ readiness started in Nigeria in 2013 with UN-REDD support; the FCPF support is expected to initiate in mid-2014 and to finely complement and enhance Nigeria REDD+ process.

Executive Summary

Nigeria is the most populous nation in Africa – around 170 million people, holding an enormous cultural and linguistic diversity, engaging in a rich social and political life, and sustaining a dynamic economy. The country has a surface area of approximately 1.26 million km^2 with a wide range of ecological habitats, from tropical rainforests to drylands, as it extends from the coast of the Gulf of Guinea (with high rainfall) to the Sahel region (with low, declining rainfall). The forest cover, which has dramatically declined in the past decades, includes mangroves, tropical rain forests and savanna woodlands, among others. The tropical rainforest in the Southeast of the country contains one of the world's 25 biodiversity hot spots with high species endemism. The largest remaining areas of closed-canopy rain forest are in Cross River State, part of a continuous forest massive across to Cameroon. Nigeria's rich natural endowment supports the economic and socio-cultural base of millions of people, providing shelter, food, clothing, medicine, spiritual value and raw materials for industry.

The forest in Nigeria is currently estimated to extend to around 9.6 million hectares, but used to expand over central and southern Nigeria decades ago. The forest estate is shrinking due to long-term human exploitation for agricultural development, fuel wood demand, uncontrolled forest harvesting and urbanization, amongst other factors, compounded by population growth in rural areas. Nigeria has lost more than 50% of its forest cover since 1990 and currently less than 10% of the country is forested. The current deforestation rate is estimated at 3.7%, which is one of the highest in the world. The country has a rich network of forest reserves, yet many of them have severely reduced and are degraded due to overexploitation. The situation is not only leading to the widespread loss of forests but also to forest fragmentation and degradation of the forest base. The areas classified as degraded have increased considerably across all states. There is an urgent need to address the high levels of deforestation and also to restore large forest areas. Equally there is an enormous opportunity for increasing carbon stocks in degraded forests, as well as in vast woodlands and savanna grasslands.

The country is increasingly aware of the issue of deforestation and forest degradation – and the overall degradation of the natural ecological and resource base – and how it impacts the livelihoods and economic development in the mid and long terms. An ambitious nationwide reforestation programme, with the use of indigenous tree species and the involvement of rural communities, has been launched to simultaneously regain forest cover and improve community livelihoods across the country. In addition, Cross River State, which has more than 50% of Nigeria's remaining tropical high forests, declared in 2008 a two-year moratorium on timber extraction (which is now extended indefinitely). To find alternatives to logging and forest degradation, the Governor of this state launched a new endeavour to explore the potential of environmental finance mechanisms to further protect the forests, with a priority focus on enhancing the livelihoods of forest-dependent communities and rural dwellers. This state-level initiative triggered the interest and active engagement of Nigeria on REDD+, from Cross River State up to the federal government, and then increasingly in other states.

The Government of Nigeria has introduced a number of forest policy, programmes and instruments in an effort to reverse the deforestation trend: REDD+ is among them and has acquired notable political traction in the federal government and in many non-governmental stakeholders, from communities to the private sector and to NGOs. The Nigerian involvement in REDD+ started in 2009, as part of regional environmental networks (such as the Katoomba Group), the interest of the very Governor of Cross River State and the progressive engagement of the Federal Ministry of the Environment. Nigeria has demonstrated its commitment to introducing REDD+ through its establishment of a REDD+ Secretariat as well as a national technical subcommittee on REDD+ (which is anchored to the national climate change agenda). Fuelled by the political support of their Governor, Cross River State (CRS) continues to pioneer REDD+ efforts within Nigeria. The CRS Government has demonstrated its commitment through its participation in international forums and partnerships, its legislative and institutional reforms, and through its ongoing support to REDD+ pilot sites across CRS.

In 2009, Nigeria and CRS requested support to UN-REDD to craft and advance REDD+ in the country. The UN-REDD Programme provided intensive policy, technical and planning support in 2010-2012, which resulted in a national programme for REDD+ (i.e. the *Nigeria REDD+ Readiness Programme*, or UN-REDD Nigeria programme). It was the result of extensive stakeholder consultations, technical analysis, UN advisory missions and field surveys, and it was approved by the UN-REDD Policy Board – after due international reviews – in 2012, with a financial allocation of US$ 4 million for the period 2012-2015.

This national programme supports a two-track approach to advance REDD+ readiness in Nigeria, based on: (i) the development of basic institutional and technical capacities at Federal level, and (ii) carrying out intense institutional, strategy-building and demonstration activities in Cross River State. In this sense, the UN-REDD support will help Nigeria to simultaneously build capacities at federal (national) and state (sub-national) levels, in a cooperative fashion. Federal-level work will provide the national policy direction for REDD+. State-level progress – in Cross River State – will inform the national process and guide pragmatically other states interested in REDD+. Cross River State has been retained as the pioneer, state-level demonstration model for a number of reasons; among them: its political leadership and manifest engagement in forest conservation, its efforts in bringing the REDD+ mechanism in Nigeria, and its major potential for GHG emissions reduction from the forest sector in view that it hosts over 50% of the country's high tropical forests. Nigeria's approach to REDD+ represents an innovative process (national cum sub-national) that adapts to a federal state and that equally aligns with the *Cancun Agreements* on climate change (2010).

As Nigeria is a vast country, with a federal structure and complex challenges to address deforestation, the UN-REDD support is clearly insufficient. Accordingly, Nigeria also submitted in 2009 a request for membership to the FCPF, in order to broaden the international partnership and support for REDD+. Nigeria, a regular actor in the FCPF's Participants Committee, has expressed the need for FCPF support to consolidate federal-level REDD+ readiness and to expand the lessons from Cross River State to other interested states in the federation. Over time and with additional funds, the expectation is that at least two more states will join a full-fledged REDD+ readiness process in 2014. This will allow enhancing the surface of protected forests, allowing reforestation activities and ideally also avoiding leakage from the REDD+ programme in CRS. The federal

government will have a particularly important role to play in terms of ensuring consistency and quality across the states to ensure that every state-level REDD+ intervention can be nested within a national system.

The current R-PP document is an evolution of *Nigeria's REDD+ Readiness Programme* (2012), which was prepared intensively over two years of analytical work, extensive consultations, field surveys, and international reviews. The current R-PP incorporates the outcomes and activities under the on-going UN-REDD support and adds further activities that would be priority under the new support being sought from FCPF. It also incorporates several improvements following the comments and recommendations from the FCPF-commissioned Technical Advisory Panel (TAP) in October 2013 (cf. Annex 0 for a detailed response matrix). The R-PP foresees its implementation over a timeframe of about 5 years (from the UN-REDD support initiated in late 2012 to the potential FCPF support that would typically span until 2017). The process of choosing the states to receive support still needs to be completed in an open, objective, criteria-based and technically-sound process. A number of Nigerian states have already expressed interest in engaging in the REDD+ mechanism. Some candidate states, like Taraba State, have led early consultations with stakeholders and started to design its own REDD+ management and consultation arrangements and reflect on how to build a REDD+ strategy for their state. This engagement is crucial to expand REDD+ in Nigeria and minimise or contain the risks of leakage. As an alternative, Nigeria may consider a cross-state REDD+ initiative if a major potential existed. In essence, the modalities for replicating CRS experiences and expanding the scope of REDD+ to other states will comprise of scoping missions to assess the capability for REDD+ in interested states, and the political and stakeholder viability, while identify gaps and prepare roadmaps for joining the national REDD+ process.

The R-PP document, in addition to incorporating the current UN-REDD support and areas of focus, highlights some of the challenges and likely matters for which FCPF support is desirable. It will basically consist of: (i) enhancing federal level readiness for REDD+, notably in terms of providing policy and technical guidance to the new states that would enter the REDD+ mechanism; and (ii) initiate and advance REDD+ readiness in two new states, following the methods, best practice and lessons of Cross River State.

As in all countries experiencing deforestation, the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in Nigeria are complex, multi-fold and multi-layered, and vary from region to region and State to State. These have been identified as a result of policy and market failures, governance, demographics, poverty and macroeconomic factors. A number of thematic areas deemed integral to addressing drivers of deforestation have been identified. These are: (i) government policy, legislative and institutional reform; (ii) forest and land use zoning and planning; (iii) forest tenure security for local communities; (iv) introducing alternative agriculture systems; (v) support to forest protection, reforestation and forest enrichment; and (vi) reduced fuel-wood local energy options. In essence, the three priority sectors for REDD+ are agriculture, energy and forest governance.

Once the new states for REDD+ are to be selected, detailed assessments to determine factors driving deforestation and forest degradation, as well as the potential for reforestation, will be

conducted. This is crucially needed as the country still lacks a comprehensive assessment of deforestation drivers, with reliable data, accurate analysis, field verifications and, most important, a cross-stakeholder consensus on why deforestation and forest degradation occur and how to successfully tackle them. Technical work will include national surveys and mapping of deforestation drivers. Based on the completed studies, stakeholder dialogue with a number of possible REDD+ strategy options will be developed and assessed in terms of their costs and benefits, political and institutional feasibility. The data collected can also provide the basis for the development of the state reference level and reference emission levels.

Credible and transparent institutional, economic, legal and governance arrangements are necessary to enable Nigeria to implement REDD+, and to meet potential country obligations under any future REDD+ regime. Most pressing is putting in place the necessary legal framework which will allow REDD+ to successfully function in Nigeria on a sustainable basis. It also requires creating a set of robust institutional frameworks including REDD+ financial systems, a national carbon registry (particularly in the federal level with likely a panoply of local and state-level REDD+ endeavours), an institutional structure for resolving complaints [a sort of grievance mechanism] and a system for monitoring REDD+ interventions and actions for performance-based payments. A specific legal issue which must be examined as a priority is the rights to carbon, land and forests, particularly forest allocation and associated land use rights. The lack of formally recognised ownership and user rights by communities would need to be addressed under any REDD+ scheme, learning lessons from on-going pilots.

As a federal country with a notable degree of decentralisation, plus a probable diversity of REDD+ readiness degrees across the nation, a multi-tier approach for REDD+ seems required. While such a system allows for a more flexible system, potentially tapping into multiple funding sources, advancing with REDD+ subnational and even local projects. However, in the absence of operational clarity and policy direction on an international REDD+ scheme, it might create complexities in terms of methodological approaches for accounting for carbon emissions reductions. Therefore, the importance of establishing key federal-level management and monitoring structures is paramount, such as a carbon or REDD+ registry (as a national project management tool), which will need to be designed and established to provide coherence among and guidance to future project development.

The development of robust and viable socio-environmental safeguards is also core to the design of the REDD+ mechanism in Nigeria, with strong support for the need of social and environmental safeguards. Taking into account the guidance set forth by the UNFCCC's Cancun Agreements, as well as other relevant safeguard policies and guidelines, Nigeria is committed to ensuring that forests under a REDD+ regime deliver benefits beyond carbon and avoid potential risks to the environment and social well-being. To this end Nigeria is currently conducting a Participatory Governance Assessment for REDD+, with UNDP support, to better understand the governance issues and risks, and devise adequate governance measures, all done under a multi-stakeholder consultation process.

Forest communities are critical stakeholders for crafting a REDD+ regime in the states and in the country. Without their active engagement, a successful REDD+ scheme will not be possible. It is

necessary to secure free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) from these groups who may be affected by REDD+ interventions. A key issue to be considered for indigenous peoples and other forest dwellers is that of livelihoods. Thus clarifying and ensuring their rights to land and carbon assets, including community (collective) rights, in conjunction with the broader array of indigenous peoples' rights as defined in applicable international obligations, and introducing better access to and control over the resources will be critical priorities for REDD+ formulation and implementation. Particular attention will be given to gender. During the process of mapping stakeholders key gender concerns will be identified, especially potential gender-based risks and/or unequal benefits that can hamper the welfare of different social groups, especially women and youth, children and people with disabilities. Furthermore, targeted opportunities should be identified that can help reduce gender-based disparities in access to and benefits from REDD+ interventions.

Through this R-PP, the Government of Nigeria is particularly requesting the FCPF for allocation of US$ 3.6 million to enhance the national REDD+ readiness and expand it to new states. The R-PP specifies the expected outputs and required budget that FCPF would support, while showing how the requested FCPF support would complement with the ongoing UN-REDD support (hence the R-PP includes an integrated planning and budgeting, component by component, while adapting UN-REDD support to the new R-PP joint template, which was unavailable when Nigeria submitted and got approval for their UN-REDD national programme). Nigeria intends to access FCPF finance for REDD+ readiness in late 2013 or early 2014, to be able to incorporate FCPF financing in the ongoing REDD+ process around mid-2014. The Nigeria Government is aware that the R-PP is an evolving document, more so in a complex country such as Nigeria, and intends to keep improving it and adapting it to the progress and lessons of REDD+ readiness in the country.

List of Acronyms

AD	Activity Data	**MPTF**	Multi-Partner Trust Fund
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism	**NCCC**	National Climate Change Commission
CERs	Certified Emission Reductions	**NESREA**	National Environmental Standards and Regulation Enforcement Agency
CRNP	Cross River National Park	**NFI**	National Forest Inventory
CRS	Cross River State	**NGO**	Non-governmental organization
CRSFC	CRS Forestry Commission	**NIM**	National Implementation Modality
CSO	Civil society organization	**ODA**	Official development assistance
CTA	Chief Technical Advisor	**PAM**	Planning of Policies and Measures
DFID	UK Department for International Development	**PES**	Payment for Ecosystem Services Payment for Environmental Services
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States	**PGA**	Participatory Governance Assessment
EF	Emission Factor	**PNI**	Pro-Natura International Nigeria
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations	**QA**	Quality Assurance
FDF	Federal Department of Forestry [Nigeria Government]	**QC**	Quality Control
FMC	Forest Management Committees	**REDD+**	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation *plus* conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks
FMENV	Federal Ministry of Environment	**REL/RL**	Reference Emission Level / Reference Level
FPIC	Free, Prior and Informed Consent	**RL**	Reference Level
FRA	Forest Resources Assessment	**SCCU**	Special Climate Change Unit
GCF	Climate Change and Forests	**SLMS**	Satellite Land monitoring system
GHG	Greenhouse Gas	**THF**	Tropical High Forest
GHG-I	GHG emissions inventory	**UNDP**	United Nations Development Programme
GIS	Geographic Information Systems	**UNEP**	United Nations Environment Programme
GUG	Good Urban Governance	**UNDRIP**	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
HACT	Harmonised Approach to Cash Transfers	**UNFCCC**	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change	**UN-REDD**	U.N. Collaborative Programme on REDD+
ILUA	Integrated Land Use Assessment	**US$**	United States' dollar
KWAI	Katoomba West Africa Incubator	**WCMC**	World Conservation Monitoring Centre
LGA	Local Government Authorities	**WCS**	Wildlife Conservation Society
M & MRV	Monitoring & Measurement, Reporting and Verification		

Component 1: Organize and Consult

1a. National Readiness Management Arrangements

The Federal Government of Nigeria has demonstrated its commitment to REDD+ through its participation in international negotiations, by convening technical and policy forums and through the establishment of a number of federal institutions: including, the National Advisory Council on REDD+, the National Technical Subcommittee on REDD+, the National REDD+ Secretariat, and the UN-REDD Nigeria Programme Steering Committee. In addition, Cross River State (CRS), which is the pioneer and demonstration state for most REDD+ activities in Nigeria, has established its own REDD+ structures, mostly around its Forestry Commission and a Stakeholder Forum on REDD+. The federal government with CRS seek international support to help build the local capacity to introduce and operationalise such institutional arrangements. The overall management arrangements for REDD+ in Nigeria at present are set out in *Figure 1*.

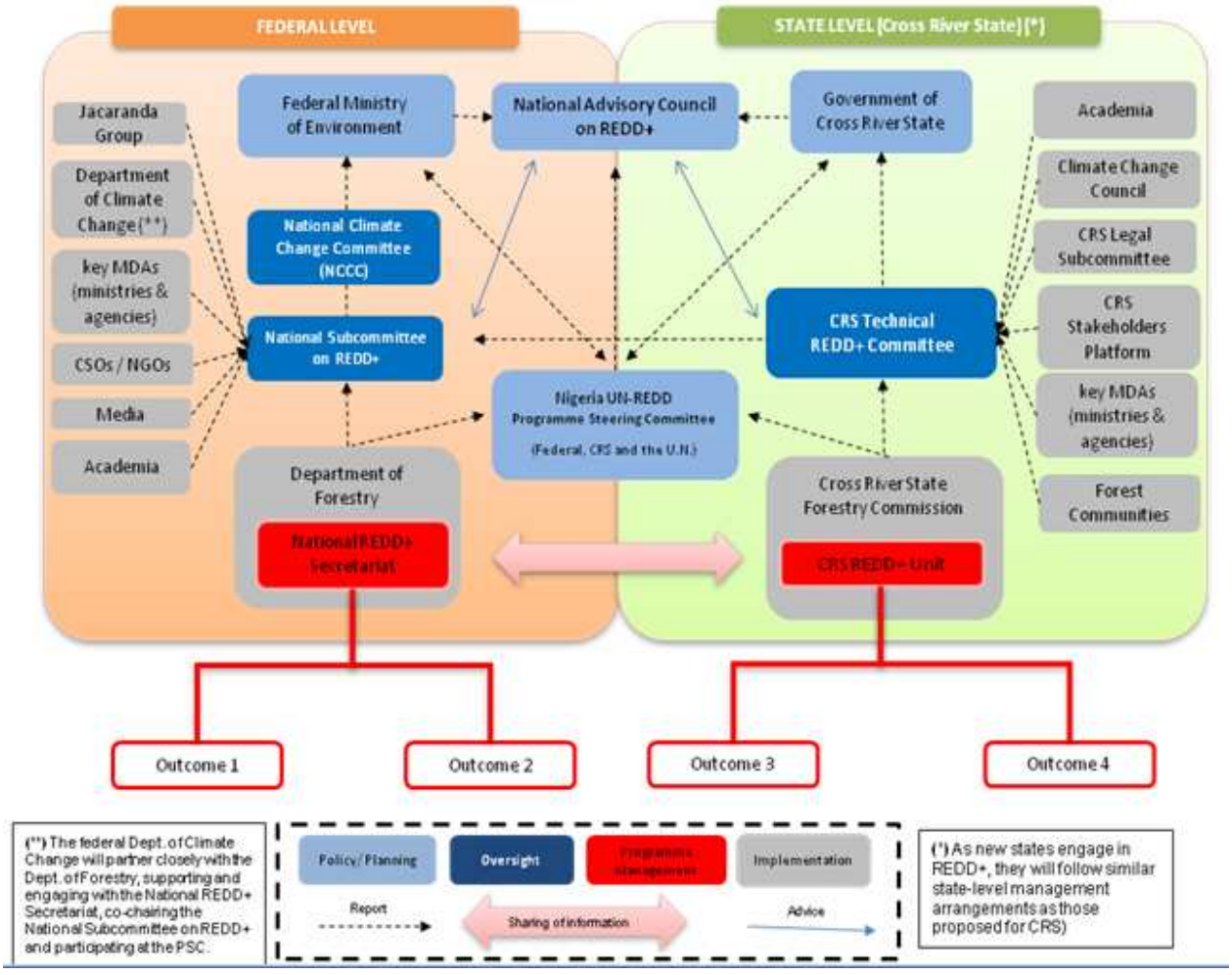


Figure 1: Chart of the current Nigeria REDD+ rediness arrangements

Federal Level REDD+ Management Arrangements

Under the leadership of the Ministry for the Environment, the *National Advisory Council on REDD+* is the apex government body for the Nigeria REDD+ process. This high level body, chaired by the Minister of the Environment, will be comprised of the following representatives: the National REDD+ Coordinator, the Governor of Cross River State (co-Chairperson), the Chairman of Cross River State Forestry Commission, the UN Resident Coordinator (co-Chairperson), the Climate Change Department (representing also the National REDD+ Subcommittee), the Federal Department of Forestry, the Chief Technical Advisor of the Programme (as observer), CSO/NGO REDD+ representatives (federal level), Forest Dependent Community representatives, the National Planning Commission and the Ecological Fund Office. The National Advisory Council was formally endorsed by the local Programme Appraisal Committee. The official inauguration and initial meetings of this group is going to take place before COP 19 (November 2013) and it is going to meet at least once a year.

This National Advisory Council has been tasked with fulfilling five critical roles: firstly, to guide, monitor and review progress on the national REDD+ process; secondly, to ensure federal coordination across Ministries and with the states on REDD+ matters; thirdly, oversight and consideration of recommendations by the National REDD+ Subcommittee; fourthly, to oversee the design and implementation of national REDD+ programmes and endeavours, such as the FCPF grant and the UN-REDD Nigeria programme and finally to review, approve and provide continuous guidance and support to a REDD+ plan of operations, annual work plans, annual budgets, monitoring & evaluation process and implementation.

Under the leadership and direction of the Advisory Council sits the *National REDD+ Subcommittee*, which is anchored to the National Climate Change Committee (NCCC). The National Climate Change Committee is an inter-ministerial body at the national level that allows cross-sectoral coordination of national climate change policies. Through the National REDD+ Subcommittee the national REDD+ programme can directly report to the NCCC and ensure mainstreaming of REDD+ issues into other policies areas. The National REDD+ Subcommittee was endorsed by the Minister and officially established and approved as the National Technical REDD+ Committee [it was later renamed the National REDD+ Subcommittee, when the direct link to the National Climate Change Committee was established]. It has not met since the national REDD+ programme document was approved, because the modalities for the disbursement of funding to the National REDD+ Subcommittee is not yet clear. However, funding will be available from the 3rd quarter of 2013 on for these activities, so a meeting will be held within the following months.

The National REDD+ Subcommittee is tasked with providing technical support and recommendations to be reviewed by the Advisory Council. It will be mandated to discuss and find solutions on the numerous technical aspects of REDD+; for example: Monitoring, Reporting and Verification of Forest Carbon emissions, baseline setting, benefit distribution systems, Safeguards Information Systems, nesting sub national interventions etc. Specific Sub Technical Working Groups will work on particular themes, deemed particularly important. Given the decision to focus activities by piloting first in the Cross River State (CRS) and other

states, it has been decided that the number of Sub Technical Working Groups should be limited at the Federal level at this stage. As guidance evolves from the UN REDD supported activities in CRS, these will need to be supported nationally in order to facilitate replication throughout the country.

The National REDD+ Subcommittee will consist of key members of the inter-ministerial National Climate Change Committee, technical experts from the various Government Ministries and Agencies (the Federal Ministry of Environment, the Department of Climate Change (Chair) (formerly Special Climate Change Unit), National Advisory Council REDD+, Federal Department of Forestry, National Planning Commission, Federal Ministry of Agric. & Rural Dev., Federal Ministry of Energy, National Park Services, Federal Ministry of Women Affairs, Nigeria Air Space Research and Development Agency (NASRDA)), research institutes, such as ABU (Ahmadu Bello University), FRIN (Forestry Research Institute of Nigeria) etc, NGO /CSO representatives, forest and agriculture enterprises, UN Donor Agencies (e.g. UNDP, FAO, UNEP), bilateral donor Agencies and Academia (University of Calabar and Cross River State University of Technology). In total it will have 25 members.

The Committee will meet twice a year to discuss programme progress, outputs and challenges. In terms of the specific responsibilities of this group, this will include:

- Examine and make recommendations for the effective planning and implementation of programmes and activities of Nigeria's REDD+ Program;
- Develop the Roadmap for Nigeria REDD+ Readiness Framework and Strategy;
- Identify and advise on institutional roles and mandates of relevant stakeholders for the implementation of REDD+ processes in Nigeria;
- Examine and recommend measures and programmes which will ensure awareness creation, education, training and institutional capacity building on REDD+ issues;
- Serve as liaison between respective REDD+ institutions, stakeholder groups, FCPF and UN-REDD Agencies and development partners for effective planning and implementation of REDD+ activities in Nigeria;
- Identifying emerging lessons learned and support dissemination;
- Share information and support coordination between sub national and project level REDD initiative in-country.

An important supportive informal organ to the National REDD+ Subcommittee is the *Jacaranda Group for REDD+*. The group serves as an informal coordination and planning body. It is composed of the national REDD+ coordinator, the chairman of the CRS Forestry Commission (head of cartography, GIS and GHG), the federal REDD+ officer, 1-2 academic experts, as well as representatives from FAO, UNDP and UN-REDD.

The *National REDD+ Secretariat* is part of the Department of Forestry in the Federal Ministry of Environment with close linkages with the Department of Climate Change. This unit is tasked with the implementation and the management of the REDD+ readiness process at the federal level, as well as overall programme coordination and supervision nationwide. It has been recently established and is functional headed by the National REDD+ Coordinator. Furthermore, a National Programme Officer has been recruited, as well as a Programme

Manager and an Administration and Financial Liaison Assistant. Funding for the recruitment of national REDD+ officer for stakeholder engagement and multiple benefits, as well as an officer for gender issues and one on GHG inventories has been provided by UN-REDD; recruitment is on-going. In essence, the role of the National REDD+ Secretariat 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 REDD+ Subcommittee as well as with the REDD+ Pilot States.

The Unit deals with more the day-to-day management of federal-level activities. Key Tasks includes: preparing draft annual and quarterly work plans; oversee programme activities and consultants; coordinating inputs and outputs from the various REDD+ programmes and related programs; produce TORs for all inputs and activities were necessary; provide progress and monitoring reports; coordinate national REDD+ activities and programmes, and how REDD+ can be integrated into National Development Programmes such as Vision 20-20-20; ensure programme payment and records are efficient and in line with required international standards, and strengthen Nigeria's role and engagement in the international community and international negotiations, particularly in the UNFCCC context as well as with West African states (ECOWAS) and in South-South Cooperation.

A task force for international negotiations is going to be established, which is going to be composed of three members of the climate change think tank (organized by the climate change department): the National REDD+ Programme Coordinator, the Programme Officer and a representative from the most relevant REDD+ states (currently only CRS).

As part of the UN-REDD Programme, which will provide the largest support for REDD+ in Nigeria (US$4million), the *UN-REDD Nigeria Programme Steering Committee (PSC)* has been established in April 2013. First meetings have taken place. It is planned to meet twice per year, but more if needed and consists of key government and UN staff, as well as two representatives from Civil Society Organisations. It is responsible for the overall coordination of the Programme, including the approval of work-plans and budgets and overall monitoring. It also provides strategic direction for the implementation of the Joint Programme with the approval by the UN-REDD Policy Board; create synergies and seek agreements with related national programmes and similar programmes/projects supported by other international partners, such as the FCPF; and helps ensure alignment of UN-REDD funded activities with the UN Strategic Framework or One-Plan approved strategic priorities. The works of the PSC are rather operational and fully consistent with (and complementary to) the REDD+ National Advisory Committee and the REDD+ Sub-Committee, drawing some members from them.

The *National Stakeholder Platform for REDD+* ensures representation of women, youth, indigenous groups, forest-dependent communities including the ones in CRS and other identified marginal or vulnerable groups. The platform has been inaugurated and has met once after the inaugural meeting of the National REDD+ Steering Committee. In the future it will meet at least twice per year to discuss programme progress, outputs and challenges. The next meeting is scheduled for October 2013. Members to the platform are selected on their records and their past engagement and activity. Membership is open to any NGO or organization that has shown some commitment to REDD+ or to related issues. Groups that intend to become

members write an official letter to the Department of Forestry. The organization will then be examined regarding its official registration and its track record, and can eventually attend the meetings.

Based on the experience of the CRS stakeholder consultation platform this platform is supposed to replicate the CRS model at the national level. The platform will serve to ensure the knowledge and perspective of all non-governmental participants and stakeholders are adequately reflected in the programme's approach and strategies. A grievance mechanism linked to this platform will be designed as part of the evolving national REDD+ arrangements. This would be important to ensure any concerns of marginal or vulnerable groups are adequately represented and respected.

State Level REDD+ Management Arrangements

The management arrangements at the federal level are mirrored by arrangements at the sub national, state level. The left hand side of *Figure 1* shows the agreed structure in the State of Cross River. Cross River State (CRS) will be the model from which other states can learn. Under these arrangements, government representatives from CRS will be represented on the National REDD+ Advisory Council while the National REDD+ Coordinator is an observer to the State Technical Committee.

At the state level, government oversight is provided by the CRS Forest Commission. All REDD+ activities in the state will be administered and organised through the *Cross River State REDD+ Unit*, which is located within the Forestry Commission. This preforms similar duties to the Federal REDD+ Secretariat, responsible for the day to day management of REDD+ activities in the state. As the 'pilot' REDD+ state in Nigeria it is also expected to host major international REDD+ events (e.g. Katoomba Group, or Governors Climate and Forest Task Force) and to support other states to learn about REDD+, in order to help them introduce REDD+ policies and actions in their own territories.

The CRS REDD+ Unit is operational. The Chairman has been recruited, as well as the national Programme Manager, the Stakeholder Engagement Specialist and the Administrative Financial Assistant. Further staff will be employed (coordination officer, cartography GIS specialist, multiple benefits officer).

A *CRS Technical REDD+ Committee* has already been created and is composed of the following members: the Forestry Commission, the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Lands, the Ministry of Works, the Tourism Bureau, the GIS Unit of the Department of Geography and Regional Planning (University of Calabar), the Department of Forestry and Wildlife (University of Calabar), the Faculty of Environmental Sciences (Cross River State University of Science and Technology), the State Planning Commission, the Department for Donor Support, the Cross River State National Park, at least three NGO Representatives, four Community Representatives and the Chairperson of the CRS House of Assembly's Committee on Environment. Some key thematic areas identified which need to be discussed through the Technical Advisory Group, include: MRV, RELs, BDS, Safeguards, Participatory Forest Monitoring.

At the state level it is important that there is a clear linkage to the *Climate Change Council.* This is an important body, composed of the Governor (who serves as Chairman), five Commissioners (Justice, Finance, Agriculture, Environment, Lands), four state agencies (Forestry, Biodiversity and Conservation; State Planning Commission; Department for International Donor Support; Tourism Bureau) and the Chairman of the Forestry Commission (who serves as Coordinator). The Council will ensure there is co-ordination across different sectors. This inter-ministerial body is the most important at the state level.

The *Cross River State Stakeholder Forum on REDD+* was created in 2010 at the occasion of the first UN-REDD mission, to ensure the knowledge and perspective of all non-governmental participants and stakeholders are adequately reflected in the programme's approach and strategies. Members of the Forum include a broad cross-section of stakeholders in CRS, with special attention to representation by women, youth, forest-dependent communities and other identified marginal or vulnerable groups. Nigeria does not have – as many other tropical countries – single marginalized ethnic groups or indigenous people, because the country is shaped by a very strong ethnic diversity. CRS is shaped by a high level of ethnic diversity in local communities and at least 20 different languages are spoken. The adequate representation and involvement of different ethnic groups has been and will be ensured. Academics are also represented on the Stakeholder's Forum and the climate change council. The Platform plans to meet at least twice per year to discuss programme progress, outputs and challenges. Members of the Platform will be invited to contribute to programme planning and to programme activities; notably to comment on draft TORs, planned activities, and outputs. This body was established to ensure the opinion of all relevant stakeholders would be heard. A grievance mechanism to resolve any possible disputes will be linked to this Stakeholder Platform and the REDD+ Units.

Under the UN REDD Joint Programme state support is earmarked for CRS. This represents the largest area of forest in Nigeria and is the most advanced in REDD+ awareness and application. Funding from FCPF should therefore support consolidation of national management arrangements as well as state management arrangements, in two additional states, using the model and arrangements in place in the State of Cross River.

The modalities for expanding the scope of REDD+ to other states will comprise of preliminary discussions with government authorities in the states that have indicated interest to participate in Nigeria's REDD+ Programme, following the adoption of the Memorandum on REDD+ by the National Council on Environment in September 2011, which called on all states in Nigeria to participate in REDD+ as means of saving the remaining forest estates, achieve forest conservation, and promote sustainable livelihoods. Clear interest has already been shown by Taraba, Ondo, Nasarawa, Kaduna, Katsina Ogun, Enugu, Abia and Ekiti states. The UN REDD Program has agreed to support further scoping of other states to help assess the capability for REDD+ and their interest to be part of the National REDD+ Program.

The current draft version of selection criteria for new states can be found in Annex 1a (i). This draft version of selection criteria will undergo a national refinement and validation process. Key considerations for new states will be: political will; relevance to preventing leakage; updated forest laws and their enforcement; extent of forest cover; engaged NGOs and community stakeholders; and engaged forest governance institutions. Consideration may be given to

choosing a diversity of vegetation types, focusing efforts on mangrove and swamp forests and/or targeting areas which are degraded and in need of reforestation and enrichment.

Functional Relationship between the National and State-level REDD+ institutions
As Nigeria is a federal state with a strong decentralisation structure, there is need for both federal and state-level REDD+ management structures. Specific structures have been put in place to precisely foster federal-state coordination and cooperation on REDD+. For the REDD+ readiness phase, they comprise: participation of the Governor of CRS at the National Advisory Council on REDD+; participation of representatives from REDD-active states at the National REDD+ Subcommittee, and establishment of an informal federal-cum-state group of REDD+ leaders and experts, named the Jakaranda Group (precisely for federal-state and cross-level REDD+ coordination).

Key activities for FCPF support
Funds from FCPF under component one will be primarily used to build the institutional arrangements and capacity in the chosen states. Before this can take place scoping needs to be carried out to identify the states. Priority activities therefore include:

- Hire additional staff to manage and introduce FCPF supported activities;
- Establish criteria and undertake assessment to determine states to receive FCPF funding;
- Support establishment of REDD+ bodies in 2 additional states;
- Support regular meetings of relevant REDD+ bodies;
- Strengthen capacity of relevant groups, through awareness raising and training;
- Set up FCPF steering group; and
- Support outreach activities to other Ministries

Table 1a: Summary of National Readiness Management Arrangements Activities and Budget					
Output	**Indicative Activities**	**Estimated Cost (in thousands US$)**			
		Govmt	**UN-REDD**	**FCPF**	**Total**
The REDD+ Secretariat is effective at coordinating REDD+ Readiness nationwide	· National REDD+ Secretariat equipped, trained and active (travel, meetings) in national climate change and development policies and planning. · Personnel: CTA (international, 50%), National Programme Officer, Admin-Finance specialist. · Meetings of the National Advisory Council on REDD+, the National REDD+ Technical Committee, and associated working groups organized. · Support drafting & validation of a Presidential Order endorsing REDD+ and giving legal backing to the REDD+ committees and structures. · FED-CRS management meetings & visits to CRS to ensure federal- state coordination.	**50**	**400**	**-**	**450**
	· Outreach activities to other Ministries · Develop and validate objective selection criteria for new states	**50**	**-**	**50**	**100**
Nigeria's International Engagement Enhanced	· Training on international climate policy and negotiations, with an emphasis on REDD+ (with other related UNDP initiatives). · Creation and support of a task force for UNFCCC and REDD+ negotiations · Support for Nigeria to take regional leadership on REDD+ (cooperation with ECOWAS). · Promotion of South-South cooperation for REDD+.	**-**	**80**	**50**	**130**
CRS REDD+ Unit fully functional and effective	· CRS REDD+ Unit strengthened (e.g. office, vehicle, equipment, field travel, operational costs). · Personnel: CTA (international, 50%, Calabar-based), stakeholder mobilisation specialist, Admin-Finance specialist, consultant support. · Specialised training for CRS REDD+ Unit and CRSFC; attendance of workshops & conferences. · Meetings of CRS REDD+ committees & associated working structures	**100**	**448,318**	**-**	**548,318**
Expansion of REDD+ to two additional states	· Formal initiation of REDD+ in the two newly selected · Assessment of the existing institutional framework in new states and the feasibility of integrating new REDD+ organs into these structures · REDD+ bodies established in 2 additional states · Capacity building in new states	**-**	**-**	**300**	**300**
TOTAL		**250**	**928,318**	**650**	**1828,318**

1b. Information Sharing and Early Dialogue with Key Stakeholder Groups

Stakeholder Identification

Stakeholders are those individuals and groups that live in and/or have a social, cultural or economic interest in forests and adjacent lands, and those that may be affected either negatively or positively by proposed or enacted REDD+ activities. They include local communities, formal and informal forest users, private sector entities, civil society, and relevant local and federal government agencies. As part of the ''*Preliminary Assessment of the Context for REDD in Nigeria'* a list of stakeholders at the federal level and within Cross River State, along with an assessment of their interest/stake in REDD+ was produced. This assessment is shown in *Annex 1b (i)*. *Figure 2* below provides an overview of the key stakeholder groups, their role and the key actors in each of these groups. In addition stakeholder profiling and categorization has been undertaken as part of the Participatory Governance Assessment/REDD+ initiative in Nigeria.

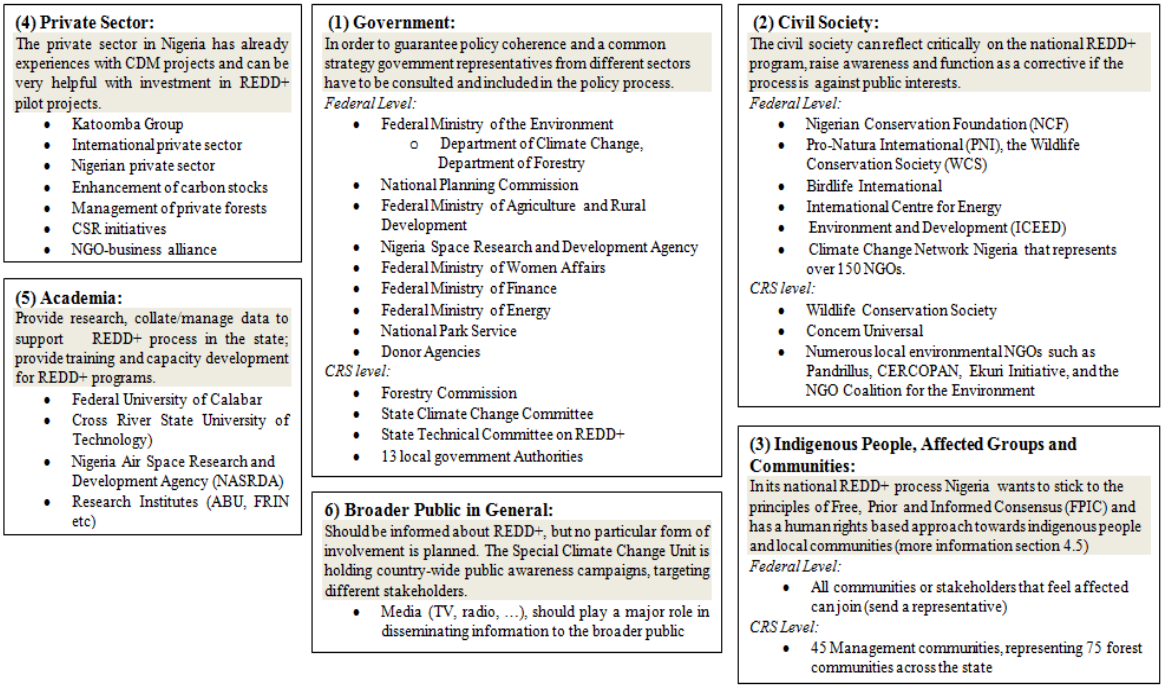


Figure 2: Key Stakeholders in Nigeria's REDD+ process

Early Dialogue with Key Stakeholder Groups

Nigeria has been engaged in discussions on REDD+ for four years. *Table 1* provides the chronology of events and efforts to engage stakeholders into the REDD+ process in Nigeria. Governmental involvement started In July 2009, when REDD+ was introduced to His Excellency, Senator Liyel Imoke, the Governor of Cross River. He requested for a REDD+

reconnaissance visit to the state by experts, which was subsequently undertaken and which helped define a possible strategy and sites for REDD+ activities in the state. As part of this process the communities of Ekuri and Iko Esai forests were visited, as well as Mbe Mountain forest communities in order to raise awareness on REDD+. Subsequently, His Excellency Sentor Liyel Imoke led a Cross River State delegation to the first West African Katoomba meeting on Payments for Ecosystem Services in Accra, Ghana, in 2009. The Senator made a presentation requesting collaboration and support to introduce REDD+ across the state. Both the UN REDD and FCPF programmes indicated an interest to support REDD+ activities in Nigeria. As part of the first UN-scoping mission in 2010 stakeholders at the federal and the Cross River State level, including forest communities, were consulted regarding institutional, capacity and technical readiness; with stakeholder dialogues held in both Abuja and in Calabar. In 2011 three communities and NGO representatives from Nigeria attended the African workshop on Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) and Recourse Mechanisms in Arusha, Tanzania and subsequently contributed to the UN-REDD+ guidelines on FPIC.

In January 2011 a stakeholder forum was held in Calabar, to discuss Nigeria's REDD+ readiness workplan. As part of this process a steering committee was formed, with civil society representatives invited to guarantee their effective involvement in the REDD+ process. A second stakeholder workshop followed, where the comments received on the draft Nigeria REDD+ readiness programme where included.

Table 1: Chronology of events to engage stakeholders into the REDD+ process in Nigeria

Date	Key Event	Results
October, 2009	His Excellency Senator Liyel Imoke, Gov. of CRS led a CRS delegation to the 1st West Africa Katoomba meeting on Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) in Accra, Ghana	Strategic members of CRS EXCO attended the meeting and became sensitized about PES & REDD. HE, Senator Liyel Imoke made a presentation requesting help/ collaboration from experts. Initial contact with UN-REDD, WB-FCPF and Governors Climate Forum.
October, 2009	HE, the Governor led a State delegation to Federal Ministry of the Environment to meet the Minister for collaboration in Abuja.	REDD+ and Cross River State is captured in Nigeria's position, paper to COP15 talks.
October, 2009	Hon. Minister for Federal Ministry of Environment, Mr. John A. Odey applies for Nigeria's membership of UN-REDD and World Bank– FCPF	Nigeria's application acknowledged by UN-REDD secretariat and the WB-FCPF Secretariat. Cross River State designated as Nigeria's pilot State for REDD in the application.
November, 2009	HE, Governor Liyel Imoke applies for membership of the Governors' Climate and Forest (GCF) Task Force in Califonia, USA	Application accepted and Governor invited to GCF meeting in Copenhagen in December, 2009
December, 2009	Nigeria attends the COP15 in Copenhagen, Denmark and delegation on REDD includes His Excellency, Governor Liyel Imoke	Nigeria holds press conference to inform the world about efforts to protect Tropical High Forest (THF) in CRS, Nigeria. Met with the officials of WB FCPF , UN-REDD and GCF requesting for assistance to Nigeria

Date	Key Event	Results
March, 2010	Nigeria admitted as observer to UN-REDD and invited to the UN-REDD meeting in Nairobi – Kenya.	The National Focal point on REDD, Coordinator of REDD in Cross River State and UNDP – Abuja officer for Climate Change and Energy presents at meeting. Collaboration of efforts between UNDP and Nigeria on REDD began and road map for REDD in Nigeria agreed.
March, 2010	Nigeria admitted as observer to WB-FCPF and invited to Gabon	The National focal point on REDD+ attended the Gabon meeting.
April, 2010	REDD governance structure established in CRS Forestry Commission	Sub-Committees established: Legal reform, Technical aspects, and Stakeholder engagement
July, 2010	Inauguration of Nigeria's REDD+ Federal structures	National Technical Committee on REDD+ National REDD+ Secretariat National REDD Advisory Council
14-17 Oct, 2010	Katoomba Group carry out training in carbon measurement.	Training of CRS Forest Commission, NGOs and forest communities in biomass assessment Preliminary carbon measurement in the 3 REDD pilots in CRS
14-17 Oct, 2010	First UN-REDD Scoping mission to Nigeria	Visit to stakeholders at Federal and CRS levels including forest communities Institutional, capacity and technical readiness indicators assessed Stakeholder dialogue workshops in Abuja and Calabar.
27-27 January 2011	Nigeria attends Africa workshop on FPIC and Recourse Mechanisms, Arusha (Tanzania)	Three community and NGO representatives from Nigeria contribute to UN-REDD guidelines on FPIC and recourse mechanisms
20th Jan 2011	Nigeria attends FAO workshop on GHG/MRV systems in Rome (Italy)	Training on forest and GHG monitoring system for Nigeria's REDD+ Readiness Programme
31st January, 2011	CRS REDD+ stakeholders forum held in Calabar	Discussion on Nigeria's REDD+ proposal workplan by government, NGO and community stakeholders Formation of steering and drafting committees to assist in the preparation of the proposal and other REDD+ Readiness activities
5th Feb 2011	Review of 1st draft of Nigeria REDD+ Readiness proposal carried out in Calabar	First proposal draft reviewed by Federal, CRS government, NGO and community stakeholders Submission of comments to drafting team
14th – 23rd Feb 2011	Second UN-REDD mission to Nigeria	Drafting of Nigeria REDD+ Readiness programme document Stakeholders Appraisal workshop held in Calabar National Validation workshop held in Abuja
18-20 May 2011	Workshop on Participatory Governance Assessments and their role in REDD+ (PGA/REDD+) – Lagos. Nigeria's PGA/REDD+ initiative launched	Training on PGA methodologies. Identification of key issues for PGA/REDD+ (the following areas were covered: policies, legislation, institutional capacity, anti-corruption strategies, participation of forest-dependent communities, and equitable benefit distribution systems for REDD+). Preparation of a work plan for the preliminary PGA/REDD+ phase (June-December 2011).
2–4 August 2011	Technical Consultation on Social and Environmental Safeguards in Nigeria – Abuja	Training and discussions on the multiple benefits and risks of REDD+. Review and improvements on these aspects in the Nigeria REDD+ Readiness Programme. The participants also provided comments on the draft UN-REDD Social and Environmental Principles & Criteria.
20 August 2011	Stakeholder workshop to review the comments received on the draft Nigeria REDD+ Readiness Programme	Revisions and improvements proposed, in the light of comments. Over 70 participants.
19-21 March 2012	Nigeria REDD+ University (Calabar, CRS)	A large training and policy-dialogue event, with over 150 participants from all stakeholder groups and different Nigerian states, plus delegations from other countries and more than 20 speakers (several from abroad).

Date	Key Event	Results
Mid 2012	Participatory Governance Assessment for REDD+ (PGA/REDD+)	Initiative's design is refined, and launched. This enhances stakeholder engagement and a participatory analysis on REDD+ governance.
August 2012	UN-REDD Nigeria local appraisal committee	The implementation arrangements for the UN-REDD Nigeria national programme are examined and adopted
October 2012	Inception of UN-REDD Nigeria national programme	Inception workshop coupled with UN-REDD mission, in Calabar, to jump start implementation of the UN-REDD Nigeria national programme
January 2013	PGA/REDD+ consultation event, Calabar	The preliminary results of the PGA/REDD+ research team is presented and discussed in a multi-stakeholder forum
April 2013	UN-REDD Nigeria programme steering committee	The UN-REDD Nigeria programme steering committee holds its first, inaugural meeting, with a balanced multi-stakeholder composition (federal and state governments, CSOs and the UN)
21 July 2013	R-PP Civil Society Consultations	The draft REDD+ Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP) was presented to civil society members from Cross River State, potential new states and national level stakeholders in Abuja. Specific attention was paid to the consultation mechanism, stakeholder concerns and suggestions for a stronger involvement of the civil society. (Minutes of Meeting in Annex 1b (ii).)
22 – 23 July 2013	Workshop: R-PP Stakeholder	A draft of the R-PP was presented to 60 national stakeholders. In working groups the components of the R-PP were discussed. The draft was updated with the comments. At the end of the workshop, participants made a joint statement (attached in annex 1c (ii)).

In May 2011 a workshop on Participatory Governance Assessment (PGA) and its role in the REDD+ process was held in Lagos. The workshop focused on training on PGA methodologies and left room for discussion to identify key issues for participatory governance. A particular issue raised was the participation of forest dependent communities.

In August 2011 a technical consultation on Social and Environmental Safeguards was held in Abuja. Participants received training and discussions where held on the multiple benefits and risks of REDD+. As part of the meeting participants were given the opportunity to provide comments on the draft UN-REDD Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria. In March 2012 a REDD+ workshop was hosted by the University in Calabar which involved over 150 stakeholder groups from different Nigerian states and more than 20 speakers; building awareness and providing trainings on different aspects of REDD+. In 2012 in a further workshop the PGA programme was refined and launched. Most recently in July of 2013 the FCPF held a stakeholder workshop to discuss the Readiness Preparation Plan. This RPP has been developed in close collaboration with the UN-REDD, and therefore builds on the many assessments and feedback from stakeholder meetings initiated under this program.

The Department of Climate Change is planning public awareness campaigns on Climate Change action. This will be carried out across each of Nigeria's six geo-political zones, targeting a range of groups: federal and state agencies in environment, environmental NGOs, tertiary level institutions, legislators, industries, the business community and community based organizations and civil society. REDD+ will be a component of the Climate Change awareness raising. The Climate Change Department also has a databank for its activities. This database can be used as another channel of communication for REDD+ and would allow for a broad range of information sharing.

Finally, there is the *EnviroNews Newsletter*, edited by Mike Simire a national journalist which is a good channel for information sharing. The media in general is very cooperative on campaigns on REDD+ in Nigeria and has been recognized as a key stakeholder in the process. Its understanding of REDD+ is needed to facilitate awareness creation and information sharing at national and subnational levels. There was also strong cooperation for information dissemination on the R-PP process through the media (annex 1b (iii) provides an overview of media coverage on REDD+ and the R-PP in Nigeria).

A number of particularly important stakeholder groups have been identified for deeper engagement:

1) *Civil society organisations and forest dwelling communities* are critical stakeholders for crafting a REDD+ regime in the state and in the country. Without their active engagement, a successful REDD+ scheme will not be possible. A more proactive effort in involving these key groups and building on past lessons is needed. While specific engagement of communities in REDD+ has been limited at the national level, there is a long history of forest conservation and forest management experience among the local communities, particularly in Cross River State.

   The experience in CRS already demonstrates a robust model for the involvement of communities. At the community level, 45 Forest Management Committees (FMC) representing 75 forest communities across the state have the responsibility for the management of much of the state‘s community forests. Some of these FMCs have received significant capacity building support from local NGOs in the past and some have played a role in limiting and monitoring logging. Of particular note is the Ekuri community that has led the state with their conservation of over 33,000 ha of community forest. Other notable community forestry/conservation communities include the nine villages around the Mbe Mountains, Iko Esai, Abontakon and villages around the Afi Mountain Wildlife Sanctuary. The Wildlife Conservation Society has been working with a number of communities around Afi River Forest Reserve, the Mbe Mountains and the Okwangwo Division of Cross River National Park for over a decade. The establishment of REDD+ in CRS, therefore, can draw on the long-term stewardship in the area. In other states there is the need to build upon on-going efforts with communities in the forestry sector.

2) The *private sector* is regarded as an important stakeholder in order to develop Nigeria's REDD+ potential, since the country has a dynamic business community, which has shown interest in carbon schemes and is increasingly sensitive to social and environmental corporate responsibilities. Their expectation is that they could provide direct investment into projects, for example, through the management of private forests, timber production, agro-forestr and the purchase/investment into REDD+ carbon credits, through CSR schemes. Sectors including airlines, oil companies, cement manufacturers and banks, have shown an interest. A specific work stream on private sector views and engagement in REDD+ would be recommended.

3) *Universities and research institutes.* In 2012 the University of Calabar hosted one of the largest REDD+ events ever held in Nigeria. The event aimed to foster understanding, learning and stakeholder dialogue in Nigeria on REDD+. The three day event raised a high level of interest among stakeholders; 150 participants gathered in Calabar, to hear from more than 25 national and international speakers from different Nigerian states as well as from DRC, Ghana, Kenya, Senegal, the USA and Zambia. It enabled talks on technical and policy issues; presentations from projects that provided lessons and best practices in the domain, and sharing of REDD+ initiatives from other countries. Participants included federal and state officials, NGO practitioners, civil society organisations, representatives from forest-dependent communities in Cross River State, Forestry Commission, researchers, lecturers, students, extension workers, delegates from states interested in REDD+, journalists, and private sector entrepreneurs. The event was organised by Cross River State Forestry Commission, in close liaison with the Federal Ministry of Environment and the National REDD+ Secretariat, with the support of UN-REDD. The University will continue to play a leading role in collaboration with other agencies to undertake REDD+ related research, to disseminate the results as well as to provide training and capacity building for the REDD+ programme.

   A key research institute which could support REDD+ in Nigeria is the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA), which is one of Africa's leading research partners in finding agricultural solutions for hunger, malnutrition, and poverty. IITA's headquarters are in Nigeria, in Ibadan. IITA has extensive work on agricultural products such as cowpea, soybean, banana/plantain, yam, cassava and maize and could be a important partner in finding responses to reduce the impact of agriculture on the forests.

   4) Gender organizations and youth groups
   Gender dimensions are particularly relevant on forest issues at the community level. Although specific data and detailed analyses are incomplete, women are key, but vulnerable stakeholders in the forests. On the one hand, women play a key role in forest management. On the other, shortages of timber and non-timber forest products are known to particularly affect women‘s lives and livelihood, increasing marginalization and poverty. The Government of Nigeria, particularly in CRS, has been taking steps to address gender issues. This has included increasing the number of female employees in administrative agencies, as well as gender mainstreaming and engaging social scientists in development programmes. At the national level, the Federal Ministry of Women‘s Affairs is a key stakeholder. At the community level, women in the community are key stakeholders and their involvement and participation will be prioritized. Furthermore, the Woman Environmental Programme is a Nigerian NGO that is specifically committed to the REDD+ process and tries to create awareness and build capacity among women. The national secretariat has addressed the concern of an underrepresentation of women in the national REDD+ process by creating a position for a female REDD+ gender specialist.

Key Activities for FCPF support
The government requested that the UN REDD and FCPF work closely in Nigeria. UN REDD is supporting capacity building and readiness activities at the federal level and demonstration activities at Cross River State, which serves as the REDD+ pilot state in Nigeria. The fact there

are 36 States and the Federal Capital Territory in Nigeria; thus for REDD+ readiness to be introduced nationally, it was decided that the FCPF funds will need to be channelled to expand the scope of REDD+ to other states in Nigeria, as well as supporting federal activities in line with Nigeria's aspirations to address leakage nationally. In order to move ahead with REDD+ in the new states, it will be necessary to conduct early consultations, to get the new participants fully involved and informed about the process. There will need to be an investment of time and effort to identify and engage with these stakeholders. Therefore under this Component FCPF funds will focus on these outreach activities once the additional states are selected. This will include:

- Early consultations in new states;
- Stakeholder mapping to define key stakeholder groups for the new states through a scoping study;
- Multi-stakeholder consultations and participation (including workshops and participatory consultation activities) in the 2 new states. Greater attention will be given to the role of civil society organisations and forest dwelling communities, women, research institutes and the private sector;
- Stakeholder platforms established in 2 new states
- Awareness workshops and outreach activities completed in 2 new states;
- Support the participation of local government and stakeholders (CSOs, forest groups etc) at relevant meetings; and
- Community stakeholders capacity building, including civil society organizations representing or supporting ethnic minorities and other forest dependent communities

Table 1b: Summary of Information Sharing and Early Dialogue with Key Stakeholder Groups Activities and Budget					
Output	**Indicative Activities**	**Estimated Cost (in thousands)**			
		Gvmt	**UN-REDD**	**FCPF**	**Total**
Federal communication and information sharing	· Meetings and events to catalyze stakeholder engagement on REDD+.	**-**	**80**	**-**	**80**
	· Training needs assessment. {UNEP}				
	· Information products (e.g. website, reports, leaflets). {UNEP}				
	· Public awareness campaign on REDD+. {UNEP}				
	· Media participation: Newspaper articles, CD/DVD, radio & TV programmes.				
	· Establishment of the CRS stakeholder forum on REDD+ and initial meetings	**50**	**-**	**-**	**50**
CRS early consultations	· First REDD+ University	**30**	**-**	**-**	**30**
					0
New states stakeholder engagement	· Early consultations in new states;	**-**	**-**	**160**	**160**
	· Stakeholder mapping to define key stakeholder groups for the new states through a scoping study;				
	· Multi-stakeholder consultations and participation (including workshops and participatory consultation activities) in the 2 new states (greater attention will be given to the role of civil society organisations and forest dwelling communities, women, research institutes and the private sector)				
	· Stakeholder platforms established in 2 new states				
	· Awareness workshops and outreach activities complete in 2 new states;				
	· Support participation of local government and stakeholders (CSOs, forest groups etc); and				
	· Community stakeholders capacity building, including civil society organizations representing or supporting ethnic minorities and other forest dependent communities				
Total		**80**	**80**	**160**	**320**

1c. Consultation and Participation Process

Consultation and Participation

On 31st January 2012, Nigeria submitted a supplement to its Expression of Interest to join the FCPF requesting participation with full financial support for REDD+ Readiness preparation. As a 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.

Under the UN REDD supported program, the government organized a national level multi-stakeholder workshop to validate both the activities proposed and the consultation and participation plan. The objective of this workshop was to ensure that issues raised during pre-consultation with key stakeholder groups are incorporated into the plan, and that it receives broad support. [Guidelines for the validation process that countries participating in the UN-REDD Programme should follow are presented in the UN-REDD Programme Rules of Procedure and Operational Guidance]. Annex 1.c (ii) provides the official Communiqué of the National Validation Workshop on the draft of Nigeria REDD+ Readiness Programme.

In developing the program with the government of Nigeria UN-REDD had to abide by the common guiding principles for effective stakeholder engagement and consultation that underpin both the FCPF and UN-REDD Programmes. This ensured that:

- Consultations facilitate dialogue and exchange of information, and consensus building reflecting broad community support. In the case of the UN-REDD Programme, consultations leading to giving or withholding consent were carried out in accordance with the UN-REDD Programme Guidelines on FPIC;
- Impartial, accessible and fair mechanisms for grievance, conflict resolution and redress are being established and accessible during the consultation process and throughout the implementation of REDD+ policies, measures and activities. The UN-REDD Programme is in the process of developing elaborated guidelines on national-level grievance mechanisms, which Nigeria can employ for the above-mentioned activities. The current proposal will contribute to multi-stakeholder discussions and preliminary design of grievance mechanisms for REDD+;
- Records of consultations and reports on the outcome of the consultations were prepared and publicly disclosed in a culturally appropriate form, including in local languages. Consultation processes clearly documented how views gathered through the consultation process have been taken into account and, where they have not, explanations provided as to

why. As part of the UN-REDD supported National Program document for Nigeria, Annex 1.c (ii) provides official records of the multi-stakeholder validation of the programme;

- Consultations began prior to the design phase of the project/program, and will be applied at every stage of the REDD+ process including planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting. A number of workshops were held as presented in the previous section (see Table 1). The Consultation and Participation Plan is presented below.
- Participatory structures and mechanisms exist; the national REDD+ committees include representatives from relevant stakeholder groups, including indigenous peoples and civil society. CSO representatives have been invited onto the appropriate REDD+ committees. In addition to the national level, participatory fora were established (or existing ones used) at the local level to ensure active engagement of local stakeholders. To this end national and state level Stakeholder Platforms have been established and are already functioning in Cross River State.

A CSO organizations consultation for the R-PP was held on the 22nd of July 2013 (see annexes for details of this consultation). The objective of the meeting was to get specific civil society input on the consultation mechanism, grievance mechanisms and in this context to provide ideas for further stakeholder involvement. The meeting was held without any government officials or members from the national REDD+ Secretariat, in order to let civil society members express their concerns freely and anonymously.

Afterwards, a second multi-stakeholder workshop was held on the July 23rd- 24th, to present the contents of the R-PP and the Consultation and Stakeholder Plan, as required as part of the FCPF guidelines. This event included a broad range of local and national stakeholders, including community members, civil society members, academia, and participants from different ministries. The statement of Nigeria's stakeholders endorsing this consultation workshop is provided in Annex 1c (i). Concerns and issues raised were subsequently incorporated into the R-PP.

The fact that the FCPF grant will provide funds in two additional states would imply that this process of stakeholder consultation and validation must take place in these identified states. It is recognised that this has not been carried out, because the states first have to undergo the objective selection process. The UN-REDD Program will support immediate scoping and stakeholder discussions in additional states, as well as the selection process. This will take place over the next 6 months. A plan for these consultations is under development.

The CSO consultation processes for the R-PP at the state level in CRS captured concerns raised by the participants; they are next compiled:

1.- Concern that REDD is likely to rob communities of their land given the campaign by anti-REDD group that REDD is tantamount to land grab
2.- Concern that the REDD process could aggravate further forest loss
3.- REDD will increase level of corruption right across all levels of society
4.- Question regarding the formula of benefit sharing
5.- Question regarding the place for Ministry of Environment in REDD issues

6.- Alternative provision by REDD in the interim in view of the fact that carbon credit is not yet accessed
7.- The perception that REDD means loss of land
8.- Concern of transparency at every level of government
9.- Equity in benefit sharing
10.- What is the guarantee for active and informed involvement of community people in REDD implementation
11.- Involvement of community in forest monitoring systems
12.- Carbon rights, benefit sharing formula
13.- Mechanism for conflict resolution as it affects REDD
14.- What are the measures to ensure that community benefit from REDD in terms of funds getting to vulnerable groups like women, children, aged and disable.
15.- Well defined research and training opportunity
16.- Organized private sector involvement in REDD, how do they benefit
17.- What has REDD in store for timber dealers

Consultation and Participation Plan

In order to provide a robust national consultation and participation mechanism for REDD+, Nigeria has to build upon the existing mechanisms and expand them as progress is made in Cross River State and interest is generated from additional states. The plan for consultation, participation, and outreach will be further implemented as the country continues to implement activities under its readiness plan. Implementation of the plan is expected to lead to establishment of an enduring institutional structure that will ensure meaningful participation in decision-making concerning REDD+ strategies and activities beyond the Readiness Phase.

In Cross River State, several activities have already been undertaken to encourage multi-stakeholder participation. The most notable is the REDD+ University which was held at the University of Calabar in March 2012. The three-day event brought together government officials, NGOs, forest dependent communities and technical experts both from Nigeria as well as international experts. The event was organized as a short course on the basics of REDD+, looking at its wide scope as well as its development dimensions. It was organized by the joint Nigeria REDD+ team, with technical and financial support from the UN-REDD Programme, with the leadership of Cross River State's Forestry Commission and the hospitality of the University of Calabar. The objectives of the event were to: (i) enhance understanding on the REDD+ mechanism among Nigeria's stakeholders; (ii) to facilitate stakeholder engagement and dialogue around forest conservation and REDD+, with emphasis on Cross River State as the demonstration state for REDD+ in Nigeria; and (iii) to stimulate preparatory discussions and arrangements for the implementation of the Nigeria REDD+ Readiness Programme, including options for expanding the scope of REDD+ to other States.

The widespread interest in the event exceeded all expectations. More than 200 participants attended, drawn from the federal government, the Cross River State, Nigerian states interest in REDD+ and from other African countries already engaged in REDD+ (notably Zambia). Participants represented the full spectrum of stakeholders for REDD+, including government ministries and agencies, civil society organizations (particularly NGOs and community-based

organizations), the academic community, private sector entrepreneurs, the media and local communities in Cross River State.

While this exact event may not be replicated across Nigeria, it gives a sense of how multiple stakeholders were brought together to discuss on key REDD+ issues and to provide a basis and model for future participation.

Under the UN-REDD National Programme, there are extensive plans for consultations in Cross River State, with a concerted focus on consultation with forest-dependent communities. There is also a focus on collecting lessons learned on participation and other topics in order to be disseminated to other states. This is captured in Output 4.3 that Cross River State is established as a centre of excellence and learning on REDD+ which can be replicated in other states.

The specific objectives of the consultation and participation process for REDD+ preparation and implementation in Nigeria are:

i. To raise awareness and increase general understanding of REDD+ and its contribution to forest protection and livelihood improvement, and climate change mitigation more generally;

ii. To ensure all key relevant stakeholders involved in the formulation and implementation of the REDD+ Programme are provided with correct and up-to-date information on REDD+. This means: (i) timely information dissemination at all levels and in a culturally appropriate manner; (ii) ample time to provide comments; and (iii) issues raised will be taken into account, or it will be explained why certain comments haven´t been used;

iii. To ensure all relevant stakeholders have the ability to consent (or not) to REDD+ activities which may affect them;

iv. To ensure that vulnerable groups (especially local peoples, women & youth groups, etc.) affected by the REDD+ implementation receive particular attention;

v. To ensure that interventions are gender sensitive; women play a unique role in natural resource management in many countries including Nigeria that is relevant to REDD+ Readiness; and

vi. To contribute to minimizing potential adverse effects and enhancing positive effects of the REDD+ implementation by involving relevant stakeholders in the SESA procedure and having appropriate grievance mechanisms in place.

The consultation and participation plan contains the following key elements:

1. Undertake stakeholder mapping and assessments

2. Develop the institutional structures and mechanisms to ensure participation and enable consultation

3. Information sharing

1. Undertake stakeholder mapping and assessments

A first step for any consultation process is to identify the stakeholders and better understand their stake in REDD+, through stakeholder mapping. Based on a preliminary analysis the different stakeholders and a description of their interest/relevance to REDD+ is presented in Annex 1b (i). A more in depth assessment of the actors and their needs will be carried out, to better understand how to respond to these needs.

Once it has been agreed on which additional states to introduce Nigeria's REDD+ Program a stakeholder mapping exercise must be undertaken in that state. The stakeholders at the federal level will likely remain the same, while a number of new actors and groups will be identified particularly at the grassroots level.

2. Develop the institutional structures and mechanisms to ensure participation and enable consultation

Key institutional structures are in place or are being established to ensure effective stakeholder engagement and consultation: in particular the National and State REDD+ Committees, Stakeholder Platform(s) and grievance mechanism. Also process and assessments are being undertaken to ensure participation; most notably the application of Free Prior and Informed Consent; and the application of Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment of the REDD+ Program.

The REDD+ Subcommittees

The REDD+ Subcommittees serves as a key platform for consultations at all levels. Within these committee's pertinent issues such as defining reference emissions level, benefit distribution systems, safeguards etc, will be discussed and recommendations passed to the National Advisory Council on REDD+. If deemed necessary Sub Technical Committees will be formed to further focus discussions on key issues. These committees are open for any organizations to participate though there continues to be some groups missing. More proactive efforts are needed to identify key stakeholders and encourage them to participate in such committee. This will require financial support when the groups need to travel far to get to these meetings.

Stakeholder REDD+ Platforms

A CRS stakeholder forum has successfully been created at the Cross River State level. A similar platform will be developed in any new state identified for REDD+ activities. These state-level stakeholder platforms are key to ensure broader representation of women, youth, forest-dependent communities and other identified marginal or vulnerable groups. The platform meets at least twice per year to discuss programme progress, outputs and challenges. It will serve to ensure the knowledge and perspective of all non-governmental participants and stakeholders are adequately reflected in the programme's approach and strategies. Members of the platform will be invited to contribute to programme planning and to programme activities, notably to comment on draft TORs, planned activities, and outputs.

A Grievance Mechanism

A mechanism to allow effective and secure communication of problems or concerns will also be established. These can include concerns over implementation of measures to reduce net emissions not being consistent with those for which consent has been provided, or concerns over the process of seeking FPIC, for example. A grievance mechanism linked to the stakeholder platform will be designed as part of the evolving national REDD+ arrangements.

This is important to ensure any concerns of marginal or vulnerable groups are adequately represented and respected. It will be established following these steps:

1) A rapid assessment of existing formal or informal feedback and grievance mechanisms will be conducted, including an assessment of how existing mechanisms could be modified to ensure that the eventual mechanism is accessible, transparent, fair, affordable, and effective in responding to challenges in REDD+ implementation;
2) A framework for the proposed grievance mechanism will be developed, including steps that will be taken to define the structure, functioning and governance of such a mechanism, taking into account customary grievance approaches and best practices where feasible;
3) A process for information sharing and consultation on the proposed mechanism will be developed; and
4) An outreach programme will be developed to ensure that stakeholders are aware of the mechanism and able to use it.

The UN-REDD Programme is in the process of developing elaborated guidelines on national-level grievance mechanisms, which Nigeria can employ for the above-mentioned activities. The current proposal will contribute to multi-stakeholder discussions and preliminary design of grievance mechanisms for REDD+; co-funding will be required for a full-fledge establishment of grievance mechanisms. An internet-based grievance mechanism and a “red-line” to the REDD+ Secretariat are planned. The “red-line” should serve to receive phone calls on REDD+ including complaints.

Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)

It is critical that those groups who will ultimately be affected by any REDD+ mechanism, are fully aware and provide consent (or not) to such activities. Forest-dependent peoples and other forest dwellers rely on forests for their social and economic livelihoods as well as cultural and spiritual well-being. These groups are amongst the poorest and characterized by traditional lifestyles that depend on access to the forest. Given that they may also have their own management and ownership structures, particular attention must be given to these groups and how REDD+ can be used as a means to enrich their lives. It is necessary to secure *free, prior and informed consent* (FPIC) from these groups who are likely to be affected by REDD+ interventions. They can only make an informed choice if they have full knowledge of the options that are available and in particular of how these options impact their livelihood.

The World Bank Operational Policy 4.10 on Indigenous Peoples utilizes the principle of free, prior, and informed consultation resulting in broad community support. Similar policies promulgated by other FCPF Delivery Partners utilize some variation on either free, prior, and informed consultation or free, prior and informed consent (FPIC). FCPF countries that have both endorsed the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) and enacted legislation to implement the principle of free, prior and informed consent (FPIC), should conform to their legislation that concerns FPIC. The UN-REDD Programme requires that the right to FPIC shall be upheld in UN-REDD Programme activities, following UN-REDD Programme Guidelines on FPIC. Countries operating under the UN-REDD Programme should take into consideration key documents and processes related to consultations, including the UN Development Group Guidelines on Indigenous Peoples' Issues, and the International Labor Organization Convention No.169.

Consultations with local communities and peoples must be carried out through their own existing processes, organizations and institutions, e.g., councils of elders, headmen and tribal leaders. Local communities should have the right to participate through representatives chosen by themselves in accordance with their own procedures and decision-making institutions. Special emphasis should be given to the issues of land tenure, resource-use rights and property rights because in many tropical forest countries these are unclear as indigenous peoples' customary/ancestral rights may not necessarily be codified in, or consistent with, national laws. Another important issue to consider for forest dwellers is that of livelihoods. Thus clarifying and ensuring their rights to land and carbon assets, including community (collective) rights, in conjunction with the broader array of indigenous peoples' rights as defined in applicable international obligations, and introducing better access to and control over the resources will be critical priorities for REDD+ formulation and implementation.

Social and Environmental Strategic Assessment (SESA)

Several focused meetings should be organized for purposes of the SESA procedure (see Component 2d). Key stakeholder groups must be invited to these meetings to present and discuss the potential effects of REDD+ to key social and environmental issues.

An analysis will be carried out to assess the effectiveness of consultation and stakeholder participation mechanisms that are currently in place; to identify activities needed to improve these mechanisms or to create new mechanisms, as necessary. This will include a review of programme management and decision making structures to ensure broad stakeholder representation in line with the guidance provided in the joint FCPF and UN-REDD Programme Guidelines on Stakeholder Engagement.

Under the FCPF grant it will be necessary to introduce these stakeholder platforms and mechanisms into the new states.

3. Information sharing and awareness raising and training for key relevant stakeholders

Based on a needs assessment, a set of training and communication plans and toolkits will be developed. These will be used as a basis to nurture a civil society forum on REDD+ and to

conduct public awareness campaigns and a broad set of advocacy and training events. It is to be noted that the local project appraisal committee and final technical review meetings (August 2012) recommended that "awareness creation, advocacy and the roles of CSOs/Media should be stepped up as early REDD+ actions". In addition, focused training will be delivered to key stakeholders on specific aspects of REDD+, including the functioning of the REDD+ mechanism, forest carbon governance, reference levels, forest monitoring, safeguards and benefit-distribution systems.

Capacity gaps will be filled through targeted training, and awareness rising for government officials and concerned communities. The training will cover government, experts, private sector (including banks), forest-dependent and local communities, NGOs and CBOs. Training and communication plans will need to be developed for the new states that are going to engage into REDD+. Training and toolkits should be prepared as basic material for consultations and public awareness campaigns.

Experience from other countries tells that information sharing, awareness raising and training for REDD+ implementation is time-consuming and a costly process. Nigeria proposes to carry out these activities in a phased approach in accordance with international negotiations and national REDD+ implementation processes and with close collaboration of various development partners and agencies. The following information channels will be used:

- Preparation of information for the *press and news* (national newspapers, TV news)
- Preparation of *information leaflets* explaining the purpose of the National REDD+ Programme and its activities. Translation of selected REDD+ relevant publications into local languages and possibly to languages of the Indigenous groups, when appropriate;
- Various *national, state and village* workshops have and will be organized during the REDD+ preparation and implementation. This includes a national workshop on the National REDD+ Programme. Regular national and state level workshops will take place during REDD+ implementation, both under FCPF and UN REDD grants, to present progress achieved, specific activities and projects, and to discuss further steps of implementation;
- *Technical/training workshops:* there will also be a serious of more technical workshops on, for example, MRV, RELs, Safeguards, etc to build capacity on these issues
- The *internet* can be used for dissemination of information especially for organizations and institutions at the international and national levels. A dedicated website for REDD+ in Nigeria will be established which will increasingly serve as an important source of information on REDD+ activities in Nigeria.
- Through *existing stakeholder networks***:** for dissemination of information existing networks shall be used – especially the Climate Change network (http://www.ccnnigeria.org/).

At the community level the public dialogue shall provide a consultation framework for ensuring the informed participation of affected peoples throughout project implementation, including monitoring and evaluation. This is achieved through application of FPIC (discussed in Section 2).

Particular attention will be given to *gender* throughout the consultation and participation plan. During the process of mapping stakeholders key gender concerns will be identified, especially potential gender-based risks and/or unequal benefits that can hamper the welfare of different social groups, especially women and youth, children and people with disabilities. Furthermore, targeted opportunities should be identified that can help reduce gender-based disparities in access to and benefits from REDD+ interventions. This work should include direct engagement with these social groups as well as with other institutions that have the relevant expertise. [This analysis of gender concerns should be consistent with World Bank Gender and Development Operational Policy (OP 4.20), or with comparable Delivery Partner gender policies (such as those of UNDP's 'Programme and Operations Policy and Procedure' (POPP) and Environmental and Social Screening Tool).]

Key activities for FCPF support

Although there has been a number of events and efforts to engage stakeholders in REDD+ in Nigeria these have often been on an ad-hoc basis. A most systematic, comprehensive stakeholder consultation plan is needed, particularly targeted at forest dependent community groups, the private sector and academic centres, and taking account of gender considerations. A focus of support will be in the new states. Some of the priority activities will be:

- An analysis will be carried out to assess the effectiveness of consultation and stakeholder participation mechanisms that are currently in place;
- Identify activities needed to improve these mechanisms or to create new mechanisms, as necessary. This will include a review of programme management and decision making structures to ensure broad stakeholder representation;
- Complete stakeholder mapping in the new states;
- Support establishment and regular meetings of the stakeholder platforms;
- FPIC process completed in all areas where REDD+ impacts on communities;
- Design and establish the grievance mechanism in the new states;
- National and state information campaign (posters, leaflets, website, etc.) to raise awareness and understanding on the REDD+ program.

Table 1c: Summary of Consultation and Participation Activities and Budget					
Output	**Indicative Activities**	**Estimated Cost (in thousands)**			
		Gvmt	**UN-REDD**	**FCPF**	**Total**
The stakeholder engagement on REDD+ becomes effective on the federal level	· Civil society forum on REDD+ created and functional. · Focused training for interested stakeholders on REDD+ components. · Awareness raising and engagement with relevant government officials (across ministries) & legislators. · Private sector engagement – possible creation of a carbon investment platform.	-	80	-	80
	· Assessment of consultation and participation in CRS, feasibility to replicate in new states · Identify opportunities to improve the existing mechanism	-	-	50	50
CRS stakeholders, with emphasis on forest communities, trained & engaged on REDD+	• Support to the CRS Stakeholder Forum on REDD+. • Training (broad-based & specialised). • Awareness raising for government officials, state legislators and local governments. • Awareness raising, training & organizational strengthening for communities • Participatory governance assessment	-	235	-	235
Support to stakeholder engagement in new states	· Complete stakeholder mapping; · Support establishment and regular meetings of the stakeholder platforms; · FPIC process completed in all areas where REDD+ impacts on communities; · Design and establish the grievance mechanism · National and new state level information campaign (posters, leaflets, website, etc.) to raise awareness and understanding on the REDD+ program	-	-	300	300
Total		**0**	**315**	**350**	**665**

Component 2: Prepare the REDD-plus Strategy

2a. Assessment of Land Use, Land Use Change Drivers, Forest Law, Policy and Governance

In 2010, to assess the potential for REDD+ in Nigeria and support the development of Nigeria's National REDD+ Program, UNDP's country office commissioned a study: *A Preliminary Assessment of the Context for REDD in Nigeria* (Nigeria/UN, 2010). This report, hereafter referred to as the "Preliminary Assessment" (available at: http://www.un-redd.org), provides much of the information for this section. All figures and references quoted in this section come, unless otherwise stated, from the aforementioned report.

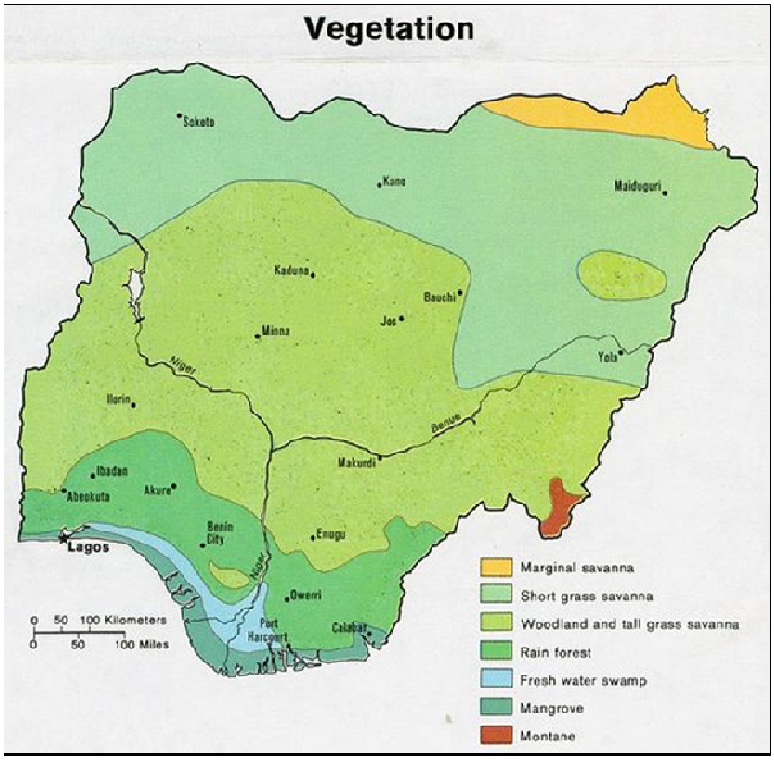
Nigeria is the most populous nation in Africa, with a population of over 140 million people. It is a federal constitutional republic, comprising of 36 states and the federal capital territory. It is a highly decentralized dynamic country such that the states have important policy, regulatory and public investment competencies, including over forest management. The country covers a surface area of approximately 1.26 million km^2, which contains a wide range of ecological habitats and diverse cultures, as well as a complex socio-economic and political dynamics. The country is divided by a series of vegetation zones which are a result of a rainfall gradient from the wet coastal zone fringing the Gulf of Guinea to the arid Sahel in the North.

As can be seen from *Map 1*, the forest zone is located predominately in the south of the country; it consists primarily of three forest types: mangrove swamp forests (around the Niger River and Cross River deltas), fresh water swamp forests immediately north of the mangrove zone and rainforests found further inland. The largest remaining areas of closed-canopy rain forest are in Cross River State, in the South-east of the country, which are contiguous with the forests of South-west Cameroon. The savannah grasslands stretch to the North until they reach the arid Sahelian ecosystems bordering the Sahara desert. Montane vegetation is confined to a small proportion in the east of the country.

Nigeria's forests and woodlands currently cover about 9.6 million ha, which represents around 10 percent of Nigeria's land area. Nigeria's biodiversity is very rich with some 4,600 plant, 839 bird and 274 mammal species; there are 22 primate species, including threatened and endangered species such as the Cross River Gorilla, Drill and Preuss's Guenon monkey. The *Gulf of Guinea's* forests stretch into Southern Nigeria; these forests are recognized as a global biodiversity hotspot. Cross River State (CRS), in Southeast Nigeria, contains much of Nigeria's remaining tropical rainforests [over 50%] and is contiguous with the forests of South west Cameroon. Lowland rainforests occupy more than a third of the state land (829,412 ha), the mangrove forests (fresh water and salt water) jointly account for 5% of the state land area (105,339 ha), and montane forest covers less than 1% of the CRS land area (11,376 ha). In 2008, 26% of the state remained forested. CRS is classified amongst one of the 25 biodiversity hotspots in the world. Much of this forest (roughly 400, 000ha) is protected within Cross River National Park, in addition to sizeable tracts in Forest Reserves (270,000ha) and Community Forest (160,000ha). Another important area of high biodiversity is Taraba State (north of CRS)

which contains pockets of natural montane forest. The University of Canterbury is currently leading a research project on carbon stock assessment in these forests.

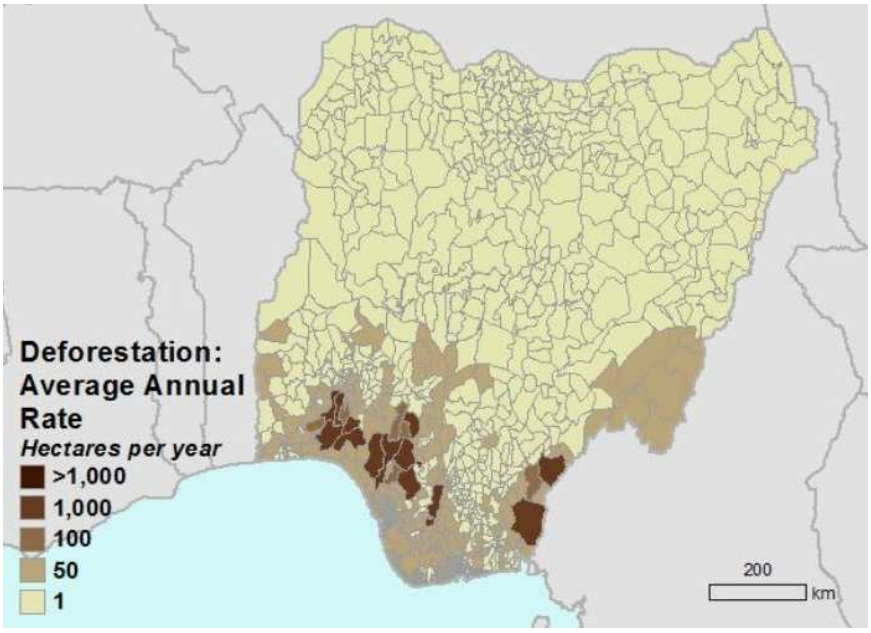
Map 1: Vegetation zones in Nigeria



Nigeria's rich natural endowment also supports the economic and sociocultural base for millions, providing shelter, food, clothing, medicine, spiritual value and raw materials for industry. However, Nigeria's forest estate is shrinking due to long-term human exploitation for agricultural development, fuel wood demand, uncontrolled forest harvesting and urbanization amongst other factors. Between 1976/78 and 1993/95, the area occupied by natural forests (i.e. forest, excluding plantations) and shrub/grass land decreased from 23,298,100 ha (25.7% of the country) to 15,097,900 ha (16.6%) according to the Forestry Management, Evaluation and Coordinating Unit (FORMECU). The past 20 years has seen a continuation of this trend of rapid deforestation. According to FAO's 2010 Forest Resource Assessment (FRA), Nigeria's deforestation rate has increased from 2.7 % for 1990-2000 to 4.0 % for 2005-2010. A review of the latest FRA data by Maplecroft, a risk analysis company, identified Nigeria as having the highest deforestation in the world, with an accompanying rating of "extreme risk" [see http://maplecroft.com/about/news/deforestation.html]. Nigeria has lost more than 50% of its forest cover since 1990 and currently less than 10% of the country is forested.

Conservation International produced a deforestation guide to Nigeria (goto: http://www.conservation.org/how/science/Pages/deforestation-guides-for-commodity-sourcing.aspx) producing a map showing areas of deforestation [see *Map 2* below]. This map uses the FAO datasets with the following deforestation rates: between 1990-2000: -2.68% p.a; between 2000-2005: -3.33 %p.a; between 2005-2010: -4.00 %p.a.

Map 2: Areas of deforestation in Nigeria



Note on Map: Mapped sub-national estimates of the deforestation Indicator in hectares are indicative only, given the resolution of the data source, are from CI (2011), derived from the MODIS percent tree-cover change product for 2000 to 2005 (Hansen, et al 2009) .

The highest rates of deforestation can be seen in Ogun, Ondo, Edo, Delta, Taraba and Cross River States. Some Forest Reserves have shown 100% loss of forest cover (e.g. Ikom fuel wood Forest Reserve, Gabu Yala Forest Reserve, Yache Yala Forest Reserve and lower Eyong Forest Reserve). These reserves were lost largely due to illegal logging, hunger for land and unsustainable agricultural practices all which were aided and abetted by poor governance.

The situation is not only leading to the widespread loss of forests in the country but also forest fragmentation and degradation of the forest base. The areas classified as degraded have increased considerably across all States. There is not only an urgent need to address the high levels of deforestation but also to restore large areas of degraded forests and therefore a large potential for afforestation and reforestation. The government has introduced a number forest policies, programs and instruments in an effort to reverse this trend. It is also the reason why the government of Nigeria has requested supported from both the UN-REDD and FCPF programs to receive help in our efforts to tackle rampant deforestation and forest degradation, as well as to reforest and enhance the quality of the existing forest areas.

A strong business case for REDD+: The potential for REDD+ in Nigeria is immense given its very high historic rates of deforestation and the potential for not only maintaining but also increasing forest carbon stocks. In addition, the potential to preserve endangered biodiversity and conserve traditional livelihoods is an important consideration for the country's REDD+ process. Also the opportunity for REDD+ to transform the way in which natural resources are

utilized and to promote land use planning that will reach multiple objectives including food security for a growing population, promoting sustainable development and conserving the diverse forest areas which Nigeria retains is crucial. Despite the considerable forest loss in the country, the political will and commitment to re-orienting economic development to a greener, less resource consumptive pathway makes a strong case how REDD+ can be effective in Nigeria. In fact, Nigeria regards REDD+ as the gateway and "laboratory" for designing and deploying low-carbon and climate-resilient development strategies.

Forest policies, program and instruments

Within Nigeria there is a myriad of forest management regimes. *Annex 2a (i)* outlines the main forest regimes and details on their forest cover and conservation status.

Following a lengthy and participatory review, the *National Forestry Policy* was approved by the Federal Government in 2006. The policy's overall objective is to achieve sustainable forest management, leading to sustainable increases in the economic, social and environmental benefits from forests and trees, for present and future generations, including the poor and vulnerable groups. Specific objectives include:

- Increase, maintain and enhance the country's forest estates through sound forest management practices;
- Address the underlying causes of deforestation, forest degradation and desertification;
- Promote and regulate private sector involvement in forestry development, and create a positive investment climate in the sector;
- Support schemes that facilitate access to carbon markets; and
- Encourage forest dependent people, farmers and local communities to improve their livelihoods through new approaches to forestry.

The strategy to implement this policy includes promoting broad partnerships, decentralization, community participation, and the active participation of women, youth and vulnerable groups. It is worth noting that within Nigeria's federal structure, the federal government has responsibility for setting national forest policy while all implementation is carried out at the state level.

A draft *National Forestry Act*, to give legal backing to the Policy, was produced in 2006. This is being reviewed by the National Assembly. Other pertinent national policies include: *the National Policy on Environment*, which aims, amongst other things, to halt environmental degradation, and various regulations issued by the National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency (NESREA). A relevant policy is the *Land Use Act* of 1978, which vests ownership of all land in the country to the state government.

At the state level, each of the 36 States and the Federal Capital Territory have their respective forest policies and forest Acts which are used to regulate forestry practices in their jurisdiction. Most of these policies and legislations were adopted from the old regional governments in Nigeria and so they predate the creation of states (i.e. before the 1970s). The four regions of Nigeria were dissolved and became 12, then 19 and, finally, 36 states. However, the old forestry

laws for these regions are still in force in most of the current states. As such, virtually all are obsolete and need to be reviewed.

At the national level, many forestry initiatives and programmes have been developed to support sustainable forest management. These include the *Nigerian Forestry Action Programme*, the Forest Outlook Study for Africa, the *Inter-Ministerial Committee on Desertification and Deforestation Programme* and the *Programme of the National Council on Shelterbelt, Afforestation, Erosion and Coastal Zone Management*. In spite of a variety of attempts to address deforestation in Nigeria, the rate of deforestation in Nigeria remains one of the highest in the world. Most recently, an ambitious nationwide reforestation programme with indigenous species and local involvement has been launched to simultaneously regain forest cover and improve community livelihoods across the country [*Presidential National Afforestation Program*].

Several federal climate change government structures have recently emerged, including the *Presidential Implementation Committee on Clean Development Mechanism* located in the Office of the Secretary to the Federal Government. The recently established regulatory agency, the National Environmental Standards Regulation and Enforcement Agency (NESREA) has a role to play in controlling pollution and emissions. At the national level, a Bill to establish the National Climate Change Commission (NCCC) was passed by the National Assembly. It includes a substantial section on REDD+. The NCCC was tasked with consolidating the administration of climate change activities in the country by bringing units from several environmental institutions into one organization. These include the Nigerian Meteorological Agency, the newly established NESREA, the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources, the Forestry Department (Federal Ministry of Environment), the National Food Reserve Agency, the Energy Commission of Nigeria, the NEPAD Environment Initiative, the National Oil Spillage Detection and Response Agency and several research and academic institutions. The Bill also aims to establish the NCCC as the statutory body with the responsibility to regulate and coordinate policies and action plans on climate change, in addition to setting up a national Carbon Market Scheme.

Nigeria has registered two Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) projects both related to the reduction of gas flaring, and is developing a third related to efficient wood use. Experience and capacity related to CDM should be pertinent for REDD+. Nigeria's Designated National Authority has succeeded in getting these three CDM proposals approved but confronts many challenges in the process due to weak institutional capacity.

The government has also developed a programme on carbon/forest monitoring together with the UNEP-WCMC's Carbon, Biodiversity & Ecosystem Services programme. This programme supports countries to address co-benefits in planning and implementing climate change mitigation measures, including REDD+. Under this, a capacity assessment was carried out in Nigeria and the preliminary results of the study on '*Carbon, biodiversity & ecosystem services: exploring co-benefits in Nigeria'* was published in 2010. Next steps in Nigeria will include two components: an assessment of capacity for GIS and follow-up training. This work will also promote the case for REDD+ in terms of benefits beyond carbon.

It is also worth highlighting some of the relevant state laws, which can and are developed on a state by state basis. These are most advanced in the Cross River State, which offers some possibilities for other states. The Eastern Nigeria Forest Law and Regulations of 1956, revised in 1960, was still operative until 2010. These laws established Forest Reserves, defined the reserve boundaries and provided for access rights for communities and the general public. These included the right to hunt, fish and collect non-timber forest products. Until 1999, the forests of the state were managed by the Forestry Department under the Ministry for Agriculture and Natural Resources. In 1999, the Cross River State House of Assembly passed the Forestry Commission Bill into law. This created the Cross River State Forestry Commission (CRSFC) as an autonomous organization that reports directly to the state's Governor.

In CRS, the government, largely through its CRSFC, has launched several initiatives to conserve their forests and biodiversity. These include the establishment of the first mangrove forest protected area in Nigeria, the creation of the Afi Mountain Wildlife Sanctuary and the certification of 19 Forest Management Committees (FMC). Through establishing FMCs, the state gives formal recognition to community forest management. In CRS, the policies relevant to climate change and PES are the new CRS *Law on Management and Sustainable Use of the Forest Resources of Cross River State* that was approved in 2010.

This Law provides provisions for all of the different types of forests within the state, including State Forest Reserves, Community Forests, Private Forests and Wildlife Sanctuaries. This Law also defines the roles and responsibilities of all the potential stakeholders and beneficiaries of forest resources in the state. It provides all the procedures, processes and checks and balances necessary to ensure that all of the existing and potential benefits from the state's forest resources contribute directly to the well–being of the people of CRS. It also enabled the government to allocate "carbon concessions" in the states forests [as well as biodiversity offsets, eco-tourism and watershed protection concessions]. The law includes a mechanism for the sharing of timber royalties from logging concessions that splits royalties between the government and forest communities. There is 50:50 split for royalties from timber from forest reserves, and 30:70, with 70 for the communities, for timber royalties from community forests.

It is clear that a significant amount of work will be required in terms of drawing up an addendum to the new law for it to become REDD+ enabling. The state will require help with introducing clauses to address a wide range of REDD+ issues including carbon tenure, benefit sharing, financial arrangements, private sector participation, etc.

A crucial policy initiative in CRS with respect to REDD+ is the moratorium on all logging, issued in 2008 by the State Government and recently renewed. It in effect cancelled all logging concessions and banned logging in all forest types (e.g. Forest Reserves, Community Forests) across the entire state. The Cross River State's government has shown high commitment towards REDD+ and developing readiness for REDD+. An Anti-Deforestation Task Force was also established as was the CRS State REDD+ Committee and REDD Unit. The State also joined and actively participates in the Governor's Forum on Climate Change and Forests (GCF). There are ongoing discussions with the Governor and his Executive Committee in the formulation of a low carbon vision for Cross River State. Other states can learn from the pioneering efforts in Cross River State.

Drivers of deforestation

As in all countries experiencing deforestation, the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in Nigeria are complex, multi-fold and multi-layered. Without addressing the fundamental pressures leading to forest loss it will not be possible to reverse the trend. It is important to distinguish between the 'proximate' [direct] and 'underlying' [indirect] drivers of deforestation. The underlying causes reveal themselves in the form of proximate causes. The information on direct drivers and underlying causes provides the basis on which to determine the appropriate National REDD+ strategy.

The proximate causes of deforestation and forest degradation
In 2010 a workshop was held were stakeholders identified and ranked the different drivers of deforestation and forest degradation [the results are shown in Annex 2a (ii)]. It was generally agreed that the major 'direct' causes of deforestation in Nigeria are a result of:

- Conversion to agriculturally cultivated land, primarily for subsistence needs, though also for commercial production. This also includes expansion for pasture.
- The removal of timber in Nigeria is occurring at an uncontrolled rate, without strict adherence to laws or payment of appropriate fees and levies, contributing to increasing rates of forest loss. Also it is evident that fuel-wood contributes significantly to deforestation and degradation too, with around two thirds of the country relying on wood as a primary source of fuel, particularly for cooking.
- Infrastructure extension involving construction of roads, settlements, pipelines, open pit mines, hydroelectric dams, are also recognized as an important driver of deforestation, both directly and through the process of opening up areas for better access.
- Finally forest fires through the annual bush burning are also viewed as a significant contributing factor in deforestation and degradation.

There is a paucity of data providing actual quantification of the changes in each land use and vegetation class. The only information available is from between 1976/78 and 1993/5. This, at least, provides an indication of the likely causes [see *Table 2*].

Table 2:
Summary of change in land use and vegetation classes in Nigeria between 1976/78 and 1993/95

Vegetation class	1976/78		1993/95		Change (ha)
	Area (ha)	% of country	Area (ha)	% of country	
Agricultural land use	50,293,500	55.3	58,497,700	64.4	+8,204,200
Shrub/grass land	13,441,200	14.8	11,774,300	12.9	-1,666,900
Natural forest	23,429,100	25.7	15,097,900	16.6	-8,331,200
Built up area	208,300	0.2	544,400	0.6	+366,100
Degraded area	284,500	0.4	2,650,900	2.7	+2,346,400
Plantation	162,500	0.2	272,900	0.3	+110,400
Water Bodies	2,970,100	3.5	2,088,700	2.3	-881,400

This data further highlights agricultural expansion, including pasture development, as the dominant driver of deforestation in Nigeria. According to the above land use information there was a significant increase in the areas of agriculture – all types of agriculture identified had grown by a total of 84,073 km^2. Similarly, grazing land also expanded – its area increased from 18 % of Nigeria in 1976/78 to 20 % in 1993/95. Available data suggests these trends have continued into the present day. What is clear is that any effort to reduce pressure on the forest will require close engagement with the agriculture sector; both through land use planning and through improved agricultural techniques.

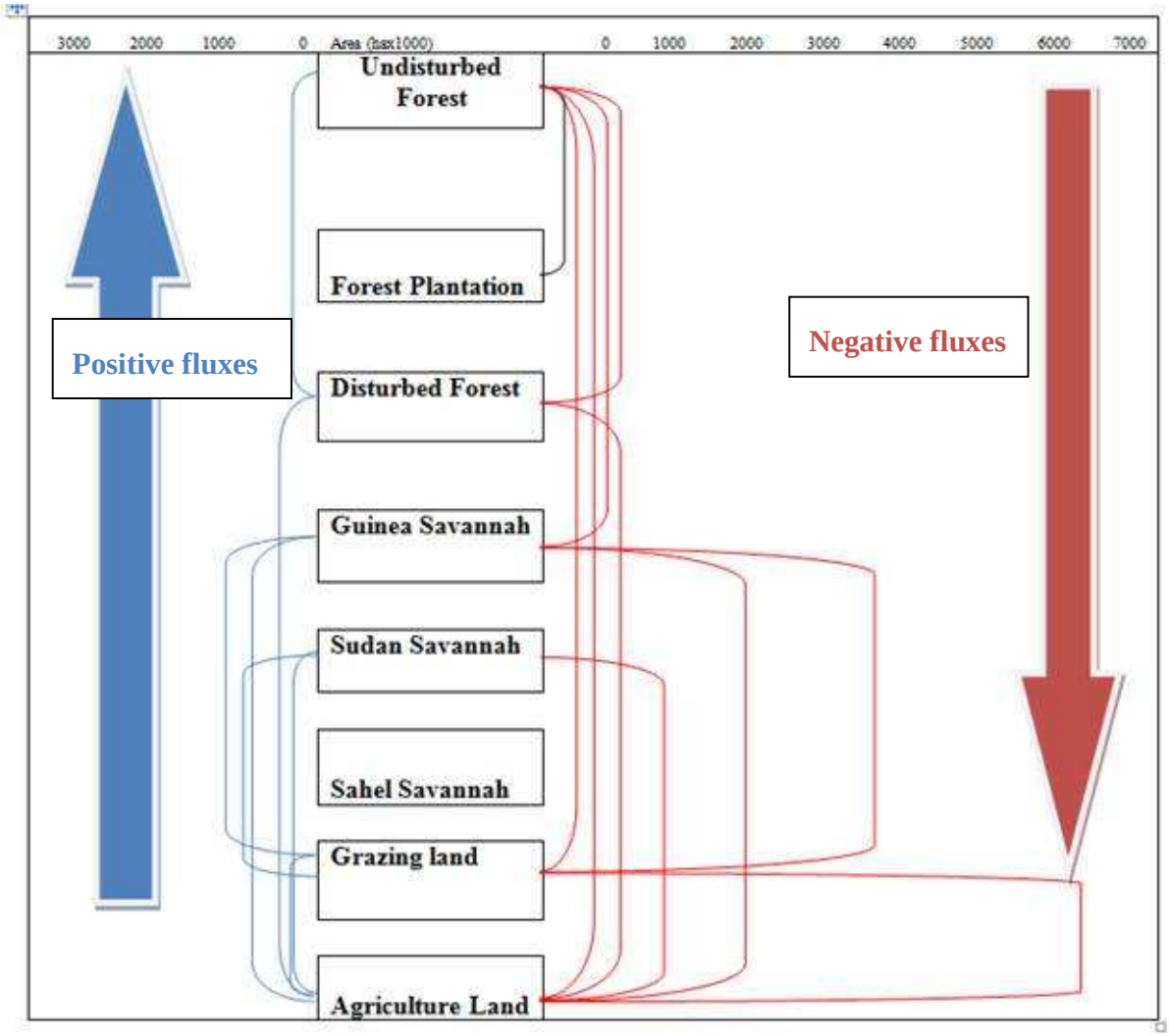
It should also be noted that within the assessment period the area classified as degraded expanded significantly, from 284,000ha to 2,650,900ha. This fact reveals the extent to which the environment has been degraded and thus calls for urgent attention.

From a transition matrix derived from the land use change data summarised above (see chapter 3 & 4), a land use dynamics or flux diagram was produced. It gives an idea of the relative weight of drivers of deforestation. The diagram indicates negative and positive changes or dynamics which can also be interpreted in terms of biomass/carbon stocks. The predominant negative fluxes include, Grazing to Agriculture (5,120,000 ha), Guinea Savannah to Grazing (4,148,300 ha), Guinea Savannah to Agriculture (2,586,300 ha), Sudan Savannah to Agriculture (1,414,100 ha), Disturbed Forest to Agriculture (587,400 ha), Undisturbed forest to Disturbed forest (446,700 ha), and Undisturbed Forest to Agriculture (310,100 ha). Positive fluxes include, Grazing to Guinea Savannah (1,157,500 ha), Grazing to Sudan Savannah, Agriculture to Guinea Savannah, and to a lesser extent Agriculture to Disturbed forest and Disturbed forest to Undisturbed forest. Overall, the negative fluxes (degradation, deforestation) are much higher than the positive fluxes. Changes to Agriculture are greatest.

This analysis gives an old picture (up to 1993/1995), and there is a lack of recent data on the direct drivers of deforestation and forest degradation to update this. It is clear that a more detailed understanding is needed so that the appropriate interventions can be introduced.

Recent studies on drivers of deforestation are needed. The envisaged study within the UN REDD intends to address part of this, with more details at the Cross River. The terms of reference for this study specifically emphasises on the quantification of the relative weights of each driver of deforestation, and underlines the need to map deforestation hotspots; produce a transitional matrix for land use change; and undertake future projection modelling.

Figure 2: Land Use Flux of biomass and carbon stocks in Nigeria



Underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation

Without addressing the underlying pressures leading to forest loss it will not possible to reverse the trend. These underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation can be loosely divided into the following categories: policy and market failures, governance, demographics, poverty and macroeconomic factors.

Policy and market failures*:* policy failures are perverse government policies that provide incentives for degradation or resource exploitation; while market failures occur when the economic values of forests are not properly incorporated into decision making. In Nigeria policy failures include:

- *Outdated forest laws:* the legislative structure for forest management in Nigeria has remained largely unchanged since colonial times. Forest resources fall under three main categories: Forest Reserves, State and private tree plantations, and 'free areas'. The colonial legislation set a number of precedents that are still evident today, including a policy thrust based upon the expansion of reserved areas and plantations, in which communities have very limited rights;
- *Sector-specific forest polices* encourage deforestation, including laws on the duration of timber concessions, allowable harvests, and royalties and fees. An example of this is the practice of allocating short-term concessions of 1 to 3 years that encourage annual re-entries thereby totally degrading the forests;
- *Development policies* outside the forestry sector that promote large agricultural programs, mining, dams, roads, and other infrastructure projects; and
- *Nigeria's tenure policies* creating arrangements which supersede traditional institutions and use rights and, often, removing local incentives for conservation.

Market failures are persistent throughout the forest sector leading to a lack of proper value attached to the multiple goods and services which forests provide; including ecological services such as carbon sequestration, watershed and biodiversity protection. In order to provide greater incentives for forest protection requires identifying and incorporating these values into decision making – for example by paying for the carbon sequestration values.

Governance: deforestation and degradation results from the combined impact of poor forest tenure arrangements and weak forestry institutions, which in turn determine the set of incentives that leads to overexploitation. In Nigeria the major governance challenges are:

- *Lack of integration with other ministries***:** government agricultural programmes and the potential expansion of the solid minerals sector have a significant impact on forestry in Nigeria; however, this is largely overlooked in national planning processes. Forestry (and environment in general), is not effectively integrated across national planning, despite the presence of mainstreaming mechanisms (such as the biodiversity inter-ministerial committee);
- *Forest land tenure*; the land tenure laws fail to formally recognise community tenure of land removing an incentive for villages to manage their land resources more effectively;
- *Weak capacity at federal level***:** the management of forest resources and the right to generate revenue from the forest estate are both vested in the state governments at present. The role of the federal government appears somewhat limited, although the Federal Department of Forestry (FDF) holds the remit to advance national forest policy. The FDF is in a weak position, having suffered from a lack of capacity development over the last fifteen years;

- *Weak capacity at state level*: the lack of capacity and funding situation at the federal level is reflected at the state level, where the state forestry departments lack capacity to manage forests effectively. The funding of government agencies remains weak and there is very limited civil society capacity to compensate for this deficiency;
- *Absence of forest management planning:* an important cause for deforestation within the forest reserves can be linked to state forestry departments who have abandoned any form of forest management for natural forests since the 1970s. As a result, reserve forests may have no effective policies in place to regulate their harvesting. In many reserves management amounts to salvage logging for the last remaining trees.
- *De-reservation by state governments*: forest estates are being de-reserved by some state governments and the state forest departments for the establishment of agricultural cropland. The unfortunate impression has thus been created that the forest estate exists as a land bank as the demands for de-reservation continue nationwide.

Demographics: a growing rural population and migration to the rural areas and forest frontiers increases the pressure on forests. Nigeria has experienced rapid population growth over the last 50 years due to very high fertility rates, quadrupling its population during this time. Growth was fastest in the 1980s, and has slowed slightly. According to the 2012 World Population Prospects the total population was 159 708 000 in 2010, compared to only 37 860 000 in 1950. An increasing population in urban and rural areas raises the demand for food, thus, requiring more land to produce them, unless improvements in agricultural practices are introduced. Also, as the majority of the population are still dependent on wood fuel, a growing population puts pressure on the forests for extraction and burning of wood, unless alternatives can be provided.

Poverty: the forest dwelling communities are some of the poorest in Nigeria and depend on the forest to support their basic livelihoods - food and fuel. The poor farmers, extract what they can from the forests to support themselves, and have little time or resources left to invest in resource conservation or management. Marginal resources, which are often all that are available to the poor, are used intensively. Multiple factors drive poor smallholder farmers to engage in unsustainable practices. Addressing poverty issues properly will relieve environmental pressures, by breaking the cycle of impoverishment and degradation. Some of the persistent issues which keep communities in poverty include:

- *Lack of access to basic services:* a lack of financial and human resources and poor access to government resources and infrastructure promotes short-term management strategies and the unsustainable use of natural resources. This failure to invest in human capital perpetuates both poverty and short-term resource management. This problem is particularly severe for migrants who are facing new environments where traditional knowledge and production systems may be inappropriate;
- *Land tenure:* a lack of tenure security discourages long-term investment. Poor farmers often have no tenure or uncertain tenure of their land as a result of socioeconomic inequality. Insecurity of tenure rights and the prevalence of landlessness among the poor facilitates displacement and promotes degradation;
- *Low technology:* isolation and lack of capital reduces access to extension services and environmental technology. The adoption of low technology land extensive

technologies inevitably results in the expansion of agriculture at the expense of forests; and

- *Exploitation;* forest communities may not always be aware of any alternatives to unsustainable use and can be exploited by outside interests, such as logging companies. Divided communities are often far more vulnerable to predatory logging interests and so within a few generations, their forests are cleared while the villages remain poor.

Macroeconomic factors: these include external debt; foreign exchange rate policy and trade policies governing the sector. For example, policies supporting export orientated agriculture production. Others examples in Nigeria include:

- *Ban on wood export*: the ban on log and sawn timber exports has contributed to the inefficiency of the wood industry by keeping prices lower than competitive prices.
- *High revenue targets and low timber fees*: the allocation of concessions is by discretion and annual timber removal is driven by the states' revenue targets. These are set administratively without regard to what actually exists in the forest or what can be sustainably harvested. Low timber fees have had a direct impact on the efficiency of the forest industry, costing the state significant losses in revenue as well as causing wastage of valuable timber resources. According to a World Bank study, four states (for which complete data are available) subsidized the forest industry to the tune of US $6.5 million in 2003 through a failure to adjust their fees to their real levels and a failure to capture revenues lost through illegal logging. This study estimated that between 2001 and 2003, the four states lost US $ 18.7 million from these sources.

Key activities for FCPF Support

There are clearly numerous other factors which contribute towards deforestation and forest degradation. It is important that along with a more detailed assessment of the direct drivers of deforestation and forest degradation that a deeper understanding of the underlying causes and options to address them are identified. The FCPF will therefore prioritise the following activities:

- Undertake further assessments on drivers of deforestation in the 2 new states, to better understand which drivers and which areas to focus activities;
- Once the assessments are completed for both states, state wide consultation on drivers of deforestation and forest degradation will be carried out; and
- Reports will be produced and used to define state level REDD+ strategy.

As part of the FCPF consultation workshop (July 23rd 2013) there was a session discussing drivers of deforestation. In this session it was recognised that there are many good examples of better practices in relation to agriculture, fuel wood and domestic energy needs, logging and timber extraction, already taking place across Nigeria. It was therefore agreed that the REDD+ Secretariat produce a summary document on these good practices, which would help define the REDD+ strategy.

Table 2a: Summary of Assessment of Land Use, Land Use Change Drivers, Forest Law, Policy and Governance Activities and Budget (Follow-up Activities Needed)					
Output	**Indicative Activities**	**Estimated Cost (in thousands)**			
		Gvmt	**UN-REDD**	**FCPF**	**Total**
National REDD+ Challenges &Potentials assessed	· Assessment of deforestation drivers and challenges to forest governance, and potential responses at national level. · Assessment of national circumstances for REDD+ including situations and roles of women and vulnerable groups (e.g. youth) · Assessment of forest contribution to national sustainable development · Assessment of intra-national displacement risks and measures. · Preliminary design of the national REL framework	-	95	-	95
Underlying assessment for REDD+ in new states	· Undertake further assessments on drivers of deforestation in the 2 new states, to better understand which drivers and which areas to focus activities; · Once the assessments are completed for both states, state wide consultation on drivers of deforestation and forest degradation will be carried out; and · Reports will be produced and used to define state level REDD+ strategy.	-	-	200	200
Total		**0**	**95**	**200**	**295**

2b. REDD-plus Strategy Options

Under Component 2a the underlying pressures causing forest conversion were clearly articulated; namely as a result of poor governance, poverty, macro-economic factors and demographics. These resulted in the removal of forests to satisfy the need for agriculture and wood products, infrastructure, mining as well as to provide local energy needs. Any REDD+ Strategy needs to be able to respond and address these underlying pressures. The following strategy options are considered key ingredients of any REDD+ programme in Nigeria.

Government policy, legislative and institutional reform

There are a series of reforms needed in forest policy, legislation and administration in order to address deforestation or forest degradation. These include outdated state forest laws, a lack of integration between ministries, land/forest tenure laws alienating communities from their forests, weak forestry department capacity at the federal and state levels, an absence of working forest reserve management plans and de-reservation of Forest Reserves by state governments. There is also a lack of enforcement of forest laws, forest management plans, anti-corruption measures, and dis-agreements between different claims to forested area. A lack of funding, capacity and supporting legislation is hindering the ability of adequate enforcement to take place. In short it would need serious policy, legislative and institutional reform to work.

Given these challenges Nigeria has agreed that a Participatory Governance Assessment for REDD+ (PGA) needs to be undertaken and acted upon. The PGA allows for governments to be able to provide credible information on the national REDD+ process, and more specifically on how governance and social safeguards are promoted, addressed and respected. The PGA has started out with a diagnostics of the state of governance systems and structures, to identify gaps as a basis for recommendations for improvements. The PGA in Nigeria is also aiming to provide information on prioritized governance issues and aspects regularly, which in turn can feed into the national safeguards information system.

In January 2013 a consultation was held to advance the PGA framework. Four governance domains were prioritized. These are: broad and informed participation of REDD+ stakeholders; harmonization of policy and legal framework for REDD+; transparency and accountability of the REDD+ process and finance; and lastly, inter-governmental relations and coordination. Further, participants agreed on a road map, laying out who will be involved in the different steps reached, as well as an indicator set based on agreed priority governance domains. The draft indicator set will be further refined based on comments and inputs by stakeholders.

While the PGA approach is still being developed, envisioned outputs include baseline governance information to inform the REDD+ process and a capacity development program to address PGA findings. This information generated and awareness raised from this process will be important in any on-going efforts on governance reforms. The next steps include data collection and analysis; this phase involves stakeholders' agreement on an indicator set based on the agreed governance priorities; choice of data collection methods; and lastly validation and analysis of data once collected. Finally there will be dissemination of key findings and

recommendations to stakeholders at all levels. There will be efforts to ensure the use of data and recommendations as reference in planning, advocacy and decision-making, and possibly into national Safeguards Information Systems.

A critical issue will be strengthened law enforcement. Issues such as illegal logging and encroachment have the effect of counteracting other initiatives undertaken to reduce emissions. Corruption remains a major issue to the enforcement of the forest laws, as observed through the enforcement of the ban on logging in Cross River State through the law enforcement agencies. Without more effective forest law enforcement, the risk exists that stakeholders who are successful in reducing emissions go unrewarded due to the non-performance of others who are responsible for illegal activities. Operational structures for effective forest law enforcement in the medium term need to be produced. In the short term, it may be necessary to define the conditions (such as timely reporting) under which payment recipients are exempt from liability for non-performance due to factors beyond their control.

Recent experience with community-based law enforcement requires further assessment to understand possibilities for such systems to be introduced in Nigeria. The Department of Forestry and forest protection units at the state levels will need technical assistance to improve their law enforcement capacities. The REDD+ pilots will make appropriate law enforcement a central component of project design from the beginning. They will indicate ways to determine the liability of forest managers under different circumstances.

Forest and land use zoning and planning

In order to minimize the impact in terms of forest loss as a result of the expansion of agriculture, infrastructure and mining requires more integrated land use zoning and planning. Land-use planning means the systematic assessment of physical, social and economic factors in such a way as to encourage and assist land users in selecting options that increase their productivity, are sustainable and meet the needs of society. To develop these it will be necessary to assess current sectoral plans (e.g. for agriculture, mining, infrastructure, socio economic development plans, etc.). These can be examined at any appropriate jurisdiction, be it, federally, state level or the unit of a forest management area.

Several sets of maps should be prepared as part of the planning procedure: base maps, summaries of available data and possibly maps based on original surveys, land suitability maps, and allocations or recommendations of land use to areas of land. Different land use options need to be examined in terms of meeting wider economic priorities (such as agriculture output and infrastructure development) as well as environment objectives, including GHG emissions. Efforts will be needed to adjust zoning and planning to minimize the impact on the forest areas. This equates to the notion of Low Emissions (carbon) Development Strategies.

Given the limited planning and zoning currently carried out in the states of Nigeria it is clear that considerable saving of emissions could be achieved by simply siting developments in more appropriate areas. For example, by expanding agriculture into already degraded lands or ensuring mining concessions do not impact on critical forest areas. More broadly there is the need to integrate REDD+ into future provincial land use plans which are currently being

devised or should be devised. An important land use is grazing; the establishment of community based grazing reserves in defined areas would lead to reduced impact on forested areas.

In order for such plans to be successfully implemented they need to be supported by the stakeholders potentially affected by the plans and they need to be monitored. Therefore stakeholder engagement in developing such plans is needed as well as having systems in place for appropriate verification. The aspiration would be that as these plans are developed and introduced, GHG emissions could be estimated and markets/funds could be accessed to support the transition to a low emissions pathway. This could be through carbon markets (e.g. jurisdictional approaches, carbon funds and/or Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs). Given the political and logistical difficulties of developing and introducing such plans, it is recommended it is first piloted in an appropriate jurisdictional area. FCPF funds will be used to this end.

Forest tenure security for local communities

A lack of tenure security discourages long-term investment. The National Land Use Act vests ownership of all land in the state government, and fails to formally recognize community tenure. Given the lack of finance and capacity to adequately enforce protection of dedicated conservation areas, much of the forests are left to predatory and opportunistic behaviour from companies and individuals. Without tenure, communities have little vested interest in their protection. Providing forest use rights to households, or communities where they can benefit from the forest area, will provide incentives for them to protect the area and help to stop encroachment. It will also ensure that local communities will benefit from REDD+. Therefore, any National REDD+ Programme must contain an element on ensuring forest use rights to local forest groups. Assessments will be carried out on national land and forest tenure laws as they relate to REDD+, as well as land tenure and carbon rights issues.

Community Forest Management has been recognized as a potentially promising management system to introduce which should be further trialled and introduced as part of any REDD+ strategy. Some communities already have their own forest management bylaws. These bylaws generally define the boundaries of the community land, the role of the FMC and its composition and duties, as well as responsibilities in terms of community governance. General rules are set to protect the forests including rules for timber exploitation, NTFP collection/registration fees, forest management and use zones complete with fine and penalties for breaking the rules. Rules are also set for hunting complete with a list of animals of which hunting is prohibited. The on-going efforts, particularly in Cross River State are demonstrating how such an approach can work in Nigeria. It is important to take stock of the lessons from these early initiatives and look to integrate and upscale them as part of the REDD+ strategy.

Given the conflicts which often accompany issues around land allocation and use rights, it is critical that formulation of effective land use policies and strengthening capacity of local authorities in order to minimize the potential land conflicts and disputes. This also calls for the need for the introduction of appropriate grievance mechanisms. Another area which needs further exploration and application is the role of Participatory Forest Monitoring (PFM). REDD+ offers an opportunity to capitalise on communities experience of forest monitoring

while presenting new technical challenges on how data can be generated for a REDD+ Programme. PFM presents a multifaceted approach to engage local people in REDD+ and can contribute to the livelihoods of forest-dependent people.

Introducing alternative agriculture systems

All studies indicate that agriculture is the main driver of deforestation and forest degradation in Nigeria. Therefore any REDD+ strategy must include a program to introduce more sustainable agricultural practices. A critical issue is how to balance the need for land from competing sectors, which allows agriculture development and forest protection. This can be addressed through land use planning (discussed above) and through the adoption of better or alternative production practices.

Different farming types have different production systems, constraints and risk management strategies which produce different interactions with forests. Options for the introduction of agricultural systems which reduce pressure on forests need to be examined. For example through the establishment of integrated agricultural development projects aimed at increasing existing agricultural production per hectare by improving infrastructure (communications, supply of agricultural inputs, product marketing, credit facilities and extension service coverage); or through the improvement of traditional grazing, including control of stock numbers, the elimination of unregulated burning and the introduction of forage species into natural grassland. These measures, together with the establishment of grazing reserves and the allocation of grazing rights, are possible components of a suggested programme to be organized at the state level.

For commodity crops, such as cocoa and palm oil which continue to expand production in Nigeria there is the opportunity to work with consumers, retailers and traders to encourage certified production. Mars is requiring certification for all cocoa from West Africa and Olam is also looking to reduce deforestation from its supply chains. They have expressed an interest in collaboration.

Another strategy should be to explore the possibility for agro-forestry systems, in particularly sensitive areas.

It is clear that further analysis, to understand which agriculture products and systems are primarily driving deforestation, and the exploration of feasible alternatives is required. For each of the options the potential impacts on local livelihoods needs to be assessed to ensure that any suggestions bring greater benefits to local communities. This would require working across a number of different agencies in the Ministry of Agriculture. This could include: the Nigerian Agricultural cooperative and Rural Development Bank (NACRDB); the Nigerian Agricultural Insurance Corporation (NAIC); Agricultural and Rural Management Training Institute (ARMTI); National Centre for Agricultural Mechanization (NCAM); some of the fifteen Agricultural Research Institutes including three notable research institutions that deal with tree crops: the Cocoa Research Institute of Nigeria (CRCN); the Rubber Research Institute of Nigeria (RRIN); and the Nigerian Institute for Oil Palm Research (NIFOR).

Support forest protection, reforestation and forest enrichment

As identified under market failures forests are significantly undervalued which means that the economic incentive for protection is diminished. Being able to attach a carbon value and/or a value of watershed protection will create a stronger incentive to conserve the forest. The hope of Parties to the UNFCCC is that REDD+ credits will be paid for through an international climate agreement. However, given the many uncertainties with this agreement, Nigeria has identified the potential to also tap into verified carbon markets, to provide an income source for local communities from forest protection. The *Preliminary Assessmen*t identified three sites that are already planning to initiate REDD+ projects in Cross River State, and pre-feasibility studies have been completed for two of these; the Ekuri--Iko Esai-Okokori-Etara Eyeyeng-Owai-Ukpon River area; and the Mbe Mountain – Afi River REDD+ Project. Scoping for other possible sites should be carried out as part of the REDD+ strategy.

As shown from the only available information documenting land cover change, Nigeria has witnessed a considerable increase in degraded land. This issue is deemed to have got even worse since this data was produced (1995). The issue has become so severe that a Presidential National Afforestation Programme was launched and approved by the President in 2009, with funding from the Ecological Fund Office. This is a large federal programme with state-level interventions, already ongoing, while adapting itself to the specific ecosystemic conditions it encounters at implementation level: from addressing the problem of desertification to recovering forest cover. It will introduce large reforestation and afforestation schemes nationwide, with emphasis on the use of indigenous tree species, fostering ecological dynamics (i.e. away from a mere plantation mindset) and providing forest resources for the population for local use (to address deforestation). The programme's formulation is anchored on two principles of community participation and, elements of employment generation. The afforestation programme is to be integrated with other rural development schemes that would increase vegetation cover, enhance agricultural productivity, improve livelihood and provide employment opportunities for the youths and women. The project is presently at take-off stage.

Cross River State alone has an ecological restoration programme aimed at extending the forest cover of the State by 25% through the planting of indigenous tree species. An important area which was identified in the consultation workshops as important to target for rehabilitation are grazing areas. A particular focused program of work targeting such areas will be examined.

Reduced fuel-wood local energy options

Wood for fuel is a major consumer of wood in Nigeria. There are no exact figures on the extent of wood fuel extraction but it is estimated around two-thirds of the population (over 90 million people) rely on wood-fuel for their primary energy source. The removal of large volumes of wood from forests leads to encroachment and degradation of forested areas, representing a major source of carbon emissions. It is possible to identify and introduce technologies to improve fuel harvesting, conversion and utilisation efficiency; and potential strategies to address governance and regulatory constraints. On the supply side agro-forestry systems and/or woodlots could be introduced.

For the different technologies scoping studies would need to be first carried out to determine the viability of alternative fuel technologies. In the case of biogas this requires certain quantities of livestock waste; with cook stoves there would have to be designed so they are culturally acceptable and with briquettes there would need to be ample feedstock. Introducing alternative energy sources such as biogas can bring additional benefits to local communities, including: reduced workload to collect firewood, particularly for women; sanitation improvements from the attachments of toilets to the biogas plants; better health through the reduction of indoor air pollutions; and gains in agricultural productivity by applying the bio-slurry produced as a waste from the biogas digestors. Carbon revenues can also be derived through application to the verified carbon market.

For REDD+ it would be necessary to introduce the local energy options, be it biogas digestors, improved cook stoves, pico hydro and/or briquettes in areas where there is forest degradation caused from wood fuel use. This will be around populated areas in particular. The fraction of the biomass which is deemed to be extracted non-renewable would need to be estimated to better understand the overall emissions reductions. Once estimated there are carbon methodologies which can be applied to receive carbon financing.

National REDD+ Programme Preparation Process

After a number of rounds of analysis and consultations, and supported by an invitation from UN-REDD Policy Board last November 2010, a programme to advance REDD+ readiness in Nigeria has been prepared. Its main elements are summarised below in *Table 3*. The objective is to build the REDD+ mechanism in Nigeria, using Cross River State as a demonstration model. Given the highly decentralized nature of Nigeria, a two-track approach for developing Nigeria's REDD+ Readiness, working at both the federal level and the state level is deemed most practical. The Programme will thus construct the REDD+ system from the grassroots through pilot action in Cross River State, which will inform the national REDD+ readiness framework and provide a model for replication in other interested states, as appropriate. To achieve this, the Programme is structured into 4 outcomes and 14 outputs, arranged according to Federal and CRS levels, as outlined in *Table 3* below.

Table 3. Architecture of Nigeria REDD+ Readiness Programme supported by UN REDD+

Goal: To enable Nigeria to contribute to climate change mitigation through improved forest conservation and enhancing sustainable community livelihoods.		
Objective: To build the REDD+ mechanism in Nigeria, using Cross River State as a demonstration model.		
Outcomes	**Outputs**	**Level**
1. Improved institutional and technical capacity at the national level	1.1. The REDD+ Secretariat is effective at coordinating REDD+ readiness nationwide 1.2. Stakeholder engagement and public awareness on REDD+ enhanced 1.3. Policy, legal and institutional arrangements for REDD+ established 1.4. Nigeria's international engagement on REDD+ enhanced	FEDERAL
2. Framework for REDD+ expansion across Nigeria prepared	2.1. National REDD+ challenges & potentials assessed 2.2. National M & MRV framework designed 2.3. A Preliminary National Strategy for expanding REDD+ across Nigeria's states built	FEDERAL
3. Institutional and technical capacity for REDD+ in Cross River State strengthened	3.1. CRS REDD+ Unit fully functional and effective 3.2. CRS stakeholders, with emphasis on forest communities, trained & engaged on REDD+ 3.3. CRS REDD+ Strategy is constructed 3.4. CRS forest monitoring system operational	CRS
4. REDD+ readiness demonstrated in Cross River State	4.1. REDD+ experimental initiatives in the state well coordinated & supported 4.2. REDD+ investments enabled [REDD+ phase 2 triggered] 4.3. CRS established as a centre of excellence & learning on REDD+	CRS

One of the first activities under the UN supported program will be to carry out more detailed assessments on what is driving deforestation and forest degradation across CRS to help in determining the appropriate strategy. This is crucially needed as the country lacks an in-depth assessment of deforestation drivers, with reliable data, accurate analysis, field verifications and, most important, a cross-stakeholder consensus on why deforestation and forest degradation occur and how to successfully tackle it.

Technical work will include national surveys and mapping of deforestation drivers, including fuel-wood demand & supply dynamics, and the assessment of effectiveness of alternative/efficient energy sources, among others. In depth studies will be carried out, to develop strategy options for all the key areas identified above, namely the role of land-use planning, community forestry, reforestation and the potential for REDD+ compatible agricultural farming systems. To advance reforms on governance work will continue and build on the findings of the PGA. It has also been recognised during the preparation process that there is a clear potential for private sector participation and investment.

Based on the completed studies and stakeholder dialogue a number of possible REDD+ strategy options will be highlighted. These will be assessed in term of their costs and benefits and particularly in terms of the impacts on the poorest groups. Any strategy which does not provide greater benefits for these groups will not be considered, or at least other activities to compensate such groups must be suggested and agreed by the concerned groups. The strategy will also be examined in terms of the following:

- socioeconomic, political and institutional feasibility;
- the consideration of environmental and social issues and risks;
- major potential synergies or inconsistencies of country sector strategies in the forest, agriculture, transport, or other sectors with the envisioned REDD+ strategy;
- a plan of how to assess the risk of domestic leakage of greenhouse benefits.

Based on close dialogue with all relevant stakeholders throughout the whole process the overall state level REDD+ strategy can then be produced. The data collected will provide activity data which will help in the development of the state reference level and reference emission levels (see Component 3).

The FCPF grant will be used to work through a similar process in order to develop state strategies for two additional states, starting with a more in depth assessment of drivers of deforestation and forest degradation. Before this can be undertaken the process of choosing the states will need to be completed. A first proposal for selection criteria for new states was developed in the UN-REDD Programme document and further refined during the stakeholder consultation workshop in Abuja (23rd - 24th of July 2013) (see Annex 1.a (i)). A number of Nigerian states have already expressed interest in engaging in the REDD+ mechanism. Clear interest has already been shown by Taraba, Ogun and Ondo states. Scoping missions to assess the capability for REDD+ in interested states, identify gaps and prepare roadmaps for them to enable joining the national REDD+ process will be conducted.

With the states identified then a similar process in order to develop the state REDD+ strategy will be undertaken, with particular attention to the issue raised above: government reform, land use zoning and planning, improved agricultural practices, community forestry, reforestation and alternative local energy sources. Based on extensive consultations with stakeholders the state level REDD+ strategy can then be agreed.

Over time and with additional funds the expectation is that more states will join. The federal government will have a particularly important role to play in terms of ensuring consistency and quality across the states to ensure any state level intervention can be nested with a national system. This is discussed further within the next Component 2c.

Key activities supported by FCPF

The determination of additional states has already been identified as an activity under Component 1, along with the assessment of the drivers of deforestation (Component 2a). Once there strategies have been discussed and agreed amongst the stakeholders, it is necessary to further assess their feasibility and to implement them. Key activities which are likely to be introduced include:

- Based on the analysis of drivers of deforestation and stakeholder workshops, define REDD+ strategies for the 2 states;
- Assess strategies in terms of costs and benefits and impacts on the poorest group and socioeconomic, political and institutional feasibility;
- Revise strategies based on overall feasibility of implementation;

- Support implementation (these activities will be dependent on further analysis so may change) of likely activities. These include
    - Support and pilot REDD+ compatible agricultural systems and improved technology energy systems (reduced wood fuel use);
    - Provide guidance on community forest management plans, afforestation and/or rehabilitation (including grazing areas) and strengthened law enforcement;
    - Support states to design and introduce overall low emissions development strategy etc
- Develop a plan of how to assess the risk of domestic leakage of greenhouse benefits; provide recommendations

As an immediate follow up from the FCPF consultation workshop it was agreed that a study will be undertaken to identify best practices for possible REDD+ compatible activities (including agro-forestry, mining, land tenure reforms, forest protection, afforestation, forest fire management, forest certification etc) and then a cost benefit analysis of the strategic options both available and not available in Nigeria would be carried out. The results of this would already help to prioritize the activities to be adopted.

Table 2b: Summary of REDD-plus Strategy Activities and Budget (or Results Framework)					
Output	**Indicative Activities**	**Estimated Cost (in thousands)**			
		Gvmt	**UN-REDD**	**FCPF**	**Total**
A Preliminary National Strategy for expanding REDD+ across Nigeria's states built	· Assessment of REDD+ potential across all Nigerian states.	**-**	**90**	**-**	**90**
	· Exchange of knowledge & lessons between states, capitalising on CRS REDD+ experiences build on exchange of land use plans as a means of knowledge and lessons				
	· Development of preliminary national strategy for REDD+ readiness expansion in other states.				
	· Support to investment planning for REDD+ and a national low-carbon economy.				
	· Fund raising and donor liaison efforts.				
CRS REDD+ Strategy is constructed	· REDD+ Strategy building, including assessments such as: forest conservation and use, agriculture, energy, livelihoods, rural economy, biodiversity & ecosystem services, development issues etc.	**-**	**270**	**-**	**270**
	· Legal review, including customary laws and by-laws associated with land use plans, and proposed legal/policy reforms to enable a REDD+ mechanism in CRS.			**-**	
	· Design of the REDD+ institutional/implementation framework & Drafting of a State Law on REDD+.				
	· Analysis of land tenure dimensions and carbon rights' issues				
	· Free, prior & informed consent (FPIC) for REDD+ and Recourse Mechanisms				
	· Assessment of benefit distribution options, including consideration for women and vulnerable groups, and design of an equitable and transparent mechanism based on input from relevant stakeholders				
	· Participatory & cross-sector development/adoption of a REDD+ Strategy for CRS				
REDD+ experimental initiatives in CRS state well coordinated & supported	· Criteria & guidelines for the development of REDD+ pilot projects	**-**	**255**	**-**	**255**
	· Technical support to REDD+ experimental initiatives and their stakeholders.				
	· Creation & administration of a fund to support community initiatives for REDD+ (aim: to foster and experiment alternatives to deforestation, local forest management & community empowerment) – *estimated budget: US$ 150,000.*				
	· Establish a REDD+ registry and approval process (for enhanced coordination of pilot projects)				
The new states develop a REDD+ strategy	· Based on analysis of drivers of deforestation and stakeholder workshops, define REDD+ strategies for the 2 states	**-**	**-**	**400**	**400**
	· Assess strategies in terms of costs and benefits and impacts on the poorest group and socioeconomic, political and institutional feasibility;				
	· Undertake assessment of environmental and social issues and risks; major potential synergies or inconsistencies of country sector strategies in the forest, agriculture, transport, or other sectors with the envisioned REDD+ strategy				
	· Revise strategies based on overall feasibility of implementation				
	· Support and pilot low emission agriculture systems				
	· Support state to design and introduce overall low emissions development strategy				
	· Develop plan of how to assess the risk of domestic leakage of greenhouse benefits; provide recommendations; and				
Total		**0**	**615**	**400**	**1015**

2c. REDD-plus Implementation Framework

Credible and transparent institutional, economic, legal and governance arrangements are necessary to enable Nigeria to implement REDD+, and to meet potential country obligations under any future REDD+ regime. Most pressing is putting in place the necessary legal framework which will allow REDD+ to successfully function in Nigeria. It also requires the creating of REDD+ fund and payment structure, a national carbon registry, an institutional structure for monitoring REDD+ interventions and actions for performance-based payment mechanisms.

Developing the basic legal framework for REDD+

There are a series of policy, legal and institutional barriers to make REDD+ function, as well as a generic policy void on REDD+ that needs to be addressed. Most pressing is the endorsement of the promulgation of a Presidential Order on REDD+, ensuring a legal endorsement or REDD+ and its management structures, which has been planned under the UN-REDD programme and will be realized soon.

International requirements concerning the management of REDD+ revenues are likely to require approaches to governance and a degree of legal certainty that are new to Nigeria. It must allow for a financial mechanism that ensures that REDD+ funds reach the local beneficiaries and that such a fund has a sound governance structure which includes monitoring of the funds. For REDD+ any legal framework must also clearly define rights, particularly for those communities living in and around forest areas. A specific legal issue which must be addressed as a priority is the rights to land and forests, particularly forest allocation and associated land use rights. The lack of formal recognised ownership and user rights for indigenous groups/broader communities is a major impediment to better forest management and would need to be addressed under any REDD+ scheme.

Definition of Carbon Rights

REDD+ brings with it new legal concepts, such as ownership or rights to forest carbon (or, better rights to benefits issued from reduced emissions from the forest sector). It is therefore necessary to carry out a legal assessment on the issue of carbon rights in Nigeria in order for the concept of "carbon concession" to be duly defined. In particular, carbon concessions could encompass rights by individuals, communities, or the state, or a mix of rights and responsibilities among them.

Furthermore, as part of the concept of carbon concessions, a legal instrument will be needed in order to define carbon rights and the associated benefit sharing mechanism in any REDD+ endeavour or at least to define the methodology to achieve carbon rights and benefit sharing mechanisms for a given REDD+ initiative. All these efforts will require throughout technical analysis coupled with multi-stakeholder consultations. State ownership would consequently only apply, if the land was formerly state owned. In the context of the implementation

framework a scoping study should analyze different carbon ownership models and attempt to gain clarity on the legal and practical feasibility of different models.

Pending the clarification of the international REDD+ legal framework, a REDD+ specific decree needs to be introduced that addresses governance issues associated with international funding of REDD+, so as to ensure that implementation of REDD+ is consistent with Nigerian law. This decree could be issued after a pilot phase (over at least 2 years) during which REDD+ modalities would be tested in Cross River State.

The creation of a REDD+ fund and payment mechanism

A fund would need to be established to pay for REDD+ activities. The hope is that funds would be channelled through mechanisms established under the UNFCCC. This would need to meet international expectations regarding transparency, equity and performance linkages. This may imply the need to set up a separate fund from domestic sources such as the Ecological Fund. It will be necessary to further examine the modalities of creating such a fund and merging it with other funds (or not) while meeting international requirements. An alternative option that Nigeria will explore is whether instead of a national fund there will be a strong national REDD+ registry, associated with the MRV system and funds will be established at the state level, where REDD+ strategies will be established and REDD+ investments are likely to be managed.

A transparent system would need to be established which is able to accommodate the disbursement of REDD+ revenues to sub-national and local levels, as well as to follow strict monitoring and performance requirements. The greater the numbers of hierarchical levels at which revenues are managed, the less cost-effective the mechanism is likely to be; there will be higher implementation costs and a higher risk of rent-seeking and corruption. Given the decentralised nature of states in Nigeria it might be preferable to first establish REDD+ Funds at the state level, with CRS being the first state to trial any potential mechanisms. Other states supported by FCPF will follow this approach. Piloting of REDD+ revenue management structures in a small number of states and providing capacity building over a period of at least two years to gather lessons concerning the costs, efficiency and effectiveness of management of REDD+ revenues might be the most practical approach. The hope is that after this period of time and with greater clarity with regards international climate negotiations then decisions on the establishment of National REDD+ Fund can be made.

In the absence of international REDD+ funds under an international climate agreement efforts will also be undertaken to seek finance from other sources; for example through bilateral or multilateral REDD+ Funds, Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions etc. As discussed in the previous section proactive efforts to tap into voluntary markets have and will be made.

Benefit Sharing Mechanism

A key issue, which is linked to carbon rights, is the issue of benefit sharing arrangements for REDD+. In fact, the text of the REDD+ negotiations talks about positive incentives rather than benefits. This creates complexities and confusions that will require adequate analysis in order for federal and state governments to provide guidance. There is a growing stream of thought

that suggest that REDD+ benefits should primarily reach communities and the Nigerian government is keen with this principle. However, REDD+ in Nigeria will very probably mobilize a complex fabric of stakeholders from state governments to private entrepreneurs and communities. Benefit sharing arrangements will have to recognize the respective roles and efforts in REDD+ of the different stakeholders.

Nigeria already has some experiences with community based forestry and will build on these experiences to inform the potential REDD+ benefit sharing arrangements.

In addition, many lessons from the verified carbon market and REDD+ initiatives in other countries can provide direction for Nigeria. A follow up study examining the elements of a potential payment system will be carried out. In the context of the consultations held in July 2013 in Abuja, the issue of benefit sharing was discussed. It was pointed out that it is strongly interlinked with the definition of carbon rights. In any case, it was suggested that in view of Nigeria's federal structure and the fact that a few states are going to be at the apex of REDD+, a single national benefit sharing mechanism would not be an appropriate model for Nigeria (one size does not fit all in such a complex country as Nigeria – a federal country with 36 states) and therefore the definition of benefit sharing will likely take place on the state level. Nevertheless, some basic federal guidance will be required to avoid an excessive disparity of models.

These were just preliminary discussions and a scoping study in tandem with the study on carbon ownership should be completed that allows us to assess the legal and practical viability of different benefit sharing models.

Grievance Mechanism

Any payment system, however well designed, will inevitably give rise to complaints by those who think that they have not been rewarded appropriately and/or are losing out to free-riders. Given the importance of managing complaints, a credible grievance mechanism is required. The national consultation process on the R-PP in July 2013 held discussions on the issue of grievance mechanisms. The respective focus group concluded that grievances should be channelled through Forest management Institutions (Communities) to State department of Forestry depending on the gravity of the grievance. Where grievances arise from land issues, as a result of people who migrated from neighbouring states, disputes could be handled through Village Councils.

A mechanism that allows complaints to be managed transparently and efficiently should be introduced. Options for such a mechanism are already being explored with the support UN REDD+. In fact, Nigeria will employ global methodologies and international best-practice from UN-REDD and FCPF to build its own REDD+ grievance mechanism.

Carbon Registry

The decision to encourage project based REDD+ in Nigeria implies the adoption of a multitier approach; at the project level, as well as federal and state levels. Sites for carbon projects have been identified and are under design. Although this allows for a more flexible system, potentially tapping into multiple funding sources and allowing REDD+ projects to be

introduced while waiting for further clarity on an international REDD scheme, it also creates complexities in terms of accounting for carbon emissions reductions. The establishment of a carbon registry is required under these circumstances.

A carbon registry initially has to facilitate carbon accounting related to REDD+ projects, but ultimately must allow for carbon accounting at the national level, based on standardised protocols. Such a nested approach has the potential to address many of the limitations of a pure national or sub national approach by accounting for domestic leakage, engage governments and communities through establishing real payments, and attracting private investment. For a defined period of time crediting sub national activities outside of a national accounting framework will take place. During this period crediting sub national activities would need to ensure that emission reductions are real and verifiable and are not double counted under any future national system. A study to further examine how a nesting approach should be introduced in Nigeria and to help support a carbon registry will be undertaken. With Nigeria's plan to establish a national carbon market, consideration will need to be given on how REDD+ could fit within this market.

Institutions structure for monitoring REDD+ interventions and actions

Monitoring is fundamental to ensure proper REDD+ implementation. There are broadly five different types of monitoring required for REDD+: (i) monitoring of carbon emissions; (ii) monitoring against social and environmental safeguards; (iii) monitoring of actual REDD+ interventions and actions; (iv) monitoring of revenue disbursement; and (iv) monitoring of financial transactions (auditing). The range of expertise required is therefore broad. For monitoring of emissions, technical forestry agencies such as the Forestry Research Institute of Nigeria (FRIN) must be involved given their experience in forest resource monitoring. This is discussed in more detail under Component 4a. In 4b the plan for developing indictors and monitoring against safeguards is outlined.

For the monitoring of actions and disbursements at sub-national levels, the state needs to be involved. Local stakeholders can efficiently record information about numerous variables and events affecting their livelihoods. Participatory monitoring creates a culture of questioning (or social control) and acts as a catalyst for learning the cycle of planning, action, assessment, and learning. Local people can potentially play a role in monitoring emissions, but are especially valuable in identifying, reporting, and enforcing the interventions and activities required for REDD+. In Nigeria local communities still have limited experience in monitoring; a study will be carried out to explore and make recommendations on the possible role of communities in REDD+ monitoring.

The need for comprehensive monitoring needs to be balanced with transaction costs. Care also needs to be taken to avoid any conflict of interest between the monitoring agency and recipients of REDD+ funding. Consideration of a REDD+ monitoring body to oversee and coordinate all REDD+ monitoring should be given. Members of this body should come from Government Inspection, Ministry of Finance, an independent financial auditing company, FRIN and civil society organizations. As a follow up an assessment of monitoring needs and costs, taking into account the higher standards of monitoring expected under REDD+, will be carried out. Results

of this assessment can then be used to develop a detailed plan for federal and state level REDD+ monitoring.

Key areas for support for FCPF Funds

A number of follow up studies need to be carried out to better define and to help decide on the appropriate REDD+ implementation:

- Scoping study on the definition of carbon rights and the legal and practical viability of different approaches, taking into account the experience of other African countries;
- Scoping study on how a financial mechanism could be set up in accordance with the national definition of carbon ownership and Nigeria's federal structure;
- Conducting a study on benefit sharing mechanisms;
- Undertake study and provide recommendation on the design and support introduction of a REDD+ Fund;
- Explore the options for adoption of a nesting approach in Nigeria and support the establishment of a REDD+/Carbon registry;
- Assessment of monitoring needs and costs, taking into account the higher standards of monitoring expected under REDD+; and
- Support and help build technical capacity to introduce findings from the above studies.

Funds will also be needed to help in supporting the establishment and functioning of these new REDD+ implementation systems and structures.

In the consultation workshop it was recognised that Nigeria needs to better understand how REDD+ can be implemented, given the existing legislation. It was therefore agreed that the REDD+ Secretariat would undertake a number of follow up actions. These include:

- Revisit and update the legal framework to properly indicate ownership, address land use decree and tenure, with particular emphasis on barriers and how to eliminate;
- Elaborate on carbon ownership rights and benefit sharing arrangements within the existing policies and legal frame work at national and state levels;
- Identify and elaborate on sustainable REDD+ funding and payment mechanisms;
- Identify potential conflict resolution mechanisms that will ensure that grievances at community level are adequately addressed; and
- Elaborate on verifiable system that States can use in reporting of REDD+ activities and emission reductions,

It was agreed that the findings from these follow up actions would be used to input and better define the studies and follow up actions.

Table 2c: Summary of REDD-plus Implementation Framework Activities and Budget

Output	Indicative Activities	Estimated Cost (in thousands)			
		Gvmt	UN-REDD	FCPF	Total
Policy, legal and institutional arrangement for REDD+	· Assessments of national forest policies, national economics (including NEEDS), trade, NBSAP and commitments, finance and land & forest tenure laws as they relate to REDD+ (partly with FAO's inputs).	-	85	-	85
	· Analysis of issues related to Carbon rights and forest Carbon tenure and implications for benefit distribution				
	· Identification of legal modifications needed to facilitate REDD+ and limit risks of reversals in the long-term				
	· Assessment of options to strengthen national carbon governance & finance capacities.				
Enhancing federal level implementation arrangements for REDD+	· Scoping study on the definition of carbon rights and the legal and practical viability of different approaches, taking into account the experience of other African countries.	-	-	300	300
	· Scoping study on how a financial mechanism and fund could in detail be set up in accordance with the national definition of carbon ownership and Nigeria's federal structure				
	· Conducting a study on benefit sharing mechanisms: How could risks be mitigated? Should benefit sharing take a form of direct payments, or should benefit sharing be indirect?				
	· Explore the options for adoption of a nested-approach in Nigeria and support the establishment of a REDD+/Carbon registry;				
	· Assessment of monitoring needs and costs, taking into account the higher standards of monitoring expected under REDD+;				
	· Support and help build technical capacity to introduce findings from the above studies.				
	· Revisit and update the legal frame work to properly indicate ownership, address land use decree and tenure, with particular emphasis on barriers and how to eliminate;				
	· arrangements within the existing policies and legal frame work at national and state levels;				
	· Identify potential conflict resolution mechanisms that will ensure that grievances at community level are adequately addressed; and				
	· Elaborate on verifiable system that States can use in reporting of REDD+ activities and emission reductions				
REDD+ investments enabled	· Analytical support for forest transformation and a transition to a low-carbon economy with sustainable livelihoods {UNEP}	-	258	-	258
	· Preparation of investment plans and enabling programmes for REDD+ (transition to a low-carbon and climate-resilient development path in CRS) {UNDP/UNEP}.				
	· Financial resource mobilization, donor visits & dialogue (aiming at catalysing global climate funds, donor support and philanthropic funding). {UNDP/UNEP}				
	· Design of a financing mechanism for REDD+. {UNDP}				
NEW STATES	* Scoping studies * Institutional Design	-	-	200	200
Total		**0**	**343**	**500**	**843**

2d. Social and Environmental Impacts during Readiness Preparation and REDD-plus Implementation

Nigeria has prioritized the importance of enhancing social and environmental benefits while minimizing risks since the inception of its work on REDD+. Initial capacity building and awareness raising has been undertaken as part of the UN-REDD process and will continue, primarily in Cross River State, as part of this programme. Further work will need to be well coordinated to maximize positive impacts and reduce the potential burden on the country.

The Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) is carried out in order to identify social and environmental risks as well as benefits as a result of REDD+ implementation; and providing recommendations for addressing potential adverse social and environmental effects and enhance likely positive effects. It also provides a platform for consultations with and involvement of stakeholders and partners relevant to REDD+ in order to incorporate their opinions during the REDD+ Programme preparation and implementation.

The SESA must analyse the links of REDD+ to the relevant World Bank´s Safeguard Policies in order to ensure the REDD+ implementation complies with their requirements. The relevant World Bank Safeguard Policies are shown in Annex 2d (i). All countries must prepare a country-specific Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), as a key output of the SESA process.

Parties to the UNFCCC recognise the need for safeguards as part of REDD+. At the, 16th Conference of the Parties, countries agreed to a set of seven safeguards that need to be met by prospective REDD+ countries. There also may be national legislative requirements related to safeguards or the management of social or environmental risks and impacts that should be identified and addressed. Work under the SESA must be aware and align, as much as possible, with these processes (see Component 4b).

SESA activities must be carried out throughout the R-PP process, from the time the R-PP is being developed to the time actual REDD+ activities are introduced. The SESA for the REDD+ Programme will run in parallel with the REDD+ Programme design and preparation (i.e. will be conducted through a series of activities and analytical tasks, which will be linked to the relevant steps of the REDD+ Programme preparation and implementation).

Phase 1: Initial SESA activities during the *R-PP formulation Phase* should include:

1. Initial consultations for integrating environmental and social considerations into the REDD+ readiness preparation process;
2. Stakeholder assessments;
3. Establishment of cross sectoral national (and state level) REDD+ working groups; and
4. Consultative mechanisms for continuing information sharing for REDD+ development and implementation.

Such activities have already been completed in Nigeria.

Phase 2: Once the R-PP grant has been approved and allocated requires the following SESA tasks:

1. Analyze the linkage of drivers of deforestation and forest degradation with environmental and social impacts. Identify underlying causes and key issues and challenges to be addressed, including those issues linked to the safeguard policies [Component 2a];
2. Define environmental and social priorities in a participatory way. Identify existing legal/regulatory, policy, institutional, and capacity gaps to manage these priorities. The results of the gaps assessment should feed into formulation of recommendations for filling the gaps [Component 2b and 2d];
3. Assess environmental and social risks and potential impacts (both positive and negative) of proposed REDD+ strategy options so as to inform the refinement of these options and the eventual formulation of a final REDD+ strategy; and
4. Describe how findings in 2b were used to guide the design of social and environmental sustainability aspects of the REDD+ implementation framework, such as a benefit sharing mechanism [Component 2c].

Phase 3: Once the REDD+ strategy starts to become known another set of SESA tasks need to be undertaken. These include:

1. Revisit initial determination of applicable World Bank safeguard policies, and make final determination;
2. Develop Terms of Reference for preparing the ESMF (Environmental and Social Management Framework). [See FCPF Readiness Fund: Guidelines and Generic Terms of Reference for SESAs and ESMF];
3. Prepare ESMF consistent with the applicable safeguards, as required by the World Bank to mitigate and manage impacts and risks associated with the implementation of the preferred REDD+ strategy. The ESMF should include the following components, as relevant: [Component 2d]:
    a. Environmental and social assessment (e.g. Environmental Management Framework of World Bank)
    b. Indigenous peoples (e.g. Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework of World Bank)
    c. Involuntary resettlement and/or restriction of access to natural resources having adverse livelihood impacts (e.g. Process Framework of World Bank)
    d. Stakeholder engagement and dispute resolution framework
4. Provide summary of SESA activities and outcomes.

Undertaking a SESA will allow the ESMF to be produced. In the context of the preparation of the Readiness Package, the ESMF provides the framework to address the key environmental and social issues associated with implementation of the country's REDD+ strategy. It is the basic framework to examine the issues and impacts associated with projects, activities, or policies/regulations that may occur in the future but are uncertain or not known at the present time. The ESMF sets out the principles, rules, guidelines, and procedures to assess potential environmental and social impacts and risks, and contains measures to reduce, mitigate, and/or

offset adverse environmental and social impacts and enhance positive impacts and opportunities of projects, activities, or policies/regulations.

The ESMF must give special consideration to livelihoods, rights (including those of Indigenous Peoples and other traditional forest-dependent communities), the special protection of vulnerable groups, biodiversity, cultural heritage, gender, institutional capacity assessment, etc. It should include a mechanism for monitoring implementation of the Framework so that the public can participate in the monitoring processes. Also key gender concerns should be analyzed to manage any potential gender-based risks and to promote equal benefits and opportunities for social groups, including women's, men's and youth groups, during implementation of the REDD+ strategy. The assessment of risks and potential benefits, and opportunities during preparation of the REDD+ strategy will be integrated into the preparation of the REDD+ strategy itself.

Phase 4: Finally during implementation of the R-Package (when supported by the World Bank) the following SESA Tasks are required:

1. As specific project(s), activities, policies/regulation(s) related to REDD+ strategy implementation are developed, the country will follow procedures specified in the ESMF if Bank funding is used, and develop site-specific impact mitigation/management plans for the projects or activities, etc.
2. If other safeguard policies should be found to apply during implementation, the ESMF is updated accordingly.

The R-PP grant is used primarily for technical assistance and capacity building activities, to prepare the country for large-scale intervention yet to come. Therefore, funding for the implementation of REDD+ pilots at the site level is not expected as this could have potentially adverse impacts on local communities. If site based interventions are carried out using the RPP grant then safeguard policies would be re-triggered and have to be applied to that project, or activity separately.

A pertinent issue in Nigeria is how the SESA and ESMF can be used alongside the UN REDD+ Programme Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria and Participatory Governance Assessment which are already being introduced in Nigeria. [This is discussed further in Component 4b]. The UN REDD Principles and Criteria and the PGA will help to ensure possible environmental, social and governance issues are accounted for as part of the REDD+ readiness and implementation. Efforts need to be undertaken to ensure that these initiatives and the SESA are learning for one another. Further discussions will take place between UN REDD and World Bank FCPF on how to collaborate and how not to create a burden by requiring replication of activities. One approach would be for UN REDD to continue to support application of the Principles and Criteria in Cross River State, while the World Bank will require SESA within the states in which its funds are released. Lessons can be learnt and shared at the federal level. To this end a Sub Technical Working Group on Safeguards would need to be eventually established at the federal level. It is also critical that all these initiatives are supporting Nigeria to develop it Safeguard Information System as required under the UNFCCC.

Based on work done in August 2011 with identifying risks and benefits of REDD+ and utilizing the UN-REDD Programme Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria, some initial identification of specific elements for CRS and Nigeria were identified. These issues are only an initial indication of how the SESA principles would be interpreted in the national context and further work will need to be undertaken through the process identified above. From the preliminary work done, many issues are cross-cutting and relevant to multiple SESA principles. For example, access to NTFP's is a crucial livelihoods issue with relevance for OP 4.10 about Indigenous Peoples as well as OP 4.36 on Forests. Also under the OP 4.10 on Indigenous Peoples, the engagement of traditional chiefs and traditional communities is crucial for identifying what are the most important social and economic benefits for the forest-dependent communities. Another major issue is related to ownership rights which may become an issue when activities of afforestation and reforestation are undertaken. This has relevance for OP 4.12 on involuntary resettlement and recognizing issues related to land tenure. A related issue is on traditional grazing rights and improved management of grazing areas, this is especially important in the context of OP 4.04 on Natural Habitats but may have a consideration to all of the World Bank's safeguard policies listed in the annex. Further work is obviously needed and outlined above to identify the specifics for the Nigerian context, however this early work indicates that there are many complexities in this area and they will depend on the physical area where the work is being undertaken as well as the types of activities which are planned.

Key areas for FCPF support

FCPF will support the SESA process in 1 or 2 states additional states. In particular during:

- Initial SESA activities during the RPP formulation Phase
- Once RPP grant approved and allocated SESA tasks completed
- Once the REDD+ strategy known further SESA tasks undertaken
- During implementation necessary SESA Tasks completed

Table 2d: Summary of Social and Environmental Impacts during Readiness Preparation and REDD-plus Implementation Activities and Budget

Output	Indicative Activity	Estimated Cost (in thousands)			
		Govmt	UN-REDD	FCPF	Total
Social and Environmental Strategic Assessment of REDD+ at the federal level to guide state level investments	· Initial SESA activities during the RPP formulation Phase · Once RPP grant approved and allocated SESA tasks completed · Once the REDD+ strategy known further SESA tasks undertaken · During implementation necessary SESA Tasks completed	-	-	110	110
CRS established as a centre of excellence and learning on REDD+ *	· Establishment of a training & knowledge management centre (open for practical training on REDD+ readiness planning for other states and abroad). · Knowledge management and dissemination of best practices of REDD+ readiness. · REDD+ database developed [in conjunction with Output 2.2 and with FAO's inputs]. · Organising a major international REDD+ event. · Design of social & environmental safeguards, including design of information system [in conjunction with Output 3.3] {UNDP/UNEP} · Field-level testing and monitoring of social & environmental safeguards. {UNDP} · Assessment of ecosystem-based multiple benefits in CRS and in the national context, and identification of proposed indicators/actions [to feed into outputs 2.3 & 3.3] & participatory collection of information on the achievement of ecosystem-based benefits {UNEP} [co-finance will be required for nation-scale work on ecosystem-based multiple benefits] · Web-platform developed to allow transparency of data and results, and dissemination]. {UNEP, with FAO technical lead} · Information, public awareness & training materials. {UNEP}	-	400	.-	400
Total		**0**	**400**	**110**	**510**

Component 3: Develop a National Forest Reference Emission Level and/or a Forest Reference Level

Background

Reference levels establish the yardstick against which the achievements of national REDD+ policies and interventions are measured. Setting objective and correct reference levels will ensure the emission reductions or removals are real and verifiable. Decision 4/CP.15 ―recognizes that developing country Parties in establishing forest reference emission levels and forest reference levels should do so transparently taking into account historic data, and adjust for national circumstances. From Decision 4/CP.15, and reinforced in decision 12/CP.17, Reference Emission Levels (RELs) will be based on historical data, adjusted for national circumstances. It is also clear that RELs will need to be developed in a way so that emissions and removals that are monitored in the future can be compared directly to the emissions and removals in the reference scenario—in other words there will be consistency between the approaches used for the REL and the MRV (Measurement, Reporting and Verification) system. Though there is no prescribed methodology for the establishment of reference levels, there are agreed modalities and guidance under the UNFCCC. This gives the individual countries, including Nigeria, the opportunity to establish a reference level that is adjusted to reflect its national circumstances (e.g. forest ecology and condition, socio-economic development, technological capacity, policy context). At the same time, however, according to the UNFCCC modalities, such a proposed REL/RL will need to be transparent, consistent, complete and accurate. It will also need to include details on data and assumptions on how national circumstances were taken into account. These proposed RELs/RLs will be subject to a technical assessment under the UNFCCC.

Nigeria could elect to have multiple reference levels, e.g. one for each major ecological zone, or for different jurisdictions (e.g. a state), or both. If reference levels are established for each of the forest strata, they could be divided into different levels of stratification. This could be at the first level stratification (i.e. the 3 global ecological zones in Nigeria), although it could be beneficial to develop these for a larger number of strata at higher levels of stratification – more homogeneous units of forest – as they will have higher accuracy. This more detailed establishment of RLs could be deferred to a later stage however, with initial development focusing on the first level stratification. The information submitted to the UNFCCC then becomes an aggregation of the different reference levels developed throughout the country.

In order to develop the reference level a number of steps need to be undertaken:

(i). Estimation of historic emissions/removals from deforestation, degradation, and enhancement of C stocks for the base year and subsequent periods up to present date (depending on available Remote Sensing data). This will be undertaken according to the IPCC guidelines;

(ii). Development of future trajectories of emissions/removals over different time periods and under different economic and development scenarios. This will take into consideration such factors as GDP, population growth, agricultural expansion, forest industry growth, sectoral

development plans, and/or adjustment coefficients otherwise derived from such factors and data; and

A. Estimation of historical emissions/removals(Retrospective ReLs)

Retrospective RELs are almost all based on analysis of historical observation of forest cover change over a period of at least 10 years (although the time period is still widely debated). Forest cover 'activity data' is multiplied by an 'emission factor' to arrive at an annualized net emission of greenhouse gases due to deforestation.

Existing historical data (Activity data)

Activity data could be derived primarily from the interpretation of satellite imagery (e.g. Landsat TM and ETM+ data) for various time steps that is available for several years, which can be obtained from the United States Geological Service (USGS). The best selection of imagery will be done to get the low to cloud-free images. The choice of Landsat imagery is because of the freely available, long life of the program and its resolution (30 m pixel size) is enough for large scale (e.g. "wall-to-wall") land use studies. Ideally, a wall-to-wall approach should be used so that the entire country is covered by the imagery.

For Nigeria, a number of land use and land cover studies have been undertaken in Nigeria and may be a useful source of activity data. Most of them were sampled-based addressing particular areas within states (see **Table 3.1 below**), while a few covered the entire country ("wall-to-wall"). Ideally, "wall-to-wall" studies are useful for REDD+ work, although very costly.

The most important "wall-to-wall" studies include the NIRAD Project (1976/78) study, the FORMECU (1996) study, and a study reported by Abbas (2009):

1. The NIRAD Project was commissioned in 1976 and completed in 1978. The primary purpose of the project was to map vegetation types in Nigeria as well as the demarcate forest reserves boundaries (Adeniyi, 1984). It was based on imagery acquired through the Side Looking Airborne Radar (SLAR) and resulted in the first vegetation and land-use maps covering the whole landmass of Nigeria. According to FORMECU (1996), the NIRAD Project constitutes the first and only nation-wide database on the Nigeria environment as at 1976; and provided the first national land use/land cover information of any appreciable consistency(Adeniyi, 1984).

2. The second national nation-wide database on Nigeria land use and vegetation was obtained during a study carried out by Forestry Management and Coordinating Unit (FORMECU) in 1996. The objective of the Project was to assess and evaluate the available data and produce information on vegetation changes and degradation over time; develop and to implement a GIS database for Nigeria. The study was undertaken by Beak Consultants International using a combination of multi-source and multi-date remote (1976/78), SPOT Multispectral (1993/1995), Landsat Thematic Mapper (TM-1993), ERS-1 Radar-1994/1995), JERS-1 Radar-1995), National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and Advanced Very High Resolution Radiometer (AVHRR-

1978, 1986, 19909, 1995). The study led to the establishment of historic statistical record on the status of vegetation and land use (1976/78) which was used as baseline information; the the establishment of current information on vegetation and land use for (1993/95), and the analysis of trends (extent and intensity of the changes in vegetation and land use) over an 18 years period. The project attempted to update the database provided by the NIRAD project and became the second national land use and land cover project in Nigeria, with a geospatial database.

3. Another land use study of national coverage was that reported by Abbas (2009) that undertook an overview of land cover changes in Nigeria between 1975 and 2005. The study used digital land use datasets for 1975 and 2005 sourced from archives of the Geography Department of Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria. Digital data were generated from GIS analysis of Landsat TM imagery of 1975 and SPOT (XS) types and provide change analysis for a 30 year-period.

4. Furthermore, during a UN REDD+ scoping mission, an unanalyzed dataset for 2008 was identified at NARSDA, and its analysis can provide another historical time series for the LULUC studies. Federal Government is considering for this data to be analyzed to provide another “wall-to-wall” historical time series. A further analysis of the most recent data (2012 or 2013) could also strengthen this “wall-to-wall” database.

Table 3.2 present historical land use/land cover data compiled from NIRAD (1976/78), FORMECU (1993/95) and Abbas (2009) studies.

Table 3.1. List of some land use land cover change studies undertaken in various States in Nigeria

Study	State	Years	Imagery	Author	Age Ranges
Lagos State	Lagos	1984, 2001, 2005	LandSat ETM	Abodun et al. 2011	17, 4
Ikeja-Ejigbo	Lagos	1984, 2001, 2005	LandSat ETM	Abodun et al. 2011	17 ,4
Amuwo-Odofin	Lagos	1984,2001, 2005	LandSat ETM	Abodun et al. 2011	17,4
Aba Urban	Abia State	1991,2000, 2005	ETM+ & NigerSat-1	Njike Chigbu 2011	9,5
Obio/Akpor	Rivers	1986, 2000	LandSat TM	Eludoyin et al. 2010	14
Kainji lake Basin	Adamawa	1978,1995	LandSat MSS	Ikusemoran 2009	17
Nigeria	Nigeria	1975,2005		Abbas 2009	30
South Western Nigeria	South Western Nigeria	1986,2002		Mengistu and Salami 2007	16
Niger Delta Region	Delta	1987,2002	LandSat TM & ETM	Omo-Irabor & Oduyemi	15
Southwestern Nigeria	Osun & Ekiti	1978,1986, 1994, 2003	LandSatMSS/SPOT XS/NigeriaSat-1	Adeoye et al.	8,8
Southwestern Nigeria	Lagos,Ogun, Osun,Ekiti,Ondo	1986,2002	LandSat MSS/TM/ETM	Oyinloye & Oloukoi 2013	16
Southwestern Nigeria	Lagos,Ogun, Osun,Ekiti,Ondo	1972,1986	LandSat MSS/TM/ETM	Oyinloye & Oloukoi 2013	14 & 5
Southwestern Nigeria	Oluwa Forest Reserve	1972,1991, 2000	TopoMap, LandSatMSS & TM	Orimo Ogunje et al.	19 & 9
Southwestern Nigeria	South Western Nigeria	1986,2001, 2004	LandSat TM, ETM, & NigeriaSat-1	Ayombami et al.	15 & 3
North Central Zone	North Central Zone	1986,2004	LandSatTM & NigerSat-1	Ayombami et al.	18
North East Zone	North East Zone	1986,2001, 2004	LandSat TM, ETM, & NigeriaSat-1	Ayombami et al.	15 & 3
Enugu	Enugu	1986, 2003	SPOT & NigeriaSat-1	Onu and Igbokwe	17
Kagoro Forest	Kaduna	1987,1994, 2005	LandSat TM, ETM & SPOT XS	Ojonigu et al. 2010	7
Nigeria	Nigeria	1976,1993	SLAR, LandSat	BEAK Consultants	17
Cross River	Cross River	1991,2001		Flasse Consulting	10
Cross River	Cross River	1967,2008		Efiong 2011	41
Western Niger Delta	Delta	1986,2008	Landsat TM & NigeriaSat-1	Albas 2012	22
Umuahia SE Nigeria	Abia	1991,2007	LandUse Map & Landsat ETM	Fanan et al. 2011	16
Ikeja Area	Lagos	1962,1994, 2004	Aerial Photos & Satellite Image	Akpomrere & Nyorere 2012	32 & 10
Owerri & Environs	Imo	1986,2000	Landsat TM & ETM	Njoku et al. 2010	14
Delta State	Delta	1967,1987 & 2002	CORONA, Landsat TM & ETM+	Adole 2011 (MSc)	20 & 15
Southwestern Nigeria	Niger Delta	1965,1985 &2001	Aerial Photos , Landsat TM & ETM+	Fasona & Omojola 2009	21 & 15

Table 3.2.

Compiled historical land use dataset from NIRAD (for 1976/78), FORMECU (for 1993/95) and Abbas (2009)[for 1975-2005].

National Classes*	**1975**	**1976/78**	**1993/95**	**2005**
Agric Tree Crop Plantation	824	830	1641	1657
ExtensiveAgriculture with Denuded Areas	4418	3518	9206	10118
Rainfed Arable Crops	16	16	485	521
Alluvial	524	487	269	282
Bare Surface	3127	2845	26247	27429
Grassland	1197	1034	7989	8147
Discontinuous Grassland	7615	6137	11248	12517
Disturbed Forest	14678	14573	18990	19491
Guinea Savanna	154933	151293	81386	83281
Sahel Savanna	13054	12549	11983	12488
Sudan Savanna	118530	11388	81694	85021
Extensive (grazing) Agriculture	170838	166326	187236	192892
Floodplain Agriculture	9672	9451	20918	21576
Forest Plantation	1001	997	1573	1581
Forested Freshwater Swamp	18565	18316	16499	16697
Graminoid/sedge Freshwater Swamp	5883	4882	871	1137
Gullies	125	122	18517	19070
Intensive (Crop) Agriculture	330249	322794	365491	373481
Irrigation Project	149	147	988	1009
Livestock Project	51	52	139	140
Mangrove Forest	10157	9994	9977	10067
Montane Forest	7900	6762	6759	8054
Montane Grassland	2502	1739	3112	3898
Reservoir	1331	1327	2888	2901
Riparian Forest	7506	7402	5254	5330
Rock Outcrop	1445	1424	2632	2648

Salt Marsh	19	4	545	597
Sand Dunes	1033	812	4829	5428
Shrub/Sedge Graminoid Freshwater marsh/Swamp	17750	16899	9248	10252
Teak/Gmelina Plantation	624	628	1156	1156
Undisturbed Forest	28022	25951	12114	13478
Urban (major & minor)	2061	2083	5444	5385

*National classes have been presented as used in the studies, but this will be converted to the IPCC equivalent classifications.

Estimation of emission factors

Although default IPCC emission factors are provided for all forest carbon pools throughout the World, this is considered **Tier 1**, and Nigeria, will be expected to use at least **Tier 2** estimates based on country data. The estimation of emission factors will require, first the identification of carbon pools to be included in the estimate. Next, Nigeria will explore the availability of existing historical inventory data and its adequacy for carbon stock estimation, and finally, a proposal on how to improve on existing information.

1. Identification of Carbon pools

Five carbon pools are conventionally recognized, namely, aboveground biomass, belowground biomass, litter, dead wood and soil biomass. Estimating carbon stocks in all the pools can be a costly undertaking, so countries have to prioritize the carbon pools to use for the estimation of emission factors, based on the important contribution they make towards carbon emissions. For Nigeria, the aboveground biomass and belowground pools will be the main ones to start with, but others could be included subsequently depending on their importance. It will also be important to estimate soil biomass in situations where there is deforestation (conversion of forest to other land uses like agriculture.). Additional pools (e.g. deadwood) could be included if it makes a significant contribution. The principle of conservativeness should be used in deciding which pools to include in the reference scenario; while omitting some pools except for the dominant ones which have to be monitored according to the Kyoto Protocol and Marrakesh Accords. The use of this principle intends to ascertain that reports about decreases in emissions are not overstated as compared to the reference scenario.

2. Identification of Existing Historical Inventory Data

Emission factors can be obtained through national forest inventories. As regards Nigeria no nation wide scale or national forest inventory exists. The few inventories were undertaken that covered mostly the high forest zone (HFZ) and excluded some States in the arid region. The first inventory was called the Indicative High Forest Inventory, and was conducted between 1973 and 1977. The second was called The Forest Resources Study (FRS) and was undertaken

between 1995 and 1998, and was conducted by Geomatics International under the supervision of the Federal Department of Forestry (FDF)/FORMECU. It covered Natural Forests and plantations in 28 states and led to the development of Forest Management Plans. The following paragraphs briefly describe some of the inventories.

1. The 1964-1967 Forest Survey in Forest Reserves in Calabar Province, measured trees down to 15.2 cm (6 inches) and were concerned mainly with merchantable and potentially merchantable species. Results of this study (undertaken by Schutz & Company Ltd for CIDA) are not readily available. However, from the summary Table in a document it was possible to use volume expansion factors (VEF) and biomass expansion factors(BEF)(cf. Brown 1997) to estimate aboveground biomass for the different forest types identified in the study (i.e. High Forest, High Logged, Disturbed, Ridge, Low Forest, Swamp, Oxystigma and Raphia). The limitation of this study is that it was concerned only with Calabar or Cross River; and may have only sampled commercial species. The data is also very old and may not reflect presnt forest conditions in Nigeria. The definition of forest types (. High Forest, High Logged, Disturbed, Ridge, Low Forest, Swamp, Oxystigma and Raphia) are not also explicit.

2. The Indicative Inventory (1973-1979) reported by Sutter (1979) covered the High forest zone of Nigeria, and measured trees down to 40 cm dbh. Was interested in commercial/salebale size trees. Detailed results of this study are not available (several searches at FAO, Rome were also fruitless). The study however established taper functions which are available, and that were used to estimate tree volumes. The equations are available for groups (clusters) of species. Even if the data was available, it may not be very suitable to biomass and carbon estimation given the minimum diameter of 40 cm used in the study is larger than the 30 cm limit recommended the use of Volume Expansion Factors (see Brown 1997).

3. "**The Forest Resources Study of Nigeria**") was an inventory of High Forests & Plantation undertaken by Beaks Consultants from Canada for FORMECU, Nigeria. It covered the southern forest zone in Nigeria. Trees were measured down to 20 cm, and results were presented by Forest Type (Lowland rain Forest, FreshWater Swamp, Mangroves) and by density classes (DC1=Undisturbed Forest; DC2=Disturbed Forest; DC3=Highly Disturbed Forest). The study tried to sample both commercial and non-commercial species. Results of the study have been included in a database (FIRS) at the Department of Forestry, Ministry of Environment in Nigeria. Using VEF and BEF conversion, and wood density values (from wood density database), estimates of above ground biomass for the High Forest zone for various forest types and density classes were estimated(**see Table 3.3 below**).

The above datasets are not fully adequate for the determination of biomass and carbon stocks for Nigeria, given the limitations described, and especially the fact that focus was only on the

High Forest Zone. A nationwide study needs to be done that covers also the Guinea, Sudan and Sahel zones of the country.

From the description of the above inventories, it can be seen that Nigeria lacks national inventory data covering all ecological zones, and that the existing datasets were collected purposely for timber volume estimations. While these inventories provided quantitative information on forest resources, they are not adapted for the provision on information on forest biomass and carbon stocks. However, for "**The Forest Resources Study of Nigeria**") that measured trees down to 20 cm dbh, volume expansion factors (VEFs) can be applied to the data to obtain merchantable volume down to at least 10 cm dbh; then biomass conversion factors (BEF) and wood density can be used to convert merchantable volume to above ground biomass, as illustrated in **Table 3.3**. Carbon and CO2 equivalents are also derived using conversion factors.

Table 3.3. Emission factors estimated from FORMECU Inventory data, using VEFs and BEFs.

Mgt Type		Density Classes	VOB20	VEF	VOB10	BV	BEF	AGB	Carbon	CO2Eq
FR	Forest Reserve	Forest_Reserve	115.1	1.361	156.7	101.8	2.395	244.0	122.0	447.3
FR	FW swamp_Forest	FW Swamp_Forest	108.0	1.379	149.0	96.8	2.457	238.0	119.0	436.3
FR	FW swamp_Forest	DC1	115.0	1.361	156.5	101.7	2.397	243.8	121.9	447.0
FR	FW swamp_Forest	DC2	122.8	1.343	164.9	107.2	2.334	250.2	125.1	458.7
FR	FW swamp_Forest	DC3	37.7	1.719	64.7	42.1	3.747	157.6	78.8	289.0
FR	FW swamp_Forest	DC4	115.0	1.361	156.5	101.7	2.397	243.8	121.9	447.0
FR	Lowland_Rainforest	Lowland_Rainforest	117.4	1.355	159.2	103.5	2.376	245.8	122.9	450.7
FR	Lowland_Rainforest	DC1	156.7	1.276	200.0	130.0	2.117	275.2	137.6	504.5
FR	Lowland_Rainforest	DC2	142.5	1.301	185.5	120.6	2.199	265.2	132.6	486.1
FR	Lowland_Rainforest	DC3	57.0	1.576	89.8	58.4	3.175	185.3	92.7	339.7
FR	Lowland_Rainforest	DC4	71.3	1.504	107.2	69.7	2.903	202.2	101.1	370.8
FA	Free_Area	Free_Area	105.4	1.386	146.1	95.0	2.481	235.7	117.8	432.1
FA	Free_Area	FW Swamp_Forest	97.1	1.410	137.0	89.0	2.564	228.3	114.1	418.5
FA	Free_Area	DC1	115.0	1.361	156.5	101.7	2.397	243.8	121.9	447.0
FA	Free_Area	DC2	115.0	1.361	156.5	101.7	2.397	243.8	121.9	447.0
FA	Free_Area	DC3	37.7	1.719	64.7	42.1	3.747	157.6	78.8	289.0
FA	Free_Area	DC4	115.0	1.361	156.5	101.7	2.397	243.8	121.9	447.0
FA	Free_Area	Lowland_Rainforest	115.9	1.359	157.5	102.4	2.389	244.6	122.3	448.4
FA	Free_Area	DC1	156.9	1.276	200.2	130.1	2.116	275.3	137.7	504.8
FA	Free_Area	DC2	142.5	1.301	185.5	120.6	2.199	265.2	132.6	486.1
FA	Free_Area	DC3	56.1	1.581	88.8	57.7	3.193	184.2	92.1	337.8
FA	Free_Area	DC4	142.5	1.301	185.5	120.6	2.199	265.2	132.6	486.1
FA	Free_Area	Mangrove	40.0	1.697	67.9	44.1	3.657	161.4	80.7	295.9
FA	Free_Area	DC4	40.0	1.697	67.9	44.1	3.657	161.4	80.7	295.9
GR	Game Reserve	Game Reserve	128.5	1.330	170.9	111.1	2.292	254.7	127.3	466.9
GR	Game Reserve	Lowland_Rainforest	128.5	1.330	170.9	111.1	2.292	254.7	127.3	466.9
GR	Game Reserve	DC1	157.8	1.274	201.0	130.7	2.112	275.9	138.0	505.8
GR	Game Reserve	DC2	142.5	1.301	185.5	120.6	2.199	265.2	132.6	486.1
GR	Game Reserve	DC3	56.1	1.581	88.8	57.7	3.193	184.2	92.1	337.8
NP	National_Park	National_Park	128.6	1.330	170.9	111.1	2.292	254.7	127.3	466.9
NP	National_Park	Lowland_Rainforest	128.6	1.330	170.9	111.1	2.292	254.7	127.3	466.9
NP	National_Park	DC1	157.8	1.274	201.0	130.7	2.112	275.9	138.0	505.8
NP	National_Park	DC2	142.5	1.301	185.5	120.6	2.199	265.2	132.6	486.1
NP	National_Park	DC3	56.1	1.581	88.8	57.7	3.193	184.2	92.1	337.8

DC1=Density Class 2 (Undisturbed Forest); DC2=Disturbed Forest; DC3=Highly Disturbed forest

Estimation of Historical Emission

The historical activity data when combined with (multiplied by) the historical emission factors produce the historical emissions/removals. In order to obtain these estimates we need to estimate trends (rates of deforestation) using data from **Table 3.2** and emission factors for the various land use types from **Table 3.3.** However, for complete assessment, we also need emission factors for ecosystems in the savannah zone, which were not captured in "**The Forest Resources Study of Nigeria**").

B. Prospective reference emission levels

Prospective RELs are typically based on an extrapolation of a historical trend (e.g. the retrospective REL) applying some knowledge, understanding or expectation of the future. It is also possible to construct a prospective REL on the basis of policy and intervention strategies alone, but all proposals so far use hard evidence in some form or another, and decision 4/CP.15 provides the guidance that countries should take into account historical data in the construction of RELs/RLs, so there needs to be a historical basis even if then adjusted for national circumstances. The state will provide a description of the national circumstances which may include information on features of their geography, climate and economy which may affect their ability to deal with mitigating and adapting to climate change, as well as information regarding their specific needs and concerns arising from the adverse effects of climate change and/or the impact of the implementation of response measures, as contained in Article 4, paragraph 8 and, as appropriate, in Article 4, paragraphs, 9 and 10, of the Convention. There are three distinct procedures to arrive at a prospective REL:

1. Extrapolation of the historically observed forest cover data, possibly with reference to secondary data sets;

2. Econometric modelling, whereby the formal and informal forestry sector are considered as operating in the national economy and responding to impulses (e.g. market prices for tree-based products); and

3. Dynamic land use modelling, accounting for drivers of land use change and using historical spatial data of forest cover, other land uses and deforestation [**this approach is linked to Component 2a**].

Methods 1 and 3 could be suitable for Nigeria.

Method 1 is a more straightforward technique to establish a prospective REL if historical forest cover data exist that was used to establish the retrospective REL. A mathematical relationship (model) is derived using the data through regression analysis and used to undertake projections into the future.

We attempted this approach using the NIRAD, FORMECU and Abbas(2009) datasets (**see Table 3.2**). Figure 3.1 show area trends obtained for undisturbed forest, disturbed forest, riparian forest and freshwater swamp between 1976 and 2005. The trends show rapid decreases between 1975/1976 and 1993/95 period and a slow rate of change between 1993/95 and 2005 for undisturbed forest, riparian forest and freshwater swamp. Disturbed forest show increasing

trends while the others show decreasing trends. The apparent (slight) increasing trends between 1994 and 2005 must be interpreted with a lot of caution because this could be an artifact of the dataset. Note that we have combined two datasets FORMECU and Abbas (2009). Even though they used the same national land use – land cover classification system, the methods used in estimating land use/land covers may differ, and could lead to misinterpretation of the changes between the 1993/1995 and 2005. In order to check that these trends, UN REDD intends to work with NARSDA to analyze the 2008 dataset, using the same methodology as that used for the Beak Consultants. This will provide a time series dataset consistent with the 1976/78 and 1993/95 datasets. A further analysis of a recent set (e.g. 2012 or 2013) could provide more "wall-to-wall") data and a stronger analysis can be made.

The regression models (basically polynomial smoothing) provide could be used to undertake projections into the future. However, the appropriateness of polynomials for this type of study needs to be verified. Furthermore, more data will increase the strength of the modeling. The work is ongoing (within the UN REDD Project), and has been included here for illustrative purposes. Furthermore, for projections into the future, national circumstances will be needed for some adjustments. This needs to be factored into the process before a prospective REL can be arrived at.

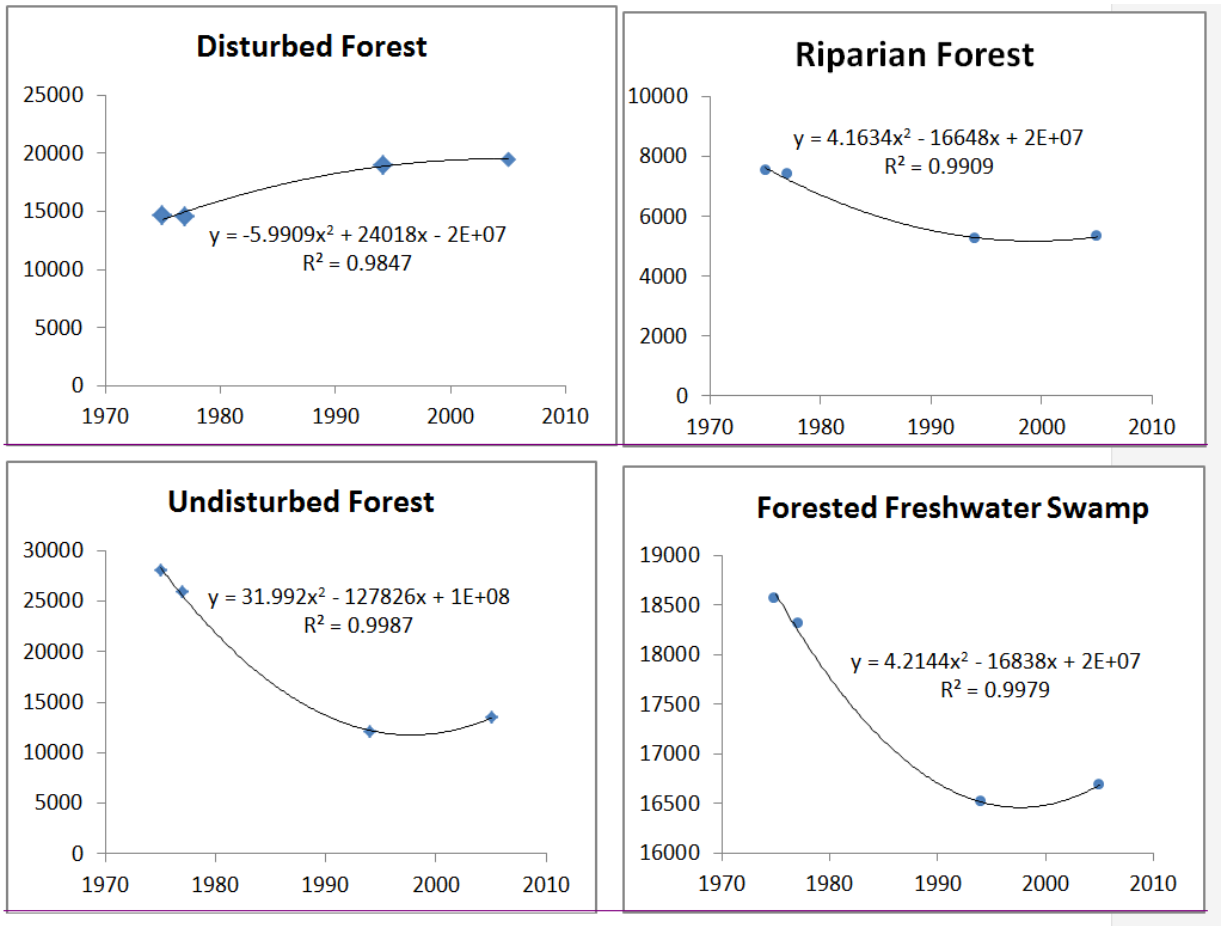


Figure 3.1 Area trends (km2) in land use/land cover in Nigeria between 1975 and 2005.(based on review within UN REDD Project Nigeria)

Method 3 is a dynamic modeling approach that can use transitional matrices of land use land cover changes. From the NIRAD and FORMECU historical time series datasets we (i.e ongoing review work within UN REDD Project) derived the following transition matrix for the entire Nigeria (see **Table 3.4**). Further analysis of recent datasets (e.g. the NARSDA 2008 data) will provide a more updated matrix for recent trends. The transition matrix can be used to undertake projections of land use land cover into the future.

Tabel 3.4. Transition matrix for land use/land cover changes based on NIRAD and FORMECU datasets

[based on ongoing UN REDD Project study]

National classes	AG	DF	GL	GS	MF	MoF	RPF	SA	SU	UDF	WL	BS	Others	Total 1977	%
Agriculture (AG)	25265200	437200	3126000	599500			26600		138100	54800	134600	603600	428400	30814000	38.04
DisturbedForest(DF)	587400	462600								173300		11100	25400	1259800	1.56
Grazing (GL)	5120000	36300	8460700	1157500				67300	726600			143700	160500	15872600	19.60
GuineaSavanna(GS)	2586300	267200	4148300	5864400		131500			918600			419000	156800	14492100	17.89
MangroveForest(MF)					757300						84500		0	841800	1.04
MontaneForest(MoF)						524100							0	524100	0.65
RiparianForest(RPF)	215400						91800			17400			13700	338300	0.42
SahelSavanna(SA)	49500		472700					479400				39700	140400	1181700	1.46
SudanSavanna(SU)	1415100	25800	2257800					365400	5918500			509200	197100	10688900	13.20
UndisturbedForest(UDF)	310100	446700	101800	213100		76600			13400	817200	58500		17000	2054400	2.54
Wetlands (WL)	1060300		7900		116600			57200			1628700		64300	2935000	3.62
Grand Total_1994	36609300	1675800	18575200	7834500	873900	732200	118400	969300	7715200	1062700	1906300	1726300	1203600	81002700	100.00
%	45.20	2.07	22.93	9.67	1.08	0.90	0.15	1.20	9.52	1.31	2.35	2.13	0.06	100	
	AG	DF	GL	GS	MF	MoF	RPF	SA	SU	UF	WL	BS	Others	Total	
Agriculture (AG)	0.82	0.01	0.10	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	1.00	
DisturbedForest (DF)	0.47	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.01	0.02	1.00	
Grazing (GL)	0.32	0.00	0.53	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	1.00	
GuineaSavanna(GS)	0.18	0.02	0.29	0.40	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.01	1.00	
MangroveForest (MF)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	1.00	
MontaneForest(MoF)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	
RiparianForest(RPF)	0.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.04	1.00	
SahelSavanna(SA)	0.04	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.12	1.00	
SudanSavanna(SU)	0.13	0.00	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.55	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.02	1.00	
UndisturbedForest(UDF)	0.15	0.22	0.05	0.10	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.40	0.03	0.00	0.01	1.00	
Wetlands(WL)	0.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.55	0.00	0.02	1.00	

*AG=Agriculture; DF=Disturbed Forest; GL=Grazing Land; GS=Guinea Savannah; MF=Mangrove Forest; UDF=Undisturbed Forest; WL=Wetlands; FP=Forest Plantations; SU=Sudan Savannah; BS=Bare Surface; UB=Urban Settlement; WA=Water Bodies; WoL=Woodland.

The above transition matrix, derived from the 1976-1996 LULUC study (i.e NIRAD/FORMECU) provides historical changes up to 1996. Such matrices, combined with historical emission factors can be used to estimate historical emissions. Furthermore, with some hypothesis, these transitional matrices can be projected into the future and future emissions estimated. It will ideally be better to generate more of such matrices based on most recent data, for example, between 1996 and 2008, if the NARSDA dataset is analyzed. With these matrices, projections can be made into the future and updated as time goes on and real data is collected.

Capacity building

Given the highly technical nature of RELs, there will be need for capacity building to strengthen human and institutional capacity as well as procure useful equipment for undertaking both land use and land cover change and emission factor studies. The first step will involve a scoping study to determine human capacity needs to undertake the activities as well as material needs; for example, within the Remote Sensing/GIS Laboratory at the Ministry of Forest and Environment (Abuja) and in the relevant agencies in the chosen states. Capacity building activities here are directly linked to **Component 4** (MRV) and will involve trainings in carbon stock assessment and monitoring equipment will be procured. University and research institutions as well as other ministerial sectors involved in REDD+ related activities will be part of the capacity building. The sample based land use land cover change studies presented on **Table 3.1** have been undertaken by various university professionals, especially in the departments of geography [**a list is under compilation within the UN-REDD**].

Key areas for FCPF support

The development of reference emission levels will be a key task under UN REDD. It is therefore expected that most of the national protocols and guidance are developed under this program. These can be then applied and replicated in the states supported through FCPF. However, there will need to be an assessment of forest cover change and prospective reference emission level development and depending on the level of stratification it might be necessary to produce locally appropriate emission factors; along with extensive capacity building efforts. Activities will include:

Baseline line socio-economic data collection;

- Determine focal 'jurisdictional' areas within the states for more detailed assessment (be it state, village, forest management unit level);
- Undertake forest cover change assessment in 2 states (at appropriate level of analysis);
- Carry out modeling of future scenarios in 2 states;
- Consultation workshops;
- Capacity building workshops for state authorities and wider stakeholders; and
- Develop state level RELs

On the state level the following activities are planned as a priority

- Baseline line socio-economic data collection
- Determine focal 'jurisdictional' areas within the states for more detailed assessment (be it state, village, forest management unit level);
- Undertake forest cover change assessment in 2 states (at appropriate level of analysis)
- Carry out modeling of future scenarios in 2 states
- Consultation Workshop
- Capacity Building workshop for state authorities and wider stakeholders
- Develop state level RELs

Table 3: Summary of Reference Level Activities and Budget					
Output	**Indicative Activities**	**Estimated Cost (in thousands)**			
		Govmt	**UN-REDD**	**FCPF**	**Total**
A national reference level on REDD+ is defined, with due consideration to state conditions and requirements.	· Stock taking of existing socio-economic information relevant for reference level analysis	**-**	**-**	**300**	**300**
	· Specific Assessments and Surveys				
	· Expert panel to provide a methodological guidance on REL				
	· Recruitment of a firm with expertise on prospective studies to elaborate a first REL				
	· National technical and policy dialogue to reach consensus on REL				
Reference level requirements for new states	· Baseline line socio-economic data collection	**-**	**-**	**165**	**165**
	· Determine focal 'jurisdictional' areas within the states for more detailed assessment (be it state, village, forest management unit level);				
	· Undertake forest cover change assessment in 2 states (at appropriate level of analysis)				
	· Carry out modeling of future scenarios in 2 states				
	· Consultation workshops				
	· Capacity building workshops for state authorities and				
	· Develop state level RELs				
Total		**0**	**0**	**465**	**465**

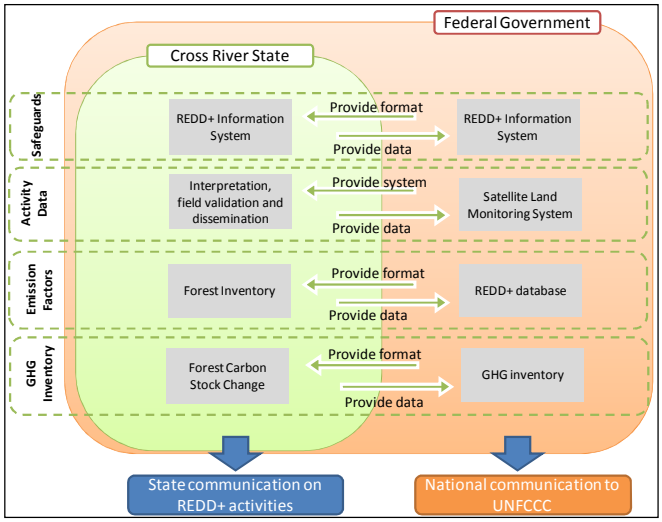
Component 4: Design Systems for National Forest Monitoring and Information on Safeguards

4a. National Forest Monitoring System

Countries willing to participate in the REDD+ process under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), are required to establish a measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) system for Greenhouse Gas (GHGs) emissions, from deforestation, forest degradation and sustainable forest management. In this section we present a proposed plan for MRV for Nigeria.

According to IPCC guidance and guidelines, the basic equation to calculate the emissions is: Emissions = Activity Data X Emission Factor. A forest monitoring system for any country can be established based on this basic model, with adaptations to country circumstances. For Nigeria with a federated state system a design with a two-track communication system is required (Figure 3). The illustrations are for the case of Cross River State, but would be applicable to any other state. For all components of the monitoring and MRV system there will be two-way communications between the states and the federal government. For example, the activity data (AD) interpreted, validated and disseminated at the state level, will ensure field validation to the national level, while the state-level forest inventory will provide emission factor (EF) data to the national REDD+ database. The format will be provided by the federal government to the states. Finally, for the GHG inventory component of the MRV system, the determination of forest carbon stock change at state level will allow the verification of the national GHG inventory. Similarly, the REDD+ safeguard information system, obtained at state level will provide data to develop a federal REDD+ information system. Like the MRV components, the data flow will be two-way as well, since the federal level will provide the format needed for the safeguards at state level (Figure 3).

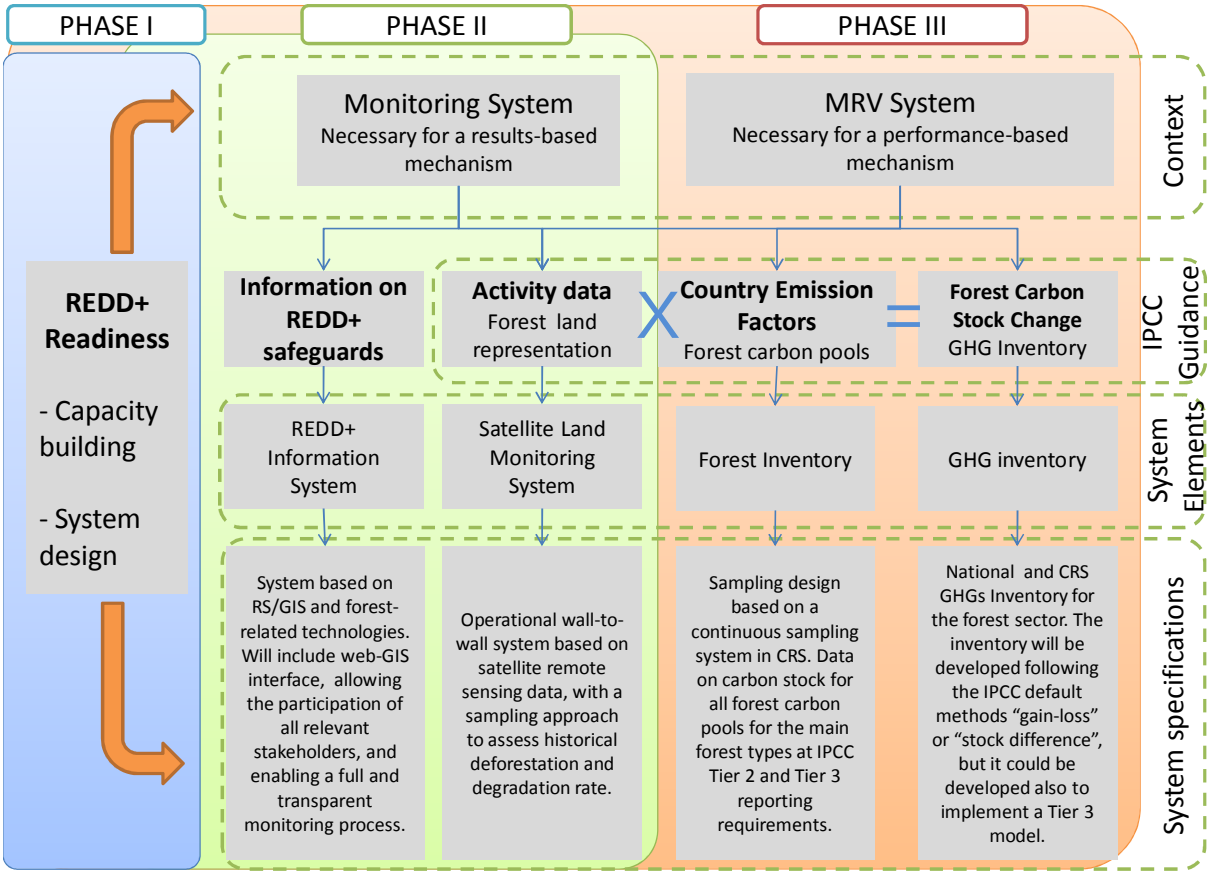
Figure 3. Overview of linkages in the MRV system between CRS and the Federal Government



The forest monitoring system will integrate monitoring of the REDD+ activities at national, state and forest community level (see Figure 4). The system will be developed at the national level in order to ensure consistency in the data collection methods and reporting across states as well as its usefulness for reporting under the UNFCCC by the mandated national entity. The management and the interpretation of the necessary data could, however, be done at the state level and fed into a national, aggregated database. The system will be developed in a way that allows the transparency of the data acquisition, analysis and interpretation and also the quality assurance, quality control and verification of the information provided. The management of the data could be done at both state and national levels. The quality control shall be undertaken by the National Geo-information Unit at the Ministry of the Environment (Department of Forestry) in charge of the compilation of the GHG inventory; while the quality assurance will be conducted by personnel not directly involved in the inventory compilation/development process (e.g. Independent evaluation). The verification refers to a collection of activities and procedures conducted during the planning and development, or after completion of a first inventory that can help to establish its reliability for the intended applications of the assessment.

Figure 4.

Proposed integrated approach to building both Monitoring & MRV systems in Nigeria (National) and CRS (State Level)



Institutional Arrangements for M&MRV implementation, existing and future capacity needs

Institutional Arrangements and Existing Capacities

The Federal Department of Forestry (FDF) will be responsible for ensuring that the Programme is fully integrated into the sustainable forestry management approach in Nigeria, and anchored into all forestry initiatives and programmes. This will include ensuring the programme links to ongoing initiatives, benefits from any existing opportunities, and is able to optimally influence the enabling environment for forestry in Nigeria. It is to be noted that during a UN REDD project appraisal and technical review meetings in August 2012, participants highlighted the need, during implementation, of "strong functional linkage with the Department of Forestry". To that effect, "Community Forest Management Working Group" should be one of the technical working groups to be established (at Federal, Cross River State and other state levels) to facilitate implementation of the project, with leadership domiciled in the Department of Forestry.

While no expertise may exist per se in the area of MRV, Nigeria has national expertise in the areas of remote sensing & geographical information systems (RS/GIS) and forest inventory that can serve as a foundation on which to build a future forest monitoring and MRV system; as well as equipment and logistics which can be further enhanced.

The Division of Forest Resources Assessment and Management within the Department of Forestry in the Federal Ministry of Environment, Abuja, Nigeria has the mandate and capability to undertake Forest Inventories and Remote Sensing/GIS analysis in Nigeria. The Division also has a functional RS/GIS laboratory with equipment and staff with technical experience in satellite image analysis and production of land use and land use change maps; as well as forest inventory expert. It is worth noting that one of the staffs in this division participated in the first two wall-to-wall land use/land change studies of 1976 and 1997; and that the maps and all digital information concerning these studies have been carefully preserved up-to-date. The division provides capacity enhancement and training to staff and students from various university institutions in Nigeria. The division also hosts the FIS electronic database containing the 1976 and 1997 land use studies, and documentation of the Forest Resource Study by Geomatics International.

The Nigerian National Space Research & Development Agency (NASRDA) is a space agency within the Ministry of Science and Technology and also has its functional unit, and most importantly, has their space satellite observation system, NigeriaSat. NASRDA also provide training in RS/GIS. The agency is a member of the National Climate Change Sub-committee on REDD+.

The most recent land use study undertaken in 2008 by NASRDA, in collaboration with the Division of Forest Resources Assessment and Management, used the same methodology as for the 1976 and 1997 studies; thus providing three "wall-to-wall" times series with potentials for historic trends in emission and a consistent basis on which to build a future national forest monitoring and MRV system. A further "wall-to-wall" study could provide a fourth time-series and a stronger basis for the establishment of a RL/REL for Nigeria. This data should contribute to Nigeria's reporting of National Greenhouse Gas Inventories that are transparent, comparable, consistent, as accurate and complete as possible, and with reduced uncertainties, as required by UNFCCC. UN REDD Programme is in the process of making working arrangements with NARSDA so that the 2008 dataset be analysed as part of the Drivers of Deforestation study.

UN REDD has been scoping for more technical institutions in Nigeria to undertake MRV studies and has identified UNLIGS Consults at the University of Lagos; the Regional Centre for Training in Aerospace Survey (RECTAS) at Osun State Nigeria; and the Climate Change Workgroup at the University of Calabar. More scoping is on going as there are possibilities that more institutions exist.

Capacity Needs

Experience with the three wall-to-wall studies show that this is a costly undertaking that required more staff and expertise far greater than the present staffing and equipment. In the context of REDD+, a number of needs will have to be addressed, including:

- further training of more staff on GIS and remote sensing related aspects;
- training qualified staff on forest carbon measurement and accounting techniques and data management and archiving;
- training on UNFCCC reporting and on IPCC good practices for reporting;
- procurement of additional RS/GIS and office equipment and software to enhance existing ones;
- and procurement of forest carbon inventory equipment.

UN REDD Programme is presently assisting Cross River in developing the RS/GIS laboratory; but there is need to develop facilities at the Federal Level (Abuja).

Technical and methodological options for the Monitoring, Measurement, Reporting and Verification of forest carbon stock changes

The MRV system to estimate forest carbon stock changes estimates will be based on two types of measurements: (i) AD using a national Satellite Land Monitoring System (SLMS) and (ii) data on emission factors through a National level designed Forest carbon Inventory.

Satellite Land Monitoring System for Forest Area Assessment and land use change analysis

(Activity Data)

The national satellite forest monitoring system is crucial for monitoring results during the second phase and verification of results in the third phase of REDD+. The estimation of the AD will be realized through a monitoring system based on remote sensing techniques that should be able to provide AD estimates periodically. The monitoring system will also generate the relevant information on the different forest types.

The IPCC good practice guidance for LULUCF presents the following three approaches for obtaining activity data: approach 1 which requires only identifying the total area for each land category; approach which tracks land-use changes between categories; and approach 3 which, tracks land-use changes using either a sampling or wall-to-wall mapping techniques using a spatially explicit method.

With regards to developing a Satellite Land Monitoring System (SLMS) for Nigeria, discussions were made during a Consultative workshop (July 2013) on the technical capabilities and financial possibilities for Nigeria to undertake either a sample-based or a “wall-to-wall”

study. With the present level of disturbances of the ecosystems in the entire Nigeria territory, it may be more appropriate to undertake a "wall-to-wall" study, notwithstanding the high cost involved. It will help to set a baseline dataset for future monitoring of all land use sectors, including forestry. Three studies (1976/1978, 1993/1995 and 2008 pending final data analysis on land use change) exist, and it would be useful to undertake another study within the framework of this proposal. It is also envisaged that this approach will facilitate integration of new states as they join the REDD+ programme in future. From the detailed information generated by the 1976 and 1997 time series data, Nigeria could produce approach 2/3 type activity data. The transition matrix below (**Table 4.1**) is based on the 1976 and 1997 time series data. Analysis of the 2008 will give us the possibility of another transition matrix between 1993/95 and 2008. Stratification of Nigeria has been envisaged in the UN REDD Drivers of Deforestation study, with an initial analysis of the 2008 NARSDA data. This will provide an updated (though not recent) situation of the level of deforestation in Nigeria, including hot spots for further ground trothing, as well as the state of different land use types. Due to limited funds, detailed land use study for the most recent year (2012/2013) will only be done for the Cross River State within the UN REDD work, although it is the wish for Nigeria to undertake a national "wall-to-wall". With extra funds this could be done. The stratification map obtained will serve as framework for the design of the National forest/carbon inventory described below.

Table 4.1. transitional matrix for land use classes using NIRAD and FORMECU studies (based on ongoing study within UN REDD project Nigeria)

National classes	AG	DF	GL	GS	MF	MoF	RPF	SA	SU	UDF	WL	BS	Others	Total 1977	%
Agriculture (AG)	25265200	437200	3126000	599500			26600		138100	54800	134600	603600	428400	30814000	38.04
DisturbedForest(DF)	587400	462600								173300		11100	25400	1259800	1.56
Grazing (GL)	5120000	36300	8460700	1157500				67300	726600			143700	160500	15872600	19.60
GuineaSavanna(GS)	2586300	267200	4148300	5864400		131500			918600			419000	156800	14492100	17.89
MangroveForest(MF)					757300						84500		0	841800	1.04
MontaneForest(MoF)						524100							0	524100	0.65
RiparianForest(RPF)	215400						91800			17400			13700	338300	0.42
SahelSavanna(SA)	49500		472700					479400				39700	140400	1181700	1.46
SudanSavanna(SU)	1415100	25800	2257800					365400	5918500			509200	197100	10688900	13.20
UndisturbedForest(UDF)	310100	446700	101800	213100		76600			13400	817200	58500		17000	2054400	2.54
Wetlands (WL)	1060300		7900		116600			57200			1628700		64300	2935000	3.62
Grand Total_1994	36609300	1675800	18575200	7834500	873900	732200	118400	969300	7715200	1062700	1906300	1726300	1203600	81002700	100.00
%	45.20	2.07	22.93	9.67	1.08	0.90	0.15	1.20	9.52	1.31	2.35	2.13	0.06	100	
	AG	**DF**	**GL**	**GS**	**MF**	**MoF**	**RPF**	**SA**	**SU**	**UF**	**WL**	**BS**	**Others**	**Total**	
Agriculture (AG)	0.82	0.01	0.10	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	1.00	
DisturbedForest (DF)	0.47	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.01	0.02	1.00	
Grazing (GL)	0.32	0.00	0.53	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	1.00	
GuineaSavanna(GS)	0.18	0.02	0.29	0.40	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.01	1.00	
MangroveForest (MF)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	1.00	
MontaneForest(MoF)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	
RiparianForest(RPF)	0.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.04	1.00	
SahelSavanna(SA)	0.04	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.12	1.00	
SudanSavanna(SU)	0.13	0.00	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.55	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.02	1.00	
UndisturbedForest(UDF)	0.15	0.22	0.05	0.10	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.40	0.03	0.00	0.01	1.00	
Wetlands(WL)	0.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.55	0.00	0.02	1.00	

*AG=Agriculture; DF=Disturbed Forest; GL=Grazing Land; GS=Guinea Savannah; MF=Mangrove Forest; UDF=Undisturbed Forest; WL=Wetlands; FP=Forest Plantations; SU=Sudan Savannah; BS=Bare Surface; UB=Urban Settlement; WA=Water Bodies; WoL=Woodland.

The National/State Forest Carbon Inventory (Emission Factors)

As indicated in Chapter 3 of this document, past inventory datasets do not meet the requirements for forest carbon estimation, because most of them measured trees down to either 40 cm (Indicative Inventory: Sutter 1979); 20 cm (Forest Resource Inventory: FORMECU) or 15.2 cm (6 inches: The 1964-67 Survey in Calabar Province). Moreover, apart from the Forest Resource Study (FRS), data is not available for the others. Volume Expansion factors (VEFs) can be used to convert the FRS data to biomass and carbon stocks, but there is need for a sound forest carbon assessment to get more accurate data. The sampling schemes used included point sampling for the 1964-67 study in Calabar Province, Stratified cluster sampling (tracts or clusters with 8 plots or recording units) for the Indicative Inventory and a similar design for the Forest resource Study. Data collection involved only tree diameter and sample tree height measurements. The only study, whose design could be useful for the carbon inventory was the High Forest Monitoring Study (Lowe 1997) which used permanent sample plots (PSPs) and measured all trees down to 5 cm. This study unfortunately covered only a few forest reserves, and it is still not clear if the plots can be retraced.

For carbon inventories we are concerned with five pools: 1) above ground biomass, 2) belowground biomass, 3) litter, 4) deadwood and 5) soil organic carbon. In order to ensure an efficient and cost-effective inventory, a three stage design is proposed:

- Forest area pre-assessment and stratification
- Pre-sampling and
- Final sampling and assessment.

1. Forest area pre-assessment and stratification

In order to increase the efficiency of the forest inventory, ensure consistency and comparability with other states, the stratification of forests will be made at national level. Such a national stratification will divide the nation into homogeneous non-overlapping strata, and will help to reduce variability and uncertainty in the estimates obtained. It will also be a cost effective approach in that data collected from one state can be useful to another state that has similar ecological conditions, and it may therefore not be necessary for Nigeria to undertake forest inventories in all 36 states in order to derive emission factors. Stratification is an output of the land use land use change study, and will be based on activities undertaken in Component 3 (Reference level Section) and section above. The outcome will be a land use stratification map and will provide land areas by land use types for the entire Nigeria. A “wall-to-wall” study will ensure completeness (complete coverage of all land cover/land uses in Nigeria).

2. Pre-Sampling Stage

During pre-sampling, preliminary statistics of different forest strata will be assessed. The stratification map obtained (described above) will be used to select the starta. These preliminary statistics will be used to define the final sampling strategy which aims to determine the minimum number of plots needed to achieve a given level of accuracy at the least cost. It will also lead to the determination of an optimum allocation strategy of plots to be established in given strata. Although the optimal allocation will use biomass/carbon as a variable to decide on the sampling intensity at a given accuracy, the inventory will also provide traditional forestry, biodiversity and socio-economic information. The targeted accuracy will be decided at the

national level, in compliance with the reporting requirements to UNFCCC. Unlike the traditional forest inventories, in the case of carbon inventories, the allocation strategy could be between 'managed' unexploited forests and in 'unmanaged' (intact) forests. Where land use changes are not expected to occur, sampling could be reduced as these land uses do not result in emissions. Sometimes past/historical inventory information could be useful proxy when available.

3. Final sampling and assessment

This stage will use a combination of temporary and permanent sample plots, in which the permanent plots will be re-measured in future to determine changes in forest carbon and forest degradation. Information on species biodiversity changes and other socio-economic information will also be obtained. Given that the inventory will not only provide carbon estimates but will serve, guide and inform several social, economic and environmental policy purposes simultaneously, it will hence be a multi-purpose inventory. The methodologies for establishment of permanent sample plots detailed in various mensuration textbooks will be used. Depending on the cost, further external funding may be required to undertake a forest carbon inventory.

Initially, the above ground biomass or carbon pool will be prioritized for detailed sampling. The below ground carbon pool will also be a priority, however, default conversion factors (Root-Shoot Ratios for example) will be used given the cost in collecting below ground data. Sanding and lying deadwood will also be considered, although, in some situations (areas close to villages and cities) most deadwood might have been extracted by the population for heating. The pre-sampling stage shall give an idea of the magnitude of the deadwood component.

In order to derive emission factors from forest inventory data collected must be converted into biomass and carbon stocks using allometric equations. Some volume equations exist for some Nigerian species (e.g. Akindele 2005) as well as taper functions developed during the Indicative Inventory (Sutter 1979), and can be used with appropriate wood density values and biomass expansion factors (BEFs) to convert tree volumes to biomass and carbon. Wood density data for Nigeria is available only for a few commercial species (see. Okigbo 19..), however, a more extensive wood density database for African species can be consulted. Once the above ground biomass/carbon is estimated, the below ground biomass will be obtained using root-shoot ratios.

Most recently, Nature Conservation Research Centre (NCRC), Winrock International (WI) and Forest Carbon (FC) and Verified Carbon Standard (VCS), have partnered as have submitted a proposal to the Governor’s Taskforce for Climate and Forests (GCF); in collaboration with UN-REDD program; with the aim to strengthen the forest carbon assessment methods in Cross River State in order to improve the accuracy of emission factors generated towards compliance with the IPCC tier 2 and/or 3 requirements.

The activities will include:

- strengthening of forest carbon assessment and inventory methods (2A)
- strengthening of sub national REDD+ program methods (Activity 2B), and
- targeted jurisdiction nationwide training on MRV methods (Activity 3)

It is envisaged that the outcome of this study will be used as a model for other States in Nigeria for estimating emission factors. Detailed sampling methods developed by the different institutions will be useful in the study

GHG Inventory

The GHG inventory is the tool to provide the necessary data for reporting to the UNFCCC. It produces estimates of GHG emissions by combining information on land use changes (e.g. derived from the transition matrix) or activity data, and emission factors derived from forest carbon inventories. Summarily, data from the forest inventory and the data from the satellite forest monitoring system are integrated into a GHG inventory. The compilation of the emission factors and the forest area changes per management types provides estimate of forest carbon stocks and carbon stock changes. The GHG inventory assessment is performed using software that integrates transition matrices of forest area changes and the emission factors. The land use land use change studies produces these transition matrices based on a series of time series datasets.

REDD+ database and archiving system

A standard, uniform national database should be designed. This forms the basis for a future REDD+ registry and transparency of any financial flows. This should be developed with the specific purposes of the National Forest Inventory (NFI) and in parallel with the development of the field sheets in order to facilitate data input and error checking. Its novelty will be that using the NFI, Nigeria will be able to estimate EFs that will feed into the GHG Inventory used to report carbon and carbon stock changes in the five carbon pools under the UNFCCC.

Development of a Web Portal

The development of a web-based platform will allow the publication of the national information, the transparency of the data and the verification of the results. The development of the web-based portal could draw from experiences from the Brazilian Space Agency (INPE). The INPE system (TerraAmazon) is being adapted for use in other REDD+ countries, such as TerraCongo in DRC. In the case of Nigeria with their space Agency (NigeriaSat: NARSDA), it may be worth investigating the possibilities of developing such a system by adapting the Brazilian model. Besides real-time monitoring the system will also serve to enhance the ability of Nigeria to report on GHG to the UNFCCC. A monitoring system based on NARSDA satellite system could also be beneficial to other countries in the African sub-region. Trainings/workshops on the development and use of web-portals will be needed, and may require further funds.

Quality control, quality assurance and transparency

It is important to assess the quality of measurements taken in the field, data compilation and data analysis in order to have error estimates and improve future measurements. The IPCC's Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Emissions (2006) already provide clarifications regarding quality control (QC) and quality assurance (QA). The QC and QA system are a priority to develop in the near future. To guarantee transparency, the databases would be made publicly available, so that any party may check the structure of the database, calculations made and values reported. Concerning the SLMS, all the data will be presented and distributed through a web-based GIS platform or portal.

Key activities for FCPF support

The focus of support will be on developing necessary guideline and protocols to support an MRV system in Nigeria. Such guidance and protocols must come with necessary capacity building to enable relevant ministries to introduce and apply the technical advice provided to establish a robust MRV system. It is important that these guidelines are developed in close co-ordination with UN REDD (FAO) who is also supporting such activities in Nigeria. Activities for support include:

Establish technical and operational procedures; this includes overall MRV system design, development of MRV infrastructure and training of users;

Implementation of MRV through pilots;

Development of data reporting guidelines and mechanisms; this requires establishing a monitoring protocol, including options for recording and reporting; and development of a verification protocol.

Table 4a: Summary of Monitoring Activities and Budget					
Output	**Indicative Activities**	**Estimated Cost (in thousands)**			
		Gvmt	**UN-REDD**	**FCPF**	**Total**
National MRV framework designed	• Capacities for developing a GHG inventory and reporting for international level • Training on forest monitoring systems and GHG inventory – national forest monitoring system developed. • Nationwide stratification of forests [in conjunction with CRS]. • Development of national MRV on-line platform [co-finance likely required]. • National software for GHG inventory [co-finance likely required]. • Technical support to the GHG inventory unit to develop the national report.	**-**	**300**	**-**	**300**
		-	**-**	**-**	**0**
National MRV framework operational	• The National MRV Framework becomes operational	**50**	**-**	**240**	**290**
		-	**-**	**-**	**0**
CRS Forest Monitoring System Operational	• GIS laboratory & full equipment for forest monitoring [data to be shared with Federal Govn't] • Satellite information management & interpretation / Specialised trainings. • Support to the nationwide stratification of forests [in conjunction with Federal agencies] • Design of the forest inventory and cost analysis (at state-level) • Community-based verification and monitoring of forest cover. • National guidelines for community forest management in development • Collect and harmonise existing forest data (to be shared with federal government). • Establishment of Reference Levels (based on forest coverage & socio-economic conditions).	**-**	**662**	**-**	**662**
The forest monitoring system is designed andpiloted for new states	• Asssessment of existing forest inventory of new states • Assessment of CRS MRV system and development of compatible forest monitoring systems for new states	**-**	**-**	**300**	**300**
Total		**50**	**962**	**540**	**1552**

4b. Designing an Information System for Multiple Benefits, Other Impacts, Governance, and Safeguards

Due attention to social and environmental safeguards will apply to all REDD+ work, as illustrated in the National Programme developed under the UN-REDD Programme. Any REDD+ readiness programme needs to consider social and environmental impacts; as highlighted in Component 2d, the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment, needs to be carried out in order to maximise the opportunities from REDD+ and minimising the risks. The UNFCCC has recognised this through the safeguards contained in its Cancun Agreements which need to be promoted and supported by countries implementing REDD+.

Some work has already occurred in terms of understanding the social and environmental risks and opportunities linked to REDD+ in Nigeria. Consultations, coupled with participatory training, on social & environmental safeguards for REDD+ have so far involved stakeholders from government and civil society at both national and state levels. In particular, a Technical Consultation on Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria was held in August 2011, continuing work around multiple benefits, risks and the application of safeguards. The three-day consultation involved capacity building and identification of multiple benefits in the Nigeria context followed by a review of this document alongside the draft UN-REDD Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria. Stakeholders categorize potential risks under three categories: governance, social and environmental. The main findings of this process were as follows:

- Governance issues: sustainability of the REDD+ mechanism; participation of forest communities into REDD+ management structures; corruption and lack of transparency in funding flows; the lack of continuity in policies; and weak legal frameworks.
- Social issues: potential conflicts between migrants and indigenous communities; the need for an equitable benefit-sharing mechanism; land tenure issues, especially with respect to the inadequacy of current laws to formally recognise community tenure and issues of gender and women‘s ownership of land; and the need for adequate involvement of stakeholders.
- Environmental issues: risks to endangered wildlife and their habitats from management interventions; balancing carbon storage with the need for agricultural land and the associated risk of displacing land use (grazing, agriculture, etc) to, and overuse of, non-forest ecosystems of importance; ensuring that ecosystem services other than carbon are valued and that REDD+ interventions do not reduce that value.

A preliminary spatial analysis of the multiple benefits from the three REDD+ pilot projects in Cross River State has been undertaken. This work, which will bolster REDD+ planning, was carried out by the CRS forestry commission with resource persons from UNEP-WCMC in November 2012. A working group was formed in CRS in December to identify the direction of future mapped analysis, which will further strengthen the REDD+ planning process. A lack of awareness and understanding about safeguards and multiple benefits among the majority of stakeholders is a key challenge that will need to be addressed by the Programme. Such

awareness and understanding is vital for planning and implementing safeguards, ensuring due engagement with stakeholders, particularly forest-dependent communities.

Nigeria is committed to use the UN-REDD Social & Environmental Principles and Criteria, and the associated tool, for the development of the national approach to REDD+ safeguards. This allows for the monitoring against established social and environmental criteria. A work stream on REDD+ safeguards has already started in Nigeria, principally being carried out in CRS, with a team trained on the matter and starting discussions. The process involves a general set of steps, including:

1. Initial multi-stakeholder identification of social and environmental impacts of a future REDD+ system;
2. Country/State interpretation of safeguards and comparison with Cancun and other international initiatives (such as the UN-REDD SEPC; REDD+ Social and Environmental Standards; and the World Bank safeguards);
3. Developing an understanding of existing safeguards enshrined in state policies and laws, and the extent to which these may satisfy the requirements of Cancun. Further processes may be needed to establish new policies and laws for supporting REDD+ safeguards;
4. Establishment of policies and procedures for managing both the development of a safeguards system and its operation;
5. Development of state-level indicators to determine how safeguards are being (or will be) addressed and respected;
6. Development of monitoring and reporting methodologies for collecting information on the indicators that have been defined;
7. Potential development of a recourse mechanism that helps to ensure that REDD+ is implemented effectively, including respecting the safeguards.

The field-level, demonstration activities in CRS will address social and environmental safeguards in both the design process and throughout monitoring. This will include the pilot projects and other experimentations. In the design process, an ex-ante impact assessment can be carried out through a number of methodologies that have been used by UN-REDD. During project implementation, social and environmental impact monitoring will be carried out at each site. Participatory monitoring approaches will be promoted and will serve as useful learning for monitoring approaches at the national level. It will be essential for the development of REDD+ in Nigeria that this work at the CRS level is linked to the development of safeguards at the national level.

Nigeria is also committed to introducing the Participatory Governance Assessment for REDD+. Based on a number of consultations at the state level a number of governance domains have been prioritized: broad and informed participation of REDD+ stakeholders; harmonization of policy and legal framework for REDD+; transparency and accountability of the REDD+ process and finance; and lastly, inter-governmental relations and coordination. For these, indicators will be established and measured against a governance baseline to assess whether steps are being taken to improve the overall governance situation. The PGA in Nigeria is aiming to provide

information on prioritized governance issues and aspects on a regular basis, which in turn can feed into the national safeguards information system.

The Federal Department of Forestry, the CRS's Forestry Commission and UNEP-WCMC have undertaken an initial assessment of capacity and opportunities for achieving multiple benefits. Further analyzing, assessing and managing these opportunities and identifying potential risks are priorities in developing REDD+ readiness in Nigeria and in ensuring that REDD+ implementation is consistent with the UNFCCC safeguards.

Decision 12/CP.17 of the UNFCCC Durban Outcome states that a Safeguard Information System should provide information on how all Cancun safeguards are addressed and respected. The information system in Nigeria therefore needs to be able to provide summary information on how safeguards are being addressed and respected as part of National Communications to the UNFCCC. Given the federal nature of the country of Nigeria, the proposed information system would involve the system being designed and managed at the federal level but the majority of the data would be generated from the state level. It will be essential to ensure that this data can be aggregated at the national level to meet UNFCCC requirements.

Table 4b: Summary of Monitoring Activities and Budget

Output	Indicative Activities	Estimated Cost (in thousands)			
		Gvmt	UN-REDD	FCPF	Total
On the federal level social and environmental impacts are monitored	· Hire a consultant or dedicated staff to coordinate the consultations and design of the system as well as ensure harmonization of the different processes	-	-	150	150
	· Consultation plan for the states - this would have a lot of overlap with the SESA consultations	-	-	-	
	· Design of the system, perhaps in conjunction with the registry	-	-	-	
	· Draft indicators, based on input from the states/PGA process/existing work, then these should be included in consultations at some point	-	-	-	
In new states the monitoring activities are completed	• Hold consultations (again this could be in conjunction with the SESA process) • Assess/gap analysis of existing information • Capacity building/training related to use of the system or registry	-	-	-	
				-	
Total		**0**	**0**	**150**	**150**

Component 5: Schedule and Budget

Workplan & Budget

The **Workplan & Budget** of the Programme is compiled in Table 6, including outputs, a set of activities and a proposed budget. The activities include key and indicative actions – this is an ambitious set of activities for the Programme and its budget, but it is presented as such since it emerged from the assessments and consultations held during the design, thus providing a coherent view of what REDD+ readiness will entail. Co-financing will be required for some outputs to achieve all mentioned activities. A **synthesis of the budget, structured *per* outcome and *per* UN-REDD agency,** is presented further down in Table 7. The **Results & Monitoring Framework** of the Programme is compiled in Table 9 (under Section 7). All these tables are mutually consistent.

Table 1a: Summary of National Readiness Management Arrangements Activities and Budget					
Output	**Indicative Activities**	**Estimated Cost (in thousands US$)**			
		Govmt	**UN-REDD**	**FCPF**	**Total**
The REDD+ Secretariat is effective at coordinating REDD+ Readiness nationwide	· National REDD+ Secretariat equipped, trained and active (travel, meetings) in national climate change and development policies and planning. · Personnel: CTA (international, 50%), National Programme Officer, Admin-Finance specialist. · Meetings of the National Advisory Council on REDD+, the National REDD+ Technical Committee, and associated working groups organized. · Support drafting & validation of a Presidential Order endorsing REDD+ and giving legal backing to the REDD+ committees and structures. · FED-CRS management meetings & visits to CRS to ensure federal- state coordination.	**50**	**400**	**-**	**450**
	· Outreach activities to other Ministries · Develop and validate objective selection criteria for new states	**50**	**-**	**50**	**100**
Nigeria's International Engagement Enhanced	· Training on international climate policy and negotiations, with an emphasis on REDD+ (with other related UNDP initiatives). · Creation and support of a task force for UNFCCC and REDD+ negotiations · Support for Nigeria to take regional leadership on REDD+ (cooperation with ECOWAS). · Promotion of South-South cooperation for REDD+.	**-**	**80**	**50**	**130**

CRS REDD+ Unit fully functional and effective	· CRS REDD+ Unit strengthened (e.g. office, vehicle, equipment, field travel, operational costs). · Personnel: CTA (international, 50%, Calabar-based), stakeholder mobilisation specialist, Admin-Finance specialist, consultant support. · Specialised training for CRS REDD+ Unit and CRSFC; attendance of workshops & conferences. · Meetings of CRS REDD+ committees & associated working structures	**100**	**448,318**	**-**	**548,318**
Expansion of REDD+ to two additional states	· Formal initiation of REDD+ in the two newly selected states · Assessment of the existing institutional framework in new states and the feasibility of integrating new REDD+ organs into these structures · REDD+ bodies established in 2 additional states · Capacity building in new states	**-**	**-**	**300**	**300**
TOTAL		**250**	**928,318**	**650**	**1828,318**

Table 1b: Summary of Information Sharing and Early Dialogue with Key Stakeholder Groups Activities and Budget

Output	**Indicative Activities**	**Estimated Cost (in thousands)**			
		Gvmt	**UN-REDD**	**FCPF**	**Total**
Federal communication and information sharing	· Meetings and events to catalyze stakeholder engagement on REDD+. · Training needs assessment. {UNEP} · Information products (e.g. website, reports, leaflets). {UNEP} · Public awareness campaign on REDD+. {UNEP}	**-**	**80**	**-**	**80**

	· Media participation: Newspaper articles, CD/DVD, radio & TV programmes.				
	· Establishment of the CRS stakeholder forum on REDD+ and initial meetings	**50**	**-**	**-**	**50**
CRS early consultations	· First REDD+ University	**30**	**-**	**-**	**30**
					0
New states stakeholder engagement	· Early consultations in new states; · Stakeholder mapping to define key stakeholder groups for the new states through a scoping study; · Multi-stakeholder consultations and participation (including workshops and participatory consultation activities) in the 2 new states (greater attention will be given to the role of civil society organisations and forest dwelling communities, women, research institutes and the private sector) · Stakeholder platforms established in 2 new states · Awareness workshops and outreach activities complete in 2 new states; · Support participation of local government and stakeholders (CSOs, forest groups etc); and · Community stakeholders capacity building, including civil society organizations representing or supporting ethnic minorities and other forest dependent communities	**-**	**-**	**160**	**160**
Total		**80**	**80**	**160**	**320**

Table 1c: Summary of Consultation and Participation Activities and Budget

Output	**Indicative Activities**	**Estimated Cost (in thousands)**			
		Gvmt	**UN-REDD**	**FCPF**	**Total**
The	· Civil society forum on REDD+ created and functional.	**-**	**80**	**-**	**80**

stakeholder engagement on REDD+ becomes effective on the federal level	· Focused training for interested stakeholders on REDD+ components. · Awareness raising and engagement with relevant government officials (across ministries) & legislators. · Private sector engagement – possible creation of a carbon investment platform.				
	· Assessment of consultation and participation in CRS, feasibility to replicate in new states · Identify opportunities to improve the existing mechanism	**-**	**-**	**50**	**50**
CRS stakeholders, with emphasis on forest communities, trained & engaged on REDD+	• Support to the CRS Stakeholder Forum on REDD+. • Training (broad-based & specialised). • Awareness raising for government officials, state legislators and local governments. • Awareness raising, training & organizational strengthening for communities • Participatory governance assessment	**-**	**235**	**-**	**235**
Support to stakeholder engagement in new states	· Complete stakeholder mapping; · Support establishment and regular meetings of the stakeholder platforms; · FPIC process completed in all areas where REDD+ impacts on communities; · Design and establish the grievance mechanism · National and new state level information campaign (posters, leaflets, website, etc.) to raise awareness and understanding on the REDD+ program	**-**	**-**	**300**	**300**
Total		**0**	**315**	**350**	**665**

Table 2a: Summary of Assessment of Land Use, Land Use Change Drivers, Forest Law, Policy and Governance Activities and Budget (Follow-up Activities Needed)					
Output	**Indicative Activities**	**Estimated Cost (in thousands)**			
		Gvmt	**UN-REDD**	**FCPF**	**Total**
National REDD+ Challenges &Potentials assessed	· Assessment of deforestation drivers and challenges to forest governance, and potential responses at national level. · Assessment of national circumstances for REDD+ including situations and roles of women and vulnerable groups (e.g. youth) · Assessment of forest contribution to national sustainable development · Assessment of intra-national displacement risks and measures. · Preliminary design of the national REL framework	**-**	**95**	**-**	**95**
Underlying assessment for REDD+ in new states	· Undertake further assessments on drivers of deforestation in the 2 new states, to better understand which drivers and which areas to focus activities; · Once the assessments are completed for both states, state wide consultation on drivers of deforestation and forest degradation will be carried out; and · Reports will be produced and used to define state level REDD+ strategy.	**-**	**-**	**200**	**200**
Total		**0**	**95**	**200**	**295**

Table 2b: Summary of REDD-plus Strategy Activities and Budget (or Results Framework)					
Output	**Indicative Activities**	**Estimated Cost (in thousands)**			
		Gvmt	**UN-REDD**	**FCPF**	**Total**

A Preliminary National Strategy for expanding REDD+ across Nigeria's states built	· Assessment of REDD+ potential across all Nigerian states. · Exchange of knowledge & lessons between states, capitalising on CRS REDD+ experiences build on exchange of land use plans as a means of knowledge and lessons · Development of preliminary national strategy for REDD+ readiness expansion in other states. · Support to investment planning for REDD+ and a national low-carbon economy. · Fund raising and donor liaison efforts.	-	**90**	-	**90**
CRS REDD+ Strategy is constructed	· REDD+ Strategy building, including assessments such as: forest conservation and use, agriculture, energy, livelihoods, rural economy, biodiversity & ecosystem services, development issues etc. · Legal review, including customary laws and by-laws associated with land use plans, and proposed legal/policy reforms to enable a REDD+ mechanism in CRS. · Design of the REDD+ institutional/implementation framework & Drafting of a State Law on REDD+. · Analysis of land tenure dimensions and carbon rights' issues · Free, prior & informed consent (FPIC) for REDD+ and Recourse Mechanisms · Assessment of benefit distribution options, including consideration for women and vulnerable groups, and design of an equitable and transparent mechanism based on input from relevant stakeholders · Participatory & cross-sector development/adoption of a REDD+ Strategy for CRS	-	**270**	- -	**270**
REDD+ experimental initiatives in CRS state well	· Criteria & guidelines for the development of REDD+ pilot projects · Technical support to REDD+ experimental initiatives and their stakeholders.	-	**255**	-	**255**

coordinated & supported	· Creation & administration of a fund to support community initiatives for REDD+ (aim: to foster and experiment alternatives to deforestation, local forest management & community empowerment) – *estimated budget: US$ 150,000.* · Establish a REDD+ registry and approval process (for enhanced coordination of pilot projects)				
The new states develop a REDD+ strategy	· Based on analysis of drivers of deforestation and stakeholder workshops, define REDD+ strategies for the 2 states · Assess strategies in terms of costs and benefits and impacts on the poorest group and socioeconomic, political and institutional feasibility; · Undertake assessment of environmental and social issues and risks; major potential synergies or inconsistencies of country sector strategies in the forest, agriculture, transport, or other sectors with the envisioned REDD+ strategy · Revise strategies based on overall feasibility of implementation · Support and pilot low emission agriculture systems · Support state to design and introduce overall low emissions development strategy · Develop plan of how to assess the risk of domestic leakage of greenhouse benefits; provide recommendations; and	**-**	**-**	**400**	**400**
Total		**0**	**615**	**400**	**1015**

Table 2c: Summary of REDD-plus Implementation Framework Activities and Budget

Output	**Indicative Activities**	**Estimated Cost (in thousands)**			
		Gvmt	**UN-REDD**	**FCPF**	**Total**

Policy, legal and institutional arrangement for REDD+ established	· Assessments of national forest policies, national economics (including NEEDS), trade, NBSAP and commitments, finance and land & forest tenure laws as they relate to REDD+ (partly with FAO's inputs). · Analysis of issues related to Carbon rights and forest Carbon tenure and implications for benefit distribution · Identification of legal modifications needed to facilitate REDD+ and limit risks of reversals in the long-term · Assessment of options to strengthen national carbon governance & finance capacities.	**-**	**85**	**-**	**85**
Enhancing federal level implementation arrangements for REDD+	· Scoping study on the definition of carbon rights and the legal and practical viability of different approaches, taking into account the experience of other African countries. · Scoping study on how a financial mechanism and fund could in detail be set up in accordance with the national definition of carbon ownership and Nigeria's federal structure · Conducting a study on benefit sharing mechanisms: How could risks be mitigated? Should benefit sharing take a form of direct payments, or should benefit sharing be indirect? · Explore the options for adoption of a nested-approach in Nigeria and support the establishment of a REDD+/Carbon registry; · Assessment of monitoring needs and costs, taking into account the higher standards of monitoring expected under REDD+; · Support and help build technical capacity to introduce findings from the above studies. · Revisit and update the legal frame work to properly indicate ownership, address land use decree and tenure, with particular emphasis on barriers and how to eliminate; · arrangements within the existing policies and legal frame work at national and state levels;	**-**	**-**	**300** **-**	**300**

	· Identify potential conflict resolution mechanisms that will ensure that grievances at community level are adequately addressed; and · Elaborate on verifiable system that States can use in reporting of REDD+ activities and emission reductions				
REDD+ investments enabled	· Analytical support for forest transformation and a transition to a low-carbon economy with sustainable livelihoods {UNEP} · Preparation of investment plans and enabling programmes for REDD+ (transition to a low-carbon and climate-resilient development path in CRS) {UNDP/UNEP}. · Financial resource mobilization, donor visits & dialogue (aiming at catalysing global climate funds, donor support and philanthropic funding). {UNDP/UNEP} · Design of a financing mechanism for REDD+. {UNDP}	**-**	**258**	**-**	**258**
NEW STATES	* Scoping studies * Institutional Design	**-**	**-**	**200**	**200**
Total		**0**	**343**	**500**	**843**

Table 2d: Summary of Social and Environmental Impacts during Readiness Preparation and REDD-plus Implementation Activities and Budget

Output	**Indicative Activity**	**Estimated Cost (in thousands)**			
		Govmt	**UN-REDD**	**FCPF**	**Total**
Social and Environmental Strategic Assessment of REDD+ at the federal level to	· Initial SESA activities during the RPP formulation Phase · Once RPP grant approved and allocated SESA tasks completed · Once the REDD+ strategy known further SESA tasks undertaken	**-**	**-**	**110**	**110**

guide state level investments	· During implementation necessary SESA Tasks completed				
CRS established as a centre of excellence and learning on REDD+ *	· Establishment of a training & knowledge management centre (open for practical training on REDD+ readiness planning for other states and abroad). · Knowledge management and dissemination of best practices of REDD+ readiness. · REDD+ database developed [in conjunction with Output 2.2 and with FAO's inputs]. · Organising a major international REDD+ event. · Design of social & environmental safeguards, including design of information system [in conjunction with Output 3.3] {UNDP/UNEP} · Field-level testing and monitoring of social & environmental safeguards. {UNDP} · Assessment of ecosystem-based multiple benefits in CRS and in the national context, and identification of proposed indicators/actions [to feed into outputs 2.3 & 3.3] & participatory collection of information on the achievement of ecosystem-based benefits {UNEP} [co-finance will be required for nation-scale work on ecosystem-based multiple benefits] · Web-platform developed to allow transparency of data and results, and dissemination]. {UNEP, with FAO technical lead} · Information, public awareness & training materials. {UNEP}	**-**	**400**	**.-**	**400**
Total		**0**	**400**	**110**	**510**

Table 3: Summary of Reference Level Activities and Budget

Output	Indicative Activities	Estimated Cost (in thousands)

		Govmt	UN-REDD	FCPF	Total
A national reference level on REDD+ is defined, with due consideration to state conditions and requirements.	· Stock taking of existing socio-economic information relevant for reference level analysis · Specific Assessments and Surveys · Expert panel to provide a methodological guidance on REL · Recruitment of a firm with expertise on prospective studies to elaborate a first REL · National technical and policy dialogue to reach consensus on REL	-	-	300	300
Reference level requirements for new states	· Baseline line socio-economic data collection · Determine focal 'jurisdictional' areas within the states for more detailed assessment (be it state, village, forest management unit level); · Undertake forest cover change assessment in 2 states (at appropriate level of analysis) · Carry out modeling of future scenarios in 2 states · Consultation workshops · Capacity building workshops for state authorities and wider stakeholders · Develop state level RELs	-	-	165	165
Total		**0**	**0**	**465**	**465**

Table 4a: Summary of Monitoring Activities and Budget

Output	Indicative Activities	Estimated Cost (in thousands)			
		Gvmt	UN-REDD	FCPF	Total

National MRV framework designed	• Capacities for developing a GHG inventory and reporting for international level • Training on forest monitoring systems and GHG inventory – national forest monitoring system developed. • Nationwide stratification of forests [in conjunction with CRS]. • Development of national MRV on-line platform [co-finance likely required]. • National software for GHG inventory [co-finance likely required].	**-**	**300**	**-**	**300**
	• Technical support to the GHG inventory unit to develop the national report.	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0**
National MRV framework operational	• The National MRV Framework becomes operational	**50**	**-**	**240**	**290**
		-	**-**	**-**	**0**
CRS Forest Monitoring System Operational	• GIS laboratory & full equipment for forest monitoring [data to be shared with Federal Govn't] • Satellite information management & interpretation / Specialised trainings. • Support to the nationwide stratification of forests [in conjunction with Federal agencies] • Design of the forest inventory and cost analysis (at state-level) • Community-based verification and monitoring of forest cover. • National guidelines for community forest management in development • Collect and harmonise existing forest data (to be shared with federal government). • Establishment of Reference Levels (based on forest coverage & socio-economic conditions).	**-**	**662**	**-**	**662**

The forest monitoring system is designed andpiloted for new states	• Asssessment of existing forest inventory of new states • Assessment of CRS MRV system and development of compatible forest monitoring systems for new states	-	-	300	300
Total		**50**	**962**	**540**	**1552**

Table 4b: Summary of Monitoring Activities and Budget

Output	Indicative Activities	Estimated Cost (in thousands)			
		Gvmt	UN-REDD	FCPF	Total
On the federal level social and environmental impacts are monitored	· Hire a consultant or dedicated staff to coordinate the consultations and design of the system as well as ensure harmonization of the different processes	-	-	150	150
	· Consultation plan for the states - this would have a lot of overlap with the SESA consultations	-	-	-	
	· Design of the system, perhaps in conjunction with the registry	-	-	-	
	· Draft indicators, based on input from the states/PGA process/existing work, then these should be included in consultations at some point	-	-	-	
In new states the monitoring activities are completed	• Hold consultations (again this could be in conjunction with the SESA process) • Assess/gap analysis of existing information • Capacity building/training related to use of the system or registry	-	-	-	
				-	
Total		**0**	**0**	**150**	**150**

Table 6: Summary of Monitoring and Evaluation Framework					
Output	**Indicative Activities**	**Estimated Cost (in thousands)**			
		Gvmt	**UN-REDD**	**FCPF**	**Total**
A monitoring and evaluation framework is established	Monitoring and Evaluation framework will be designed	**20**	**-**	**-**	**20**
	Monitoring and Evaluation Framework will be implemented	**-**	**-**	**75**	**75**
	Total	**20**	**0**	**75**	**95**
UN-REDD indirect support costs		**-**	**261,682**	**-**	**261,682**

TOTAL		**Gvmt**	**UN-REDD**	**FCPF**	**TOTAL**
		400	**4000**	**3600**	**8000**

Component 6: Design a Program Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

The Programme Monitoring and Evaluation framework is used to monitor implementation of the readiness activities as outlined in the R-PP. It is therefore to ensure the activities agreed on are being implemented. It is likely a R-PP steering group will be established with the overlap responsibility to monitor implementation. Nigeria intends to have an effective and efficient Monitoring and Evaluation system in place by using the standard set of tools for this. Under the UN-REDD Nigeria Programme a similar set-up has been proposed and the R-PP will link into the same system. In close concert with the UN-REDD Nigeria Programme, the government, particularly the lead executing and implementation agency shall conduct scheduled (annual) planning and review meetings for all activities covered in the monitoring matrix (to become a full logical framework), monitoring and evaluation plan and eventual work plans.

It defines milestones in the timeframe and within budget described in the R-PP. This framework will guide monitoring of the overall R-PP implementation, including the sub-set of activities monitoring progress in the implementation of actions necessary to define, test and evaluate the REDD+ strategies. Thus the M&E framework will have both process components and output components. Nigeria will partner with Kenya to learn from designing its FCPF-compliant M&E framework (Kenya is currently – late 2013 – preparing its R-PP M&E framework to initiative FCPF-funded activities).

The M&E Framework is under development and only becomes fully operational and useful in monitoring and evaluation after the actual preparation process of REDD+ readiness has been achieved and activities have started. To currently monitor progress it is found sufficient to monitor the outcomes of the R-PP as listed in the previous sections. A simplified Monitoring Matrix is shown below. It has been decided that the time frame will be added in due course.

Nigeria intends to do regular independent evaluations in addition to the annual and semi-annual assessments and reports that international agencies supporting REDD+ usually require (e.g., UN-REDD, FCPF). Such independent evaluations will assess the relevance and effectiveness of the intervention, ex-post risk assessment of the risks, and measure the impacts of the results achieved on the basis of the initial analysis and selected process indicators. For each activity within the components its relevance and success of performance will be questioned and improvements taken up in the evaluation. Obviously this is an iterative process, as continuously new information will be evaluated and, consequently, activities and related indicators amended.

Draft M&E framework

R-PP	Outcome	Major outputs and activities	Qualitative or quantitative indicators
1a	National Readiness Management Arrangements in place	-Additional staff hired -Assessment of additional states to receive FCPF funding -REDD+ bodies established in 2 additional states -Regular meetings of all REDD+ bodies -Strengthen capacity of these groups -FCPF steering group operational -Outreach activities to other Ministries complete	- Positions secured - Criteria to determine states agreed - Report on assessment of additional states - State level REDD+ Units established - Meeting notes for all REDD+ bodies -No. of trainings of target groups - Meeting of group held - Meeting notes from cross Ministerial meetings
1b	Full information sharing and early dialogue	-Stakeholder platforms established in 2 new states -Stakeholder assessments complete in 2 additional states -Awareness workshops and outreach activities complete in 2 new states - Support participation of local government and stakeholders (CSOs, forest groups etc) -Community stakeholders capacity building	-Meeting of stakeholder platforms in 2 new states -Stakeholder assessment report available -Provincial and district stakeholder workshops held -List of attendees show greater CSO and forest group involvement -Training held for CSO, forest dependent groups
1c	Effective stakeholder engagement	-Regular meeting of stakeholder platforms with recommendations acted on within REDD+ committees -FPIC process completed in all areas where REDD+ impacts on communities -Grievance mechanism designed and accepted -National and state information campaign (posters, leaflets, website, etc.)	- Written response to concerns from REDD+ Unit - Concerns/signatures from local communities documented - Grievance mechanism formed -Number of local TV articles aired
2a	Detailed understanding of drivers deforestation in 2 new states	-Undertake further assessments in 2 states -Consultation on drivers of deforestation completed - Reports produced and used to define state level REDD+ strategy	-Scope of all studies agreed -TORs produced for all studies -Studies completed -Notes on stakeholder feedback on all studies
2b	State REDD+ strategies introduced in 2 additional states	-Further studies undertaken -Draft of REDD+ strategies (2 states) is produced (based on drivers study) -REDD+ strategies agreed and legally recognised -REDD+ strategy integrated across key policy and programs -Implementation of REDD+ strategy; [key elements; successful trial and introduction of alternative local energy systems, REDD+ compatible agriculture systems, community forestry, strengthened law enforcement etc]	- Studies agreed and completed - Government decision recognizing REDD+ strategy -REDD+ strategy highlighted in other sectors - Technical guidance on community forestry pilot in 1 additional state - Local energy technology successfully piloted -Appropriate agro-forestry systems introduced etc
2c	REDD+	- Endorsement of the promulgation of a	-Presidential Order

	implementation mechanisms designed	Presidential Order on REDD+, ensuring a legal endorsement of REDD+ -Governance reforms, as identified under the PGA acted on -Assessment and establishment of a REDD+ fund (functioning at sub national level) -Establishment of effective local payment monitoring systems -Assessment and establishment of a REDD+/ Carbon registry	- PGA recommendations acted on -Operational guidelines for REDD+ Fund produced - Operational guidance agreed -Operational procedures for the REDD+ registry ready
2d.	SESA undertaken	-Initial SESA activities during the RPP formulation Phase -Once RPP grant approved and allocated SESA tasks completed -Once the REDD+ strategy known further SESA tasks undertaken -During implementation necessary SESA Tasks completed	- SESA reports available for all stages of the RPP; also includes - SESA parameters defined - Stakeholder involvement meeting notes - Report translation and printing
3	Reference Emissions levels are defined	-Drivers of deforestation study complete and linked to RELs -RELs/RLs methodology agreed -REL and RL Sub-national levels emission factors developed -Capacity on REL/RL enhanced -REL/RL produced	-Data collection and quality analysis ongoing -Gaps in data and capacity defined -Reports and recommendations on RL/REL Methodology -Stakeholder consultation workshops on REL/ RL -Assessment of emission factors -Generation of emission factors -Stakeholder consultation workshops -Training and capacity building ongoing
4a.	Appropriate monitoring systems in place for carbon emission and removals	-Technical and Operational Procedures for MRV produced -Data reporting guidelines and mechanisms available -National verification mechanism designed	-MRV system and infrastructure designed /reports available -User training initiated/ongoing/ completed -Parameters for measurement design determined and reported -Data recording and reporting -Tor for independent auditors -Independent verification reports
4b.	Appropriate monitoring systems in place for non-carbon benefits	-Procedures for national data analysis and reporting developed -Functions for M&E and monitoring safeguards agreed and introduced -Alignment with UN REDD Principles and Criteria -Support design of integrated forest information systems	-Workshop meeting notes on non-carbon benefits -Government document on agreed monitoring of non-carbon benefits -First draft of recommendations of integrated forest info system

Table 6-2: UN-REDD National Programme Monitoring Framework : Potential tool for all countries, and required for UN-REDD countries

Expected Results (Outcomes and Outputs)	Indicators (with baselines and indicative timeframe)	Means of Verification	Collection methods (with indicative timeframe and frequency)	Responsibilities	Risks and assumptions
From country Results Framework or R-PP components	From Results Framework or R-PP components. Baselines are an indicator at the start of the joint programme	From indentified data and information sources	How is it to be obtained?	Specific responsibilities of participating UN organizations (including shared results)	Summary of assumptions and risks for each result

Table 6: Summary of Monitoring and Evaluation Framework					
Output	**Indicative Activities**	**Estimated Cost (in thousands)**			
		Gvmt	**UN-REDD**	**FCPF**	**Total**
A monitoring and evaluation framework is established	Monitoring and Evaluation framework will be designed	**20**	**-**	**-**	**20**
	Monitoring and Evaluation Framework will be implemented	**-**	**-**	**75**	**75**
	Total	**20**	**0**	**75**	**95**

ANNEXES

Annex 0: Response matrix to the Technical Advisory Panel (TAP), October 2013

NOTA BENE: Nigeria appreciates enormously the comments from the TAP, which are very useful and have allowed Nigeria's REDD+ constituency to get an external view on where its REDD+ readiness planning stands and what needs improvement. Nigeria has examined the TAP comments and recommendations, one by one. Reflections and discussions among experts and stakeholders have followed to address them. The R-PP has been improved accordingly. Other elements are noted for the implementation phase of the REDD+ readiness. A detailed response matrix follows next, for each comment and recommendation, indicating when text of the R-PP has been completed or improved, when contextual information was required to respond to comments, or whether the issues is well noted for the next phases of planning and actually conducting REDD+ readiness.

	Key Recommendations by TAP	Response
Overall	• The R-PP should revisit the structures for the Management of REDD+ at both Federal and State levels, with a view to reduce unnecessary structures and layers that may lead to administrative inefficiencies.	✓ Nigeria sees the importance of ensuring administrative efficiencies in REDD+ management structure. At moment, however, the current structure best supports the two-layered approach of Nigeria in advancing REDD, facilitating both national and state level implementation, in the existing political landscape. The structure will be reviewed in view of further streamlining and simplification throughout the course of implementation.
	• The R-PP should strengthen the engagement with both the agriculture and energy sectors, since they contribute the most critical direct drivers of deforestation and forest degradation	✓ These two sectors are clearly highlighted across the R-PP and Nigeria is aware that they are the major drivers of deforestation and forest degradation (as it is the case across most of Africa). Some text has been added to highlight this comment. In essence, the studies of the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation will focus on these two sectors. The federal and state structures for REDD+ readiness incorporate representatives from these two sectors, and both from the governmental and non-governmental constituencies. Finally, the executive summary of the R-PP has recognized this comment.
	• A clear programme to support community participation and engage with others, such as the private sector, should be strengthened in the R-PP.	✓ The R-PP anticipates a lot of engagement and training of stakeholders, particularly civil society and the private sector. Nigeria conducts regularly sensitization with this type of stakeholders; for instance, a multitudinary REDD+ university event, mentioned in the R-PP, in 2012, attracted many civil society and private-sector representatives, as well as experts and practitioners from other countries across Africa.

	Key Recommendations by TAP	Response
	• An assessment of past efforts in curbing deforestation and achieving sustainable forest management should be clearly stated in sub-components 2a and 2b.	✓ As assessment of best practices for forest conservation and agro-forestry is scheduled in the REDD+ readiness process, and mentioned in the R-PP.
	• Section 2, particularly 2a and 2b should be re-structured to improve the flow of information.	✓ These sections are rather informative and the REDD+ team had no time to restructure them.
	• Components 3 and 4 should be revised along the lines indicated in the detailed comments and the steps outlined should make reference to Nigeria's context.	✓ These components have been revised and the R-PP has new text and structure.
	• The R-PP should break the requested sums under components and sub-components into years and line items, because without this it is very hard to see how and why the various sums are allocated	✓ The budget is tentative and will be detailed once Nigeria gets confirmation of support from FCFP (or from other donor), as well as on the volume of such support and its scope (e.g. some donors prefer to focus on specific REDD+ components). Detailed work plans and budgets are prepared according to available funding, as it has been done with UN-REDD. This is also necessary to adapt work plan and budgets to the state of REDD+ readiness, at the moment finance is available.
Standard 1a: National Readiness Management Arrangements: *Partially meets the standard*	• Figure 1 (organigram) in the RPP is not too clear and needs to be enlarged to make it more legible. The R-PP should clarify the functional relationship between the National REDD+ Steering Structures (Advisory Council, National Technical Sub-Committee) and State Level bodies. The understanding of such a relationship will be aided by brief descriptions on how coordination among state agencies has fared, indicating any issues that are still to be resolved would be quite useful.	✓ The Figure 1 has been enlarged to increase legibility. ✓ Text has been added to better explain why a two-tier REDD+ readiness management structure is required (i.e. the federal nature of Nigeria requires so) and to explain the mechanisms to foster relationships between national and state level institutions.
	• Furthermore, the RPP should also clarify how the UN-REDD Nigeria Programme Steering Committee sits with the REDD+ NAC and REDD+ Sub-committee.	✓ Text added clarify this. In essence, the UN-REDD Nigeria programme steering committee is a rather operational structure to oversee due and timely implementation of UN-REDD work plans and budgets, whereas the other bodies are genuine Nigeria REDD+ readiness management structures. In addition, the UN-REDD Nigeria programme steering committee is an operational obligation of large UN programmes implemented at national level. ✓

	Key Recommendations by TAP	Response
	• The TAP recommends that the R-PP consider reducing the number of management structures at the Federal Level to make them more efficient. In that regard, critical functions of institutions such as the "Jacaranda Group" could be taken up by a REDD+ Steering Committee.	✓ Nigeria sees the importance of ensuring administrative efficiencies in REDD+ management structure. However, Nigeria is a large and federal country, with a notable degree of decentralization, and hence the REDD+ readiness management structure just mirrors that. At moment, the current structure is the best to support the two-tier approach of Nigeria in REDD+, facilitating both national and state level implementation, in accordance with the country's structure. The structure will be reviewed in view of further streamlining and simplification throughout the course of implementation.
	• It is strongly recommended that the forest users and community conservation groups in CRS (and the other pilot states), are supported to federate and build local/state/national organisations within the framework of the R-PP. Furthermore a representative from such a Federation should be considered for representation in a National Stakeholder Platform for REDD+.	✓ This is anticipated and the R-PP suggests that in various sections. However, new text has been added to clarify that. In addition, federal structures for REDD+ (whether governmental or non-governmental) will always integrate representatives from the REDD-active states in order to precisely foster federal-state cooperation for REDD+.
	• The energy sector should be engaged in the REDD+ process as a critical partner, as well as the private sector in the National Stakeholder Platform for REDD+.	✓ This is planned; both the energy sector and the private-sector constituency are pillars for REDD+ in Nigeria (as recognized elsewhere in the R-PP).
	Additional recommendations • The budget should be broken down into the individual activities, since currently there are now presented as lump sums to be funded under FCPF. Also, the budget is not specified per year. This information should be provided in all component budgets in the next draft.	✓ See last response in the "Overall" section.
	• A set of clear targets or desired outcomes for the sub-component would also be useful and the budgeting of individual activities should also be specified as already stated. In addition, there should be clear obligations on the part of the governance bodies to report on progress they have made on an annual basis.	✓ The R-PP has 30 specific outputs (structured by outcomes, and following the R-PP template). The budgeting is adjusted to such output level. Activities are tentative since a detailed work plan and budget will be conducted once financing is secured or very likely. In this sense, a detailed work plan and budget (with outcomes, outputs, risk matrix and monitoring indicators) is available for UN-REDD (prepared when UN-REDD finance was secured, and finalized once financing was approved). Nigeria intends to follow a similar management approach for the case of FCPF funding & other donors.

	Key Recommendations by TAP	Response
Standard 1b: Information Sharing and Early Dialogue with Key Stakeholder Groups: ***Largely meets the standard***	✓ Rather than being arranged by just the activities, the *key outcomes* arising from support from the FCPF ought to be clearly specified and the concerns, views, standpoint, perspectives, opinions and contentions of all stakeholders on REDD+ should be transparently reported.	✓ This matter has been addressed in the responses above (cf. responses to component 1a)
	✓ RPP needs to show whether and how it will employ the use of informational materials, websites infomercials, and so on, and how the information needs of various stakeholders will be addressed.	✓ Nigeria sees the importance of harnessing different means of communication to reach out different constituencies and ensure REDD+ information is widely available. The UN-REDD Nigeria programme, already ongoing, has substantive work with media and with public-information and communication activities.
	✓ In addition, community level capacity building should be explicitly stated and supported in aspects of organizational development to enhance the participation of groups, such as 27 community forest user groups in CRS and enable them to form a federation that can be offered technical support as well.	✓ Texts added in the corresponding section to better elaborate community level participation and stakeholder engagement in CRS (which sets the model and best practice for new states that will engage in REDD+).
Standard 1c: Consultation and Participation Process ***Partially meets the standard***	✓ While the sub-component is well written but like 1 (b) the *outcomes* of the activities ought to be clear and the *concerns and suggestions raised by the different stakeholders* at federal level and in CRS in the process so far should be included here in the text. While Annex 1b(ii) gives an interesting summary of issues raised by civil society representatives, it would also be useful to know more about what other stakeholder groups' observations and suggestions have been.	✓ The Annex 1b (ii) provides adequate detail, but nevertheless text has been added in the corresponding section to better highlight this. It is to be noted that, a part from government, civil society has been the most important and active stakeholder group and it is diverse (NGOs, community activists, academia, media, some entrepreneurs)
	✓ While it is stated that Cross River State is intended to be a model for other Nigerian states, it should be clear what has been done and is planned to be done in the state in addition to the planned states to be covered under the REDD+ Process.	✓ This is described in the R-PP but further details are available in the UN-REDD Nigeria programme document (available online). Cross River State intends to reach REDD+ readiness within about 2-3 years, so all elements of readiness will be duly addressed.

	Key Recommendations by TAP	Response
Standard 2a: Assessment of Land Use, Forest Law, Policy, and Governance: ***Largely meets the standard***	✓ More detail of the proposed studies on drivers of deforestation should be provided. Issues that need to be explained include; whether the study involve a quantification of the relative weight of each direct and / or underlying driver, and whether there will be a mapping of deforestation hotspots. Furthermore it is not clear if there will be cover change modeling.	✓ Additional text and a detailed diagram on land use flux on biomass and carbon stocks has been added to the R-PP to better indicate the relative weight of each direct driver. The studies will anyway follow best practice on such type of assignment, drawing from countries that have already advanced on REDD+ readiness and conducted such type of work (e.g. DRC, Zambia, Indonesia, Vietnam).
	✓ In the description of agriculture as a driver, there should be a separation between 'organic' growth in area under subsistence agriculture, local immigration, demand from commercial agriculture and so on.	✓ Nigeria is aware that agriculture as a driver of deforestation has a multi-faceted profile, and it also varies across states within Nigeria. Therefore, the analysis on drivers of deforestation will take this into account and disaggregate the different aspects of each major driver.
	✓ The governance issues that have directly and indirectly allowed deforestation and forest degradation to continue unabated should also be clearly spelt in this sub-component.	✓ Text has been added to reveal the impact of corruption, the most delicate aspect of governance, in deforestation and in the management of a future REDD+ regime. Further, Nigeria is currently conducting a participatory governance assessment for REDD+ (PGA/REDD+), with UNDP technical support, that will provide the basis to better understand, address and monitor governance issues as pertinent to REDD+ (the PGA/REDD+ identifies issues, defines indicators and cares for monitoring, under a genuine participatory approach). Nigeria is one of the world pioneers on PGA/REDD+.
	✓ In general in this section and in the executive summary, Nigeria should *pitch a strong business case for REDD+*; which could include elements such as massive historic rates of deforestation, need to promote "sustainable" or "climate smart "agriculture," rehabilitation of degraded forested landscapes", "opportunities for afforestation" and so on.	✓ Text has been added to the R-PP in the corresponding section 2a to pitch a business case for REDD+ (as suggested by the TAP). In any case, it is to be noted crucial political steps of Nigeria that are pertinent for REDD+, such as: the permanent moratoria on timber production in Cross River State (promulgated and enforced from the very governor), and the growing dynamism of Nigeria in the international REDD+ arena (e.g., Nigeria is currently the Chair of the UN-REDD Policy Board, and is active at the GCF initiative, the REDD+ Partnership, the UNFCCC negotiations).
Standard 2.b: REDD-plus strategy Options: ***Partially meets the***	• Since degradation seems as important as deforestation, a stronger and clear strategy or a set of strategy options aimed at reducing degradation should be expressed more clearly in the sub-component. In other words Nigeria could propose rehabilitation of degraded areas as a major opportunity to enhance carbon stocks and reduce emissions.	✓ This is well noted by Nigeria and, in fact, many of the strategic issues and options highlighted in the R-PP are directly addressing forest degradation: e.g., sustainable agricultural approaches, alternative energy, reforestation, forest enrichment.

	Key Recommendations by TAP	Response
standard	• Initiatives such as the "Presidential Afforestation Programme" and other need to be expressed with clear targets and outcomes, so that their carbon abatement potential can be better estimated and in addition how such efforts have fared should be clearly stated and the lessons learnt highlighted and used to inform the strategy options.	✓ This initiative is at the initial, pilot stage, which precisely aims to explore its feasibility, scope and realistic impact. This will define its full-fledge phase, and the REDD+ constituency of Nigeria is meant to provide it with environmental assessment (e.g. carbon potential, multiple benefits dimensions).
	• To improve a quick comprehension of the strategy options a summary table showing the key strategy options, key issues under each option and expected emission reduction benefits or potential will be quite useful.	✓ The strategic options are being analysed in Cross River State, and such table will be part of the expected product. This will then be used to inform new versions of the R-PP as well as similar work in other states. The work on strategic options has to be conducted at state level because the affair needs due context (in ecological, institutional, economic terms, which vary greatly across the 36 states of the Nigerian federation.)
	• In general, the activities proposed for FCPF should also be expressed in terms of their expected outcomes.	✓ The R-PP of Nigeria follows the international R-PP template, with generic outcomes and specific outputs. It is hence not possible to define FCPF outcomes. In any case, the R-PP indicates clearly the outcomes and outputs that FCPF support would serve, once FCPF support is confirmed. Then specific work plans, budgets, expected deliverables, risk matrices and monitoring plan will be prepared.
	• One challenge given Nigeria's proposal to implement REDD+ in a few states, is how it will deal with 'leakage' or the displacement of unsustainable to other states where REDD+ is not being implemented.	✓ Leakage is addressed by expanding REDD+ across the different states as funding becomes accessible for Nigeria. Hence one of the core functions of the federal team is to both ensure the pioneer states deliver on REDD+ readiness (to demonstrate Nigeria is a performing country) and to mobilize international finance and domestic resources to keep expanding REDD+ across the federation so that leakage is limited. In a way, cross-state leakage equals to cross-country leakage and Nigeria is just trying to adapt the jurisdictional approach to REDD+ to its context, so the leakage issues are no more than those in small countries or under jurisdictional approaches.
	• The strategy should show linkages to Nigeria's overall Low Carbon Development Pathway.	✓ REDD+ is actually the gateway and laboratory of Nigeria for designing and deploying low-carbon and climate-resilient development strategies. This has been indicated in the new version of the R-PP (under section 2a).

	Key Recommendations by TAP	Response
	Additional Recommendations • With respect to CRS in particular, budgetary provisions for special intervention is recommended in the following areas: o Anti-deforestation taskforce and effective policing of UN-REDD pristine rainforest project sites in Cross River State and Capacity building towards effective policing of government forest reserves. o Forest restoration in the Mbe / Afi Mountain Wildlife Sanctuary; an area that experienced a major environmental disaster; volcanic explosion, landslides, and floods in July 2012. This will also include measurement of deforestation / carbon leakages caused by the above disaster and poverty alleviation to farmers and other villagers whose farmlands and houses were washed away by the above disaster.	✓ These two proposals are already budgeted – albeit partially – under de UN-REDD Nigeria programme. More finance is indeed required, but the FCPF funding would rather focus on new states. The recommendation is noted by Cross River State on time for adjusting its UN-REDD work plan and budget for 2014.
Standard 2.c: REDD-plus implementation framework *meets the standard*	• The sub-component needs to be drafted on the basis of Nigeria's realities, particularly with reference to circumstances obtaining in CRS.	✓ The implementation framework for REDD+ is difficult to anticipate until the REDD+ assessments (notably around governance) and the REDD+ strategy are not advanced. The R-PP compiles the current ideas of Nigeria, but this sub-component cannot go into further detail at the current stage without doing generic hypothesis.
	• RPP needs to improve the proposed grievance mechanism to be clear on procedures of seeking redress, which goes beyond communication of problems and concerns, as part of an implementation framework.	✓ Nigeria partners very closely with UN-REDD and intends to do likewise with FCPF, and Nigeria will use the methodologies and best-practices that both UN-REDD and FCPF have on building grievance mechanisms. Specific text recognizing this has been added to the R-PP.

	Key Recommendations by TAP	Response
Standard 2.d:Social & Environmen-tal Impacts during Readiness Preparation and REDD-plus Implementati on ***Partially meets the standard***	• The sub-component should provide an interpretation of the principles of SESA in the context of Nigeria and particularly CRS.	✓ Text has been added to the new R-PP reflecting this.
Standard 3:a National Forest Reference Emission Level and/or a Forest Reference Level: ***Partially meets the standard***	• A comprehensive description of available inventory data on wood and biomass volumes is needed and additional data needs and what needs to be done.	✓ Texted added in the R-PP to describe in detail the status and findings of the study surrounding inventory date on wood and biomass volumes
	• Choice of a reference period, suitable to Nigeria, which will be used for the estimation of historic emissions should be decided upon and declared.	✓ Nigeria disagrees with this comment, and many countries and REDD+ experts would equally disagree. Although it would be ideal to be able to define now the reference period for the RL, this is not possible because the required data is not yet available and the complex analysis necessary for this task is to be conducted precisely during readiness. Further, the RL matter requires due consideration of scenarios and political options, as well as adjusting to UNFCCC negotiations on the matter (still ongoing). Nigeria cannot honestly respond to this comment as of now, but this is indeed to be responded through the implementation of component 3.
	• The basic methods in making future estimated projections on emissions / removals should be stated i.e. GIS based cover change modeling, mathematical modeling.	✓ Text added to touch base on the basic method ✓ Method 1 (based on extrapolation of historical data), and Method 3 (Dynamic land use modeling) have been described in the R-PP document as appropriate for Nigeria.
	Additional Recommendation • A clear assessment of existing and needed capacity, with a suggested capacity building plan is recommended.	✓ The section on capacity building captures the basic technical needs, and the capacity building plan has been attached as an annex.

	Key Recommendations by TAP	Response
Standard 4a:National Forest Monitoring System ***Partially meets the standard***	• The budget should be adjusted to make provision to analyze data from the 2008 land cover study done by NASRDA. In fact, staff from NASRDA should preferably be involved in this document preparation to cost the preparation of 2013 wall to wall assessments, conduct comparative studies and estimate ongoing costs of change detection.	✓ As part of the ongoing preparation for the Drivers of Deforestation and Forest Degradation study, plans are in place to invite NASRDA to submit a technical and financial proposal to FAO Nigeria. The financial proposal shall include the cost of analyzing the 2008 land cover map and a 2013 wall to wall mapping
	• Stratification of Nigeria's land cover should be prioritized, as should the carbon pools and variables that the MRV will propose to monitor. Ideally this should have been done for Cross River State.	✓ Yes, a Drivers of Deforestation study within the framework of UN-REDD has stratification as a priority and we are in the process of identifying potential institutions for the study.
	• The quality of existing land cover maps and data should be assessed as well as existing data on carbon stocks, even if they are limited. In addition, a commentary on the appropriateness of the sampling frame used in earlier studies should be provided to form the basis of maintaining the existing or developing or adopting a new frame.	✓ A review of past land use land cover studies and past/existing data on forest inventories in Nigeria is being done within the framework of UN REDD and these aspects are being taken into account. The ultimate aim is to design a forest carbon monitoring system for Nigeria. Apart from the Forest Resources Study and the High Forest Monitoring Plots (PSPs) most existing inventory designs were design for commercial timber volume estimations and did not sample all species
	• The section on national / state carbon inventory should be more definite in what it proposes. In its current state it remains tentative and no firm choices have been made.	✓ Text added (page 88-89) ✓ The section has been revised accordingly; a recent joint proposal to GCF intends to undertake detail forest carbon inventory in CRS that will be used as a model for other States in Nigeria
	• A collaborative structure for MRV involving implementing partner institutions should be proposed in this R-PP.	✓ Need to scope and identify which institutions in Nigeria will be useful in the implementation of MRV. This is under consultations among stakeholders. A partial list has been cited in the document
Standard 4b: Designing an Information System for	• The monitoring of drivers of deforestation should be included in the subcomponent.	✓ Under this component, Nigeria will design its monitoring of safeguards and multiple benefits of REDD+, not drivers, as this work is meant to feed both the safeguards information system and the forest monitoring system, as per UNFCCC requirements.

	Key Recommendations by TAP	Response
Multiple Benefits, Other Impacts, Governance, and Safeguards ***Largely meets the standard***	• A capacity building plan and testing of safeguards and risk monitoring should be built into the MRV pilot projects that have been proposed.	✓ This is implicit in the way Nigeria and Cross River State (as pioneer REDD+ state) intend to conduct REDD+ pilots and REDD+ experimental initiatives. In fact, the pilot projects and not just MRV pilots, but will address the different aspects of REDD+. A comment in the corresponding section 4b has been added to ensure this TAP comment is explicit, but the overall approach of Nigeria to pilots and field activities entail safeguards and socio-environmental risk monitoring.
Standard 5: Completeness of information and resource requirements ***Largely meets the standard***	• The section is clearly arranged and proposed budgets are allocated to activities that have implied outcomes. • However the TAP thinks that it is necessary to break the requested sums into years and line items, because without this it is very hard to see how and why the various sums are allocated.	✓ See response to the last comment of the "Overall" section.
	• Anticipated sources and amounts of extra funding from other donors, under each component would be useful and an indication of priority actions should funds be limiting.	✓ It is difficult to predict this. Nigeria is in contacts with FIP and bilateral donors for additional funding. The FCPF has more clearly retained Nigeria for the last cycle of R-PP financing and hence this R-PP is primarily adapted to this clearer source of funding. As other donors express interest in Nigeria REDD+, the R-PP will be accordingly updated.
Standard 6: ***Partially meets the standard***	• For any REDD+ Pilots implemented the need for collection of appropriate baseline data should be stated	✓ Nigeria understands that baseline data is a requirement of any pilot project, as per international practice. The technical assistance that UN-REDD is providing for the first battery of pilots will actually serve for both baseline definition and prospective assessment.
	• Reference to older the R-PPs, such as those of the DRC and Ghana, could help improve this component	✓ The R-PPs of DRC and Ghana belong to the first generation of R-PP and hence Nigeria preferred to adapt its R-PP to the current state of the art in terms of R-PP design. In this sense, Nigeria will partner with Kenya to learn from designing its FCPF-compliant M&E framework (Kenya is currently – late 2013 – preparing its R-PP M&E framework to initiative FCPF-funded activities). This has been mentioned in the current version of the R-PP, in section 6.
	• The final evaluation should explicitly cover an ex-post risk assessment of the risks (identified early on in the R-PP process) and also provide for independent evaluations.	✓ Text added in this sense to the current R-PP, in the corresponding section 6.

	Key Recommendations by TAP	Response
	Additional Recommendations • There is a problem with the page numbering in this section, new numbering should start for the Annexes.	✓ The page numbering fixed. New numbering now starts with the Annexes. Nigeria is rapidly revising this R-PP for the FCPF Participants Committee session of December 2013, and hence Nigeria understands that some final editing may be needed and could be coupled with the finalization of the R-PP with the potential comments from the Participants Committee.
	• Since the program components funded by UN-REDD and FCPF are delivered in a coordinated and mutually reinforcing process, the TAP wonders if a common M and E framework will be used. Nigeria could propose that the UN-REDD and FCPF M&E Frameworks be merged to simplify reporting, save time and facilitate the learning process.	✓ Nigeria recognizes the idea is good, and will try to apply it. However, Nigeria is aware that UN agencies and World Bank use and require slightly different M&E approaches. Once FCPF financing is secured and the detailed work plan for FCPF is agreed between Nigeria and the FCPF, the federal REDD+ secretariat will openly explore the definition of a common M&E framework for REDD+ with both UN-REDD and FCPF.

Annex 1a: National Readiness Management Arrangements

Proposed selection criteria for new states, as developed in the stakeholder consultation workshop in Abuja (23. -24. July 2013)

1. Free, prior and informed consent by all stakeholders – voluntary endorsement of the process (ownership by all stakeholders) – can be facilitated by a PDD
2. Extent and intensity of the existing forest biodiversity resources
3. Willingness to release land for a reasonable period of time, without interference
4. Evidence of benefits to involved communities, particularly through alternative means of livelihoods and community development
5. Political will to support the process
6. Financial commitment during and after the project
7. Availability of data and maps
8. Adequate capacity of the Forest Institutions at the State level
9. Evidence of policy and legal reforms and implementation for sustainability
10. Stakeholders involvement and participation in the whole process

Annex 1b: Information Sharing and Early Dialogue with Key Stakeholder Groups

Annex 1b (i): List of Stakeholders and their interest in REDD+

Stakeholder	Interest in REDD
Federal Level	
Ministry/Agency	
National House of Representatives and Senate	They will be key to passing of REDD legislation at the national level. They have several committees including a Committee on Climate Change that will be critical to the passing revised national REDD legislation in Abuja.
Federal Ministry of Environment and Federal Department of Forestry	The ministry responsible for the environmental protection and natural resources conservation and management for sustainable development. It is the coordinating agency for UNFCCC in Nigeria including REDD+. The Federal Department of Forestry (FDF) is one of the Departments in the Ministry of Environment.
National Technical Committee on REDD	A National Technical Committee to oversee efforts on Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) has been inaugurated by the Federal Government. The committee is led by the Head of Special Climate Change Unit of the Federal Ministry of Environment, Dr. Victor Fodeke with Mr. Salisu Dahiru as secretary /co-ordinator. The committee consists of technocrats from financial institutions and specialists on forestry and climate change.
National Parks Service	The National Parks Services manages the seven national parks in Nigeria. There is a discussion going on in Cross River State over the possibility of the state negotiating for the carbon rights from the Cross River National Park with contains 50% of the state's forest cover. The park is poorly protected and a REDD scheme could help to secure the future of the protected area.
Forestry Research Institute of Nigeria (FRIN)	Their main function is to carryout research and development and training in forestry sector in Nigeria. It has a major role to play in REDD+ issues especially on key technological and methodological issues like establishment of reference level and baselines, monitoring, reporting and verification of forest carbon and others.
National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency	NESREA is responsible for the protection and development of Nigeria's natural resources in general and environmental technology, including coordination and liaison with relevant stakeholders within and outside Nigeria on matters of enforcement of environmental standards, regulation rules, laws, policies and guidelines. NESREA has rolled out some regulations, the ones that have some relevance to REDD+ issues include; the National Environmental (Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing) Regulations 2008, and the regulation on land degradation. The agency is in the process of developing a Regulation on sustainable wood export.
The Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources	The agencies/parastatals under the ministry include: The Nigerian Agricultural cooperative and Rural Development Bank (NACRDB); Nigerian Agricultural Insurance Corporation (NAIC); Agricultural and Rural Management Training Institute (ARMTI); National Centre for Agricultural Mechanization (NCAM); Thirteen Federal Colleges of Agriculture; Fifteen Agricultural Research Institutes including three notable research institutions that deal with tree crops: The Cocoa Research Institute of Nigeria (CRCN); The Rubber Research Institute of Nigeria (RRIN); and Nigerian Institute for Oil Palm Research (NIFOR).

Federal Ministry of Finance	Liaison with them will be important since they will take decisions regarding the funding of forestry in the country as well as being involved in the development of the fiscal regime for REDD in Nigeria.
Federal Ministry of Science and Technology	The ministry has a strong role to play in carbon monitoring through the National Space Development and Research Agency (NASDRA). The National Space Development and Research Agency has the strongest GIS capability in the country and will be critical to REDD. It is important that they become part of the National Technical Committee on REDD.
Federal Ministry of Petroleum Resources	They should be included in discussions regarding carbon credits and the oil industry.
Federal Ministry of Solid Mineral Development	The exploitation of these mineral resources has promoted deforestation and forest degradation.
National Planning Commission	Has a role to play to ensure that REDD+ issues are mainstreamed into the development agenda of Nigeria.
The National Forestry Development Committee (NFDC)	The NFDC is the highest advisory body to government on all forest issues. The membership includes the Director of Forestry, State Directors of Forestry, the Executive Director of the Forestry Research Institute of Nigeria (FRCN) and Heads of University Departments of Forestry, and representatives of some Nongovernmental Organizations such as the Association of Nigeria and Nigerian Conservation Foundation
National Council on Environment	The National Council on Environment is chaired by Honourable Minister of Environment and is responsible for the coordination and cooperation between federal and state government authorities on environment matters including forestry.
The Federal Executive Council	Some decisions of the National Council of states on policy and legislative issues may be endorsed and approved by the Federal Cabinet under the chairmanship of Mr. President. Such issues are then forwarded to the National Council of States and National Assembly if they relate to legislation.
The National Council of States	This is chaired by the Vice President of the Federal Republic with State Executive Governors as members. All decisions of the Federal Executive Council that have direct bearing on the states e.g. the approval of the national forest policy or REDD+ policy has to be communicated to the states in view of the constitutional arrangement which recognizes issues that are on the concurrent lists (to be undertaken both by federal and states) and those on exclusive list (to be undertaken solely by the federal). Forestry issues are on the concurrent list.
State Departments of Forestry	The forestry departments in the 36 states of the federation and FCT own and manage the forest resources at the state level, and supervise revenue collection form the forestry sector in various states. Particular states that have shown an interest in REDD and who should be involved in key discussions include Cross River, Ogun, Ondo, Delta, and Lagos States.
Private sector	
Airlines	Such as Arik Air and others. These are emitters on carbon dioxide and may be interested in offsetting their emissions.
Oil companies	Such as Shell, Total, Chevron, ExxonMobil, and Eni. These are emitters on carbon dioxide and may be interested in offsetting their emissions.
Cement other heavy manufacturing companies	Such as Lafarge and Dangote. These are emitters on carbon dioxide and may be interested in offsetting their emissions.
The Banking sector	Such as Standard Bank and United Bank for Africa (UBA) and the rest of Nigeria's 25 banks should also be engaged with especially those that are already preparing

	to broker carbon credit transactions in Nigeria.
The Rock and Partners law firm	The Rock and Partners is a legal practice based in Nigeria ***that*** specializes in climate change and environmental law. They advise project developers and sponsors on CDM and Renewable Energy Projects in Nigeria. They have in - house verifiers who can advise on baseline methodologies and greenhouse gas accounting. They have a strong relationship with various government ministries in Abuja and are well positioned to advise the government on legislation and policy formulation required to create a secure investment climate for investors interested in carbon projects including REDD.
NGOs	
Ecological Society of Nigeria	This society is chaired by NCF and brings together a wide range of technical individuals concerned with biodiversity conservation from across the country from government, NGOs and academia. It holds two meetings a year.
Pro-Natura International (PNI)	Pro-Natura International (Nigeria) is a Nigerian NGO closely affiliated to PNI (Paris). PNI focuses on promoting community-led development through supporting institutions in participatory planning and implementation of development programmes. They are developing a REDD pilot project for a new protected area in Ogun, Ondo and Osun States.
International Centre for Energy, Environment and Development	ICEED and NigeriaCAN (Climate Action Network) have already been very effective at galvanising broad based support from key government and civil society institutions in Abuja such as the Committee on Climate change in the House of Representatives and other government and civil society institutions across the country for a climate change strategy and position before the COP 15 talks in Copenhagen.
Friends of the Earth Nigeria (FOEN)/ Environmental Rights Action	This is Nigeria's leading environmental activist organisation. They are widely respected and have been extremely effective in leading the campaign against the oil companies and the government with respect to pollution of the Niger Delta and violation of the human rights. They recently held a meeting with environmental NGOs in Calabar to denounce the lack of stakeholder participation in the development of REDD in Nigeria.

Cross River State	
State Ministries and Agencies	
Cross River State Forestry Commission (CRSFC)	The CRSFC is the main government agency in the state responsible for the management of its forests. Odigha Odigha, the Head of the Board of the Commission has been instrumental in driving forward the REDD agenda in the state and indeed in Nigeria. He plays a key role in influencing actors in Abuja as well as in CRS. He works closely with Tunde Morakinyo, a consultant to the CRSFC who is also a member of the National Technical Committee on REDD – and who has a wide network of contacts internationally (being based in London).
Cross River National Park	The Cross River National Park contains 50% of the forests in CRS but is poorly protected. A REDD+ programme is possible for the national park since it is practically protected only in name and is loosing forest cover as fast as any other forest type in the state (and therefore additionality applies). The Cross River State government intends to begin a dialogue with the Federal National Parks Service (NPS) on the possibility of being able to share the carbon rights from the forests of the park between the state and the federal government.
Other state ministries	The CRS Governor is keen for other ministries to be involved in the development of REDD in the state including: the Cross River State ministry of Environment; the Cross River State Ministry of Finance and the Cross River State Ministry of Justice

State House of Reps and Senate	They will be key to passing of REDD legislation in the state.
University of Calabar	The Department of Forestry and Wildlife Resources Management presents an opportunity to strengthen forest related research and technical training and the Department of Geography and Regional Planning has a forest mapping, assessment and analysis (through GIS / Remote Sensing) capability.
Cross River University of Science and Technology	This includes the Ibrahim Babangida Collage of Agriculture and the Calabar Polytechnic and the College of Education, Akamkpa. They offer courses in forestry, wildlife and fisheries management. This is another opportunity to deliver technical training in forestry and forestry related issues.
NGO/CSO in CRS	
Fauna and Flora International (FFI)	FFI has been present in Cross River State for nearly 20 years chiefly through their long-term support for the conservation activities of Pandrillus at the Afi Mountain Wildlife Sanctuary and nearby forest areas. FFI recently received funding from the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) in Nigeria for a three year study to investigate the feasibility of a REDD project for the Afi area.
Nature Conservation Research Centre (NCRC)	NCRC is a conservation NGO in Ghana, with a focus on climate change and biodiversity conservation through community initiatives. NCRC hosts the Katoomba West Africa Incubator (KWAI) that promoting the development and capacity building for REDD in the sub-region. The KWAI recently is working with the Cross River State Forestry Commission to develop a proposal for capacity building programme for REDD+ for forest communities, local NGOs and the government of Cross River State.
Development in Nigeria (DIN):	DIN is the rural based community action arm of the African Research Association. DIN has been engaged in tackling forest degradation in the tropical forests of Cross River State, Nigeria since 1996. DIN works together with community partners to reduce poverty and improve livelihoods by promoting the conservation and sustainable use of forest resources.
NGO Coalition for Environment (NGOCE)	NGOCE is a coalition of environmental NGOs and CBOs in Cross River State. About sixteen (16) NGOs and CBOs are members of this coalition.
Pandrillus	Pandrillus has worked in Nigeria & Cameroon since 1988 to prevent the extinction of the highly endangered drill monkey *Mandrillus leucophaeus*. Pandrillus worked closely with the CRS government to create the Afi Mountain Wildlife Sanctuary. Pandrillus's co-director, Peter Jenkins, is a member of the Governors' Illegal Logging Task Force. They are a member of the Afi Mountain Partnership along with FFI, WCS, NCF and the CRSFC.
Centre for Education, Research and Conservation of Primates and Nature (CERCOPAN)	This NGO has worked with Iko Esai for over 7 years to help protect approximately 20,000 hectares of Iko Esai's community forest. These forests are contiguous with the Ekuri forests and form the largest block of community forest in the state. CERCOPAN's conservation programme in Iko Esai is holistic and includes environmental education, forest patrols, support for village based cottage industries and eco-tourism. The NGO also rehabilitates primates confiscated from hunters as by-products of the bush meat trade. The CRSFC and NCRC have held several meetings on REDD in Iko Esai.
Forest Management Committees (FMCs)	FMC's were set up by communities with support from the Forestry Commission. They are responsible to the communities. Presently the FMCs concentrate most of their efforts in timber related matters with issues around Non Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) being secondary. A total of about forty-five (45) FMCs are operational in the state. Eighteen (18) out of these have been certified and were given official recognition by the CRS government in 2004. These FMS represent nearly all the forest communities (about 75) in Cross River State and will be key to

	the development of REDD across the entire state.
Conservation Association of the Mbe Mountains (CAMM)	In 2005 the nine communities living around the Mbe Mountains established an association to protect and manage the area on a sustainable basis. CAMM is one of Nigeria's first multi-community organizations established to negotiate boundaries, set aside commonly-shared core zone and manage the area for gorilla and broader conservation goals. The CRSFC and NCRC have held several meetings on REDD in the CAMM villages.
Ekuri Initiative	In 1992, the villages of Old Ekuri and New Ekuri jointly established the Ekuri Initiative to conserve and manage their community forest (33,000 ha) sustainably for purpose of community development. The CRSFC and NCRC have held several meetings on REDD in the Ekuri villages.

Annex 1b (ii). Notes from R-PP Civil Society Consultations

FCPF R-PP CSO consultative meeting held on 22nd July, 2013

Organized by UNDP/Federal Ministry of Environment, Abuja

Time: 2pm-6pm

Venue: Federal Department of Forestry Conference Room

Introduction: The background information for the Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP) to be sent to FCPF for funding support. He then gave the purpose for the day's meeting with CSO stakeholders.

After the background information, all CSO representatives present in the meeting introduced themselves individually.

Presentation: Ms. Johanna Wehkamp who is REDD+ consultant presented the synopsis of the work so far done by the proposal drafting team on the R-PP proposal which is due for submission on 31st July, 2013 for a proposed budget of USD3.6million. The proposed project is to support REDD+ in Nigeria.

She noted that the process is in three phases;

- Early activities (includes identification of drivers of deforestation and what can be done to reduce deforestation)
- Implementation (involves working with relevant institutions to strengthen policies that will reduce deforestation)
- Result based payment phase

The FCPF supports with the R-PP the early activities;

- Capacity building for REDD+
- Furthering REDD+ programme
- Advocacy and scoping

The CSO consultative meeting is to focus on the following key issues;

- Consultation and Grievance mechanism
- Concerns towards REDD+ in Nigeria
- Suggestion for enhancing CSO engagement in REDD+ and participation

The discussion provided suggestions to the following;

- How could the consultation mechanism be improved
    - The REDD+ implementation should be diversified. It will be an opportunity to demonstrate a varied and diversified approach in REDD+ implementation

- Communities should be integrated in policy formulation and be consulted in REDD+ process
- CSOs to focus on proactive mechanisms that enhances REDD+ acceptability
- The REDD + national team should synergise with the State to be selected for the proposed project and be properly sensitised
- There should be proper, timely and transparent information sharing mechanism to be put in place
- A clearly defined criteria for the selection of states should be developed

- What are civil society concerns towards REDD+
  - FPIC is very critical to the REDD+ process and should be secured before REDD+ implementation in any State/Community
  - The FPIC should be expanded to include safeguards which is already being considered under the UN-REDD+
  - Issues around land grab which has received comments from critics of the REDD+ process should be taken seriously. Though the issue of campaign against REDD has been discussed at both national and International levels on how to handle the issue
  - Issues around benefit sharing should be properly articulated and a mechanism put in place to address any perceived agitation

- How can the active involvement of CSO be enhanced?
  - There should CSO mapping to establish who does what and at what level
  - The existing REDD+ CSO forum should be expanded and used as a platform for the planned project
  - There should be in place a CSO independent forum which will be supported to meet regularly from funds to be budgeted for in the proposal

Questions:

1. Is the grievance mechanism the same as safeguards? (Surveyor Efik): Safeguards are standards for REDD+ implementation while the grievance mechanism can be adopted when project implementer fails. Though they are similar but the mechanism will be part of the safeguards.

2. Has the two states to benefit selected for the implementation of this proposed project? Has the FPIC been sorted from the communities? (Prescillia): Before any implementation, the FPIC will be done

3. I believe this process is not to support the Cross River project? Yes.

Annex 1b (iii). Media Coverage of the National REDD+ programme and R-PP consultations

Nigeria seeks fresh REDD+ funding, to submit R-PP

Posted by msimire on Jul 25th, 2013 // 103 views // No Comment

Three days of multi-stakeholder and multi-level deliberations that ended on Wednesday, July 24, 2013 in Abuja enabled the validation of the draft Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP) document, which will be submitted on Wednesday July 31, 2013 to the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF).

Dahiru

About 60 representatives of forest communities, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), investors, federal and interested state government officials, technical experts, project managers, academia and the media involved in the process since its inception in 2009 brainstormed on the design of the nation's REDD+ policy, as well as institutional and methodological aspects.

Permanent Secretary, Federal Ministry of Environment, Taiye Haruna, who inaugurated the meeting on behalf of the Minister of Environment (Hadiza Mailafia), assured participants of government's commitment to REDD+ as an important component of the national development agenda.

"Today marks another milestone in this epic journey as Nigeria gets set to expand its reach on the programme by accessing the FCPF. Having approached the FCPF since 2009, the organisation in November 2012 invited Nigeria to prepare and submit a draft R-PP for its consideration," he said onTuesday.

Coordinator of the REDD+ Programme, Salisu Dahiru, declared at the close of the consultation: "We have examined the key elements of the draft R-PP document in public discussions and thematic groups. We are pleased with the structure, policy thrusts, strategy options and implementation framework of the draft R-PP.

"We acknowledge the efforts and consultation work undertaken in the last couple of months to prepare the draft R-PP in order to submit on time, by 31st July 2013.

"We confirm that broad-based multi-stakeholder and multi-level consultation and validation of the draft R-PP document were held. We therefore confirm our support for the submission of the Draft R-PP document to the FCPF accordingly."

If the proposal turns out successful, Nigeria will end up accessing a grant of up to $3.6 million from the FCPF.

A couple of years ago, Nigeria accessed a $4 million grant from the UN-REDD, giving birth to the nation's first REDD+ Readiness Programme that is being implemented within a three-year span (commencing from late 2012), allowing Nigeria to craft the REDD+ mechanism through an innovative, two-track approach consisting of actions at both federal and state levels.

At the federal level, the programme will create basic technical capacities, develop strategic and policy frameworks for REDD+, and support the alignment of the country with international climate change and environmental negotiations and agreements. At the state level, the programme will conduct strategy-development and demonstration activities on REDD+ in Cross River State, which has shown a determined political commitment for green development as well as being home to more than 50 percent of the tropical high forest remaining in the country. The best practice and lessons learned in Cross River will be used to roll out REDD+ in other states across Nigeria.

Salisu explained why the nation is seeking the FCPF financing: “In view of the scale of Nigeria and the complexity of developing a REDD+ system for the entire country, which has a federal structure with 36 states, the UN-REDD support needs to be coupled with additional financial and technical assistance, notably to reinforce the federal-level REDD+ capacities and to expand REDD+ to new states (using the best practice, models, policies and measures that Cross River State will develop and test). Nigeria is a member of the FCPF and FCPF co-financing seems necessary for the country to further its REDD+ process.”
REDD+ implies Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation *plus* conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks. Just like the UN-REDD (United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries), the FCPF is a window to finance the REDD+ programme. The UN-REDD is a collaboration involving the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO).

About 60 representatives of forest communities, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), investors, federal and interested state government officials, technical experts, project managers, academia and the media involved in the process since its inception in 2009 brainstormed on the design of the nation’s REDD+ policy, as well as institutional and methodological aspects. Permanent Secretary, Federal Ministry of Environment, Taiye Haruna, who inaugurated the meeting on behalf of the Minister of Environment (Hadiza Mailafia), assured participants of government’s commitment to REDD+ as an important component of the national development agenda. “Today marks another milestone in this epic journey as Nigeria gets set to expand its reach on the programme by accessing the FCPF. Having approached the FCPF since 2009, the organisation in November 2012 invited Nigeria to prepare and submit a draft R-PP for its consideration,” he said onTuesday. Coordinator of the REDD+ Programme, Salisu Dahiru, declared at the close of the consultation: “We have examined the key elements of the draft R-PP document in public discussions and thematic groups. We are pleased with the structure, policy thrusts, strategy options and implementation framework of the draft R-PP. “We acknowledge the efforts and consultation work undertaken in the last couple of months to prepare the draft R-PP in order to submit on time, by 31st July 2013. “We confirm that broad-based multi-stakeholder and multi-level consultation and validation of the draft R-PP document were held. We therefore confirm our support for the submission of the Draft R-PP document to the FCPF accordingly.” If the proposal turns out successful, Nigeria will end up accessing a grant of up to $3.6 million from the FCPF. A couple of years ago, Nigeria accessed a $4 million grant from the UN-REDD, giving birth to the nation’s first REDD+ Readiness Programme that is being implemented within a three-year span (commencing from late 2012), allowing Nigeria to craft the REDD+ mechanism through an innovative, two-track approach consisting of actions at both federal and state levels. At the federal level, the programme will create basic technical capacities, develop strategic and policy frameworks for REDD+, and support the alignment of the country with international climate change and environmental negotiations and agreements. At the state level, the programme will conduct strategy-development and demonstration activities on REDD+ in Cross River State, which has shown a determined political commitment for green development as well as being home to more than 50 percent of the tropical high forest remaining in the country. The best practice and lessons learned in Cross River will be used to roll out REDD+ in other states across Nigeria. Salisu explained why the nation is seeking the FCPF financing: “In view of the scale of Nigeria and the complexity of developing a REDD+ system for the entire country, which has a federal structure with 36 states, the UN-REDD support needs to be coupled with additional financial and technical assistance, notably to reinforce the federal-level REDD+ capacities and to expand REDD+ to new states (using the best practice, models, policies and measures that Cross River State will develop and test). Nigeria is a member of the FCPF and FCPF co-financing seems necessary for the country to further its REDD+ process.” REDD+ implies Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation plus conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks. Just like the UN-REDD (United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries), the FCPF is a window to finance the REDD+ programme. The UN-REDD is a collaboration involving the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO).

http://www.environewsnigeria.com/2013/07/25/nigeria-seeks-fresh-redd-funding-to-submit-r-pp/

REDD+: Nigeria to complete Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP)

Posted by msimire on Jul 21st, 2013 // 223 views

For three days beginning from Monday July 22, 2013, stakeholders involved in the Nigerian REDD+ Readiness project will gather for a crucial meeting in Abuja, the Federal Capital City, to tidy up the scheme's Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP).

Josep Gari of the UNDP (left) with Salisu Dahiru during a REDD+ meeting in Calabar, Cross River State

The R-PP should be ready in time for submission on or before July 31, 2013 if the country hopes to secure an engagement with the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) and access a grant of up to $3.6 million.

REDD+ implies Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation *plus* conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks. Just like the UN-REDD (United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries), the FCPF is a window to finance the REDD+ programme. The UN-REDD is a collaboration involving the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO).

A couple of years ago, Nigeria accessed a $4 million grant from the UN-REDD, giving birth to the nation's first REDD+ Readiness Programme that is being implemented within a three-year span (commencing from late 2012), allowing Nigeria to craft the REDD+ mechanism through an innovative, two-track approach consisting of actions at both federal and state levels.

At the federal level, the programme will create basic technical capacities, develop strategic and policy frameworks for REDD+, and support the alignment of the country with international climate change and environmental negotiations and agreements. At the state level, the programme will conduct strategy-development and demonstration activities on REDD+ in Cross River State, which has shown a determined political commitment for green development as well as being home to more than 50 percent of the tropical high forest remaining in the country. The best practice and lessons learned in Cross River will be used to roll out REDD+ in other states across Nigeria.

However, the immediate task now is to get the R-PP finalised to meet next week's deadline. Coordinator of the Nigerian REDD+ Programme, Salisu Dahiru, explains why the nation is seeking the FCPF financing.

His words: "In view of the scale of Nigeria and the complexity of developing a REDD+ system for the entire country, which has a federal structure with 36 states, the UN-REDD support needs to be coupled with additional financial and technical assistance, notably to reinforce the federal-level REDD+ capacities and to expand REDD+ to new states (using the best practice, models, policies and measures that Cross River State will develop and test). Nigeria is a member of the FCPF and FCPF co-financing seems necessary for the country to further its REDD+ process.

"Nigeria is accordingly preparing a new proposal for REDD+ readiness, on the basis of the analytical and planning efforts conducted so far, in order to mobilise concrete FCPF support. The FCPF requires new proposals to be submitted by 31st July 2013 (which is the last deadline for new countries). The potential FCPF support would serve

to strengthening and completing REDD+ readiness at the federal level, as well as to engage at least two additional states into the REDD+ mechanism, using best practice and lessons from Cross River State.

"The basis for this R-PP proposal already exists, notably thanks to analytical work at the 'Preliminary Assessment of the context for REDD+ in Nigeria' (2010) and the planning and design work done for the UN-REDD National Programme for Nigeria (2012) – the latter actually constitutes a first, *ad hoc* version an R-PP. Furthermore, a first R-PP draft is being developed by the country.

"Currently the draft R-PP for Nigeria is under preparation by Nigeria with the support of the UNDP/REDD+ Africa team (based in Nairobi). However, on key matters, political decision will be made at this gathering."The forum will also discuss a work-plan for continuing the drafting and consultation of the Nigerian R-PP in the coming months, long after the first submission on 31st July.

http://www.environewsnigeria.com/2013/07/21/redd-nigeria-to-complete-readiness-preparation-proposal-r-pp/

Nigeria: Taraba Draws Six-Month REDD Readiness Plan

BY MICHAEL SIMIRE, 20 MARCH 2011

Taraba State of Nigeria is aiming to becoming the second REDD Pilot State in the country after Cross River, which is on the verge of accessing funds set aside under the climate change mitigation programme.

However, while it took Cross River State several years to attain this status, Taraba, apparently riding the crest of the goodwill arising from the flagship Cross River agenda, intends to be REDD ready in a record six months.

http://allafrica.com/stories/201103210632.html...

News

Nigeria Advances its Participatory Governance Assessment for REDD+

At a recent consultative workshop in Nigeria, government officials, civil society actors and experts reached consensus on the way forward for the country's Participatory Governance Assessment for REDD+.

More than 50 participants from Nigeria's federal and Cross River State level recently convened to gain more insights on the relevance of the Participatory Governance Assessment (PGA) in Nigeria's federal and state level REDD+ efforts. Participants reached agreement on the governance domains on which the PGA will be providing governance data, and they agreed on an organizational structure and next steps in the coming months. It should be noted that from the onset of its REDD+ efforts, Nigeria has been very eager to conduct a PGA in order to ensure that such efforts are appropriately designed and take into account due governance measures. Furthermore, the PGA methodology will subsequently inform Nigeria's REDD+ safeguards efforts.

Participants in the Participatory Governance Assessments workshop

Prior to the workshop, a PGA research team was commissioned by key stakeholders to undertake a preliminary research in three pilot sites in Cross River State, namely Esuk Mba in Akpabuyo, Iko Esai in Akamkpa, and Buanchor in Boki Local Government Areas. This research focused on the following governance aspects:

- Stakeholder analysis to identify relevant stakeholders to include throughout the process;
- Entry points for how to more meaningfully involve key private sector actors in the PGA process;
- Traditional means of communication to ensure that PGA data and results are made available to local stakeholders in an appropriate manner; and
- A mapping of governance issues relevant for the REDD+ process at the Cross River State and federal level.

The workshop, which took place 16-18 January in Calabar, Nigeria, was divided in two parts: the first two days consisted of a multi-stakeholder consultation; and a smaller number of participants remained on the third day for a training on indicator development and considerations for data collection.
After intensive discussions and valuable contributions from workshop participants, four governance domains were prioritized. These are: broad and informed participation of REDD+ stakeholders; harmonization of policy and legal framework for REDD+; transparency and accountability of the REDD+ process and finance; and lastly, inter-governmental relations and coordination.
Further, participants agreed on a road map, laying out who will be involved in the different steps reached, as well as an indicator set based on agreed priority governance domains. The draft indicator set will be further refined based on comments and inputs by stakeholders.
Relevant background documents, presentations and workshop report can be found **here**.

Back to UN-REDD partner countries article

Back to Newsletter Home

Nigeria Gets $4m Grant From UN-REDD

Submitted by LEADERSHIP EDITORS on April 2, 2012 - 1:56a **OMOTOLA OLORUNTOBI**

The federal government has benefited a $4million grant from United Nations Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (UN-REDD) to help it reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, the Minister of Environment, Hadiza Mailafia, has disclosed.

This followed the full admission of Nigeria as a REDD ready country.

The minister said this in her remarks at a review hearing of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) COP 17 held at the House of Representatives, Abuja.

According to the minister, the grant will be used for building capacity, carbon mapping and other activities that will encourage Nigerians to cater for the forest, adding that Climate Change was no longer perceived as an environmental phenomenon, but also as a development, social, economic and even a political issue.

In appreciation of Nigeria's peculiar vulnerability, alongside the magnitude of danger posed to the nation as a result of climate change, the minister appealed to Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), Civil Societies, Organised Private Sector and other development partners to join hands with the Federal Government to mitigate climate change effects.

http://leadership.ng/nga/articles/20927/2012/04/02/nigeria_gets_4m_grant_unredd.html

Nigerian State Sets REDD Pace for Entire Continent

Author: Emilie Filou
The tiny state of Cross River, Nigeria, has managed to preserve large swathes of endangered rainforest despite lucrative – and often intimidating – offers from loggers and other interests. It's also laid the groundwork for a state-wide program designed to earn international carbon credits by saving trees, thus securing its spot in an elite network of states that are moving forward as UN talks stall.

17 February 2011 | In September, 2010, the United Nations REDD Program (UN-REDD) sent three representatives to Nigeria to determine whether the nation could become a pilot country for UN-sanctioned projects that funnel carbon offsets to people who save endangered forestland and reduce greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (**REDD**). By becoming a pilot country instead of just an observer country, they could eventually channel billions to the country's rural poor – and save large swathes of virgin rainforest.
After spending a few days in Cross River State and then visiting the capital, Abuja, the team invited the country to prepare a REDD readiness plan, which UN-REDD will support to the tune of $3-4 million.
The promise of donor support for a national REDD strategy is the culmination of 15 years of environmental activism in Nigeria, centered mostly in one state: Cross River, and championed by two men: **Odigha Odigha**, now the chief executive of the state's Forestry Commission, and, more recently, Governor Lionel Imoke.
Both have fought hard to preserve Cross River's rainforest, which today accounts for 60% of Nigeria's total, and their leadership is largely credited with Cross River's entry into the **Governors' Climate and Forests Task Force (GCF)**, a sub-national collaboration on REDD that spans 14 states and provinces from the United States, Mexico, Indonesia, Brazil, and now Nigeria.

Moving Forward Despite Global Stagnation

For many, the GCF represents the intermediate future of REDD: a global linkage of like-minded sub-national governments that are moving ahead with a REDD infrastructure even as national governments and the United Nations struggle to forge a larger consensus. For the system to work, however, they must do so in a way that is compatible with whatever national and international mechanisms evolve down the road.
This so-called "**nested approach**" to implementing REDD at a sub-national level means working only with states that can deliver emission reductions that are real, measurable, and verifiable. It also requires a complex docking procedure that will unfold over time as Cross River's system folds into whatever national mechanism Nigeria itself eventually develops, and Nigeria folds into a global mechanism.
From Cross River to **Acre**, Brazil, and **Peru's San Martin region**, sub-national jurisdictions are working with groups like the**Katoomba Incubator**, the Voluntary Carbon Standard and other NGOs to catalyze a new expertise around shared emission baselines and jurisdictional accounting.
Some regions in Latin America – as members of the GCF and early actors on the nested approach – are already seeing a pay-off for cooperation and leadership on nesting mechanisms. The states of Acre, Brazil, and Chiapas, Mexico, signed an MOU with the US State of California in late 2010 that kick-started efforts to integrate the regions' REDD credits into California's emerging cap-and-trade scheme.

The Importance of Strong Leadership

"Cross River is way ahead of the pack in Nigeria and in Africa," says William Boyd, who heads the GCF Secretariat. "That's largely down to Odigha and Governor Imoke."
John-O Niles agrees. Director of the Tropical Forest Group, an NGO that has worked with Odigha and Cross River for 20 years, Niles introduced Odigha to Boyd just under two years ago, largely because he was impressed with Odigha's win-win attitude towards sharing information and resources, but also because of the courage that Odigha and Imoke showed when loggers tried to circumvent the state's moratorium on logging.
"They're not pussy-footing around the problem," he says. "They went right at it. They put people in jail; they took their trucks; it's been hand-to-hand combat."
Boyd lauds the two for taking on the fight even though it may cost them in the short term and may not deliver pay-offs until both men have retired.
"It's not like there is a big and immediate payoff to joining the GCF," he says. "Our members recognize that it's something that's part of a much longer process and that they can learn from what state-of-the-art programs are doing in terms of accounting, MRV etc."

For Cross River, that process could be even longer than for other GCF members – especially those in Latin America, where **REDD has been evolving for decades**. The Brazilian state of **Acre, for example, recently**

enacted a statewide payments for ecosystem services law, which will likely make it one of the first two GCF states to actually sell REDD credits into a US-based compliance scheme.
"I think in terms of political commitment, Cross River is as advanced as anyone," says Boyd. "In terms of legal framework and technical capabilities, they are not quite as far along as Acre but they're advancing very rapidly."
He believes that Odigha, Imoke, and other emerging Cross River leaders can help spread the word to other African states.
"We would like to organize a workshop or a meeting for Africa that would be hosted by Cross River," he says. "It would give them a chance to explain what they are doing with the GCF and REDD and allow us to ramp up our presence in Africa."
Boyd says that the continent is their new frontier. The Tanzanian state of Kigoma wants to join by 2012 – thanks in part to encouragement from the Jane Goodall Institute – but Central Africa, where much of Africa's rainforest lies, remains a difficult part of the world to operate in.
There is much the region could learn from Nigeria however – itself a fairly unstable and complex nation – starting with the stakeholder meeting that Cross River organized in 2008. The conference gauged the level of support for forest protection in the state. Niles says this was a defining moment because it gave Odigha and Imoke the mandate they needed to push ahead with concrete measures; even more importantly however, they followed it through with a two-year logging ban.
"If a state asked me what Cross River has done right and what they should do, I would say: organize a stakeholder meeting; allocate resources to tackle the drivers of deforestation directly and immediately; engage the national/federal government; bring in outside legal and technical capacity; and pass a law that will reassure the donor community that things are moving forward," says Niles.

With the ban now about to expire, UN-REDD's endorsement couldn't have come at a better time.
"We don't intend to lift the logging ban immediately," says Odigha. "We are trying to work with the communities: if we extend it, they will want to see alternative revenues, and this is where we rely on the carbon market."

The Road to REDD Readiness

Odigha and his colleagues at the National Technical Committee on REDD are now working overtime to get their REDD readiness proposal up to speed for the March deadline. The document will contain Nigeria's two-year roadmap to become REDD-ready, with initiatives on monitoring, reporting and verification, stakeholder engagement, awareness raising and co-benefits such as biodiversity.
The greatest challenge will be to build up a critical mass of expertise, understanding, and awareness on the ground.
"The education system in Nigeria is relatively poor, and the country suffers from a substantial brain drain," explains Niles. "It's hard to find people who can analyze remote-sensing images or produce the kind of detailed reports that UN-REDD or the FCPF require."
Odigha says that there are also huge capacity needs within communities.
"Carbon finance is a new market and farmers need to understand it: they must learn how to transact in it, how to measure the carbon in their trees, and how to do demonstration projects," he says.
Institutional strengthening is another priority. In its field trip report, the UN-REDD scoping mission highlighted the shortcomings of Cross River's Forestry Commission, something Odigha acknowledges needs addressing.
"Our main issue at the commission is that we've shifted from an organization dedicated to logging to an organization dedicated to conservation," he says. "We need to put the right structures in place to support this change in paradigm, from board level right down to operating staff in the field."
Considering the vast needs and size of Nigeria, it's clear that the $3-4 million earmarked by UN-REDD will not be sufficient, although how much exactly will be needed is not clear either. Tunde Morakinyo, an environmental consultant and member of Nigeria's National Technical Committee on REDD, puts a price tag of $100 million on REDD readiness, but Niles is skeptical.
"Nigeria probably wouldn't know what to do with $100 million," he says. "They couldn't absorb that money; $4 million is a good start and if we can track it well, we'll get a better understanding of the country's needs."
Either way, Salisu Dahiru, national REDD+ coordinator, says that it is clear Nigeria will need to look for additional funding from other development partners. Nigeria took the opportunity of the COP conference in Cancún in December to co-sponsor the official GCF side event with the Tropical Forest Group. The sponsorship was an opportunity to demonstrate the country's commitment to REDD and to prospect for new funders.

National Leader

A substantial share of the REDD budget will find its way to Cross River. Julie Greenwalt, one of the UN-REDD representatives who took part in the scoping mission, says that a lot of the readiness adjustments in Nigeria will likely be structured based on what Cross River has already achieved. With its extensive forest cover, it will also host a number of pilot projects.

Considering the many tensions that exist in Nigeria (ethnic, religious, political etc), there are concerns that these could flare once the money starts flowing. But Dahiru remains optimistic.
“Nigeria operates a federal system in which the functions and roles of each tier of government are clearly defined,” he says. “The National Forest Policy recognizes states as chief custodians of the forest while the federal government is responsible for formulation of policies and regulations and oversight functions, including enforcement.”
Odigha says that Cross River is keen to share their leadership with other forested states in Nigeria. The states of Ondo, Ogun, Edo, Akwa and Tarab could all benefit from REDD+ activities. In fact, the governor of the latter was part of a Nigerian delegation that travelled to Washington DC in October to meet the UN-REDD policy board.
Morakinyo also adds that Odigha has worked extensively with Abuja right from the beginning.

Political Uncertainty

In fact all observers agree that the political commitment to REDD in Nigeria has been a key ingredient for its success to date.
“Nigeria is a risky place whatever you do. It’s hard to get things done so UN-REDD was really impressed to have people in front of them who had been genuinely pro-active,” says Niles.
It is therefore understanding that the forthcoming national, presidential and state elections (on April 2, 9 and 16 respectively) are expected with some trepidation: there are concerns that a change in leadership might undermine progress.
“We may be delayed if the president doesn’t get re-elected because all ministries will change and we’ll have to re-engage with the new representatives, but that’s just the way it is,” Morakinyo says.
Niles is less concerned.
“I don’t think the presidential elections will affect the REDD process much. The rainforest is pretty low down the agenda. There may be some unraveling if the governor in Cross River doesn’t get re-elected but the state has put so much momentum behind this issue that any let up will be met by a groundswell of activism that should keep things on track.”
Others, such as Dahiru, are confident that REDD preparations will carry on regardless.
“Nigeria is a signatory to the UNFCCC and is therefore committed to taking concrete actions to address climate change nationally and internationally, and will continue to do so irrespective of changes in governments,” he says.
Niles adds that the new UN-REDD funds, along with the many activists at grassroots and political level, will provide some sort of guarantee that the project doesn’t grind to a halt if leadership changes.

Testing Times

With Cancún’s positive outcome on REDD+, Nigeria will have the wind in its sail, which is just as well considering the issues at stake and the forthcoming elections.
“Nigeria is a heavy weight of the African continent,” says Morakinyo. “UN-REDD know that if they can bring Nigeria on board, it will change the landscape of REDD negotiations in Africa. They know that Nigeria’s voice, which is very influential, will be backed by substance.”
On the ground, stakeholders are keen to get started.
“It will be nice to have the opportunity to try,” says Niles. “We have hobbled this together so far and having resources will make a big difference. There will be challenges but we just have to make sure we are transparent with our financial flows.”
http://www.ecosystemmarketplace.com/pages/dynamic/article.page.php?page_id=8026&section=home

Annex 1c: Consultation and Participation Process

Annex 1c (i): Statement of support from Stakeholders for Nigeria's R-PP

STAKEHOLDERS' CONSULTATIVE WORKSHOP ON NIGERIA'S REDD+ READINESS PROPOSAL (R-RP) FOR THE FOREST CARBON PARTNERSHIP FACILITY (FCPF)

STATEMENT OF NIGERIA'S STAKEHOLDERS

Today, the 24th July 2013, 60 members and representatives of various stakeholder groups in Nigeria concluded a two – day consultative workshop on Nigeria's Draft REDD Readiness Proposal (R-PP) during which we discussed the design of Nigeria's REDD+ policy, institutional and methodological aspects. We belong to different organizations and key actors in Nigeria's society, including forest communities, Non-Governmental Organizations, Private Investors, Federal & State Government Officials from states that indicated interest in joining the Nigeria REDD+ Programme, Technical Experts, Project Managers, Academia and the Media. We have been involved in and actively participating in the Nigeria REDD+ process since its inception in 2009. A special preparatory brainstorming session of the Civil Society Organizations was earlier held on Monday 22nd July 2013.

Our meeting was inaugurated by the Permanent Secretary, Federal Ministry of Environment, Mr. Taiye Haruna for and behalf of the Honourable Minister of Environment, who assured us of Government's commitment to REDD+ as an important component of the national development agenda.

We have examined the key elements of the Draft R-PP document in public discussions and thematic groups. We are pleased with the structure, policy thrusts, strategy options and implementation framework of the draft R-PP.

We acknowledge the efforts and consultation work undertaken in the last couple of months to prepare the draft R-PP in order to submit on time, by 31st July 2013.

We confirm that broad-based multi-stakeholder and multi-level consultation and validation of the draft R-PP document were held. We therefore confirm our support for the submission of the Draft R-PP document to the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility accordingly.

This Statement is read and endorsed at 3J's Hotel, Utako District, Abuja, Nigeria, on the 24th July 2013, at 5.00 pm.

(Unanimously endorsed)
(Signed by over 60 participants)

Annex 1.c (ii) Communiqué of the National Validation Workshop on the draft Nigeria REDD+ Readiness Programme.

Communiqué of the National Validation Workshop

on the draft *Nigeria REDD+ Readiness Programme*

Abuja, 21st February 2011

A wide array of stakeholders interested in REDD+ (Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation "plus") attended the National Validation Workshop on the draft *Nigeria REDD+ Readiness Programme*, held in Abuja on 21st February 2011. Participants comprised members of non-governmental organisations and civil society, forest community leaders, academic experts, researchers, senior officials from various government structures, representatives from a number of states, members of the business community, professionals of the media, members of international development partners, and the UN-REDD mission, among others. Several of them had attended the national REDD+ workshop held during the first UN-REDD mission last October 2010, when the drafting of the REDD+ readiness proposal was initiated.

The National Validation Workshop was presented with, and examined the key elements of the draft proposal, including the two-track approach to REDD+ in Nigeria to be employed by this programme (consisting of a combination of Federal and State actions, with a focus on activities at community level), the deforestation context, the Results Framework, the proposed forest monitoring and MRV system, and the framework for social and environmental safeguards.

The programme's outcomes and outputs as proposed in the draft were endorsed. Several amendments were suggested at activity level, and the drafting team agreed to include them in the final draft to be submitted to the UN-REDD Policy Board.

The following aspects were emphasised as priority issues concerning REDD+ readiness in Nigeria:

i) broad capacity-building and knowledge sharing are necessary since REDD+ is a new concept;
ii) active community participation and engagement in programme's activities (e.g. capacity-building and forest monitoring) should be maximised;
iii) the U.N. rights conventions should inform the REDD+ readiness process;
iv) gender equality and social inclusion should be mainstreamed;
v) due clarification and definition of carbon rights and land-tenure matters as they affect REDD+ are required;
vi) REDD+ activities and benefits should reach communities equitably;
vii) issues of displacement of deforestation are to be considered;
viii) detailed work on the definition of forests is needed; and
ix) private sector engagement and investment in REDD+ should be encouraged.

The assessment of deforestation drivers highlighted agriculture as a major issue and the need to invest in sustainable intensification of agriculture to protect forests and enhance community livelihoods. The plenary highlighted the importance of facilitating the participation of other states in REDD+ readiness in view of their growing interest. It was noted that this would be enabled through outcomes 1 and 2 of the programme. The activities planned for Cross River State will in fact serve as a model for other states with respect to REDD+. In addition, the plenary also indicated the need to strengthen the national policy and legal framework for climate change to ensure that it incorporates REDD+.

Annex 2a: Assessment of Land Use, Land Use Change Drivers, Forest Law, Policy and Governance

Please present any relevant additional material not included in the body of the R-PP (component 2a).

Annex 2a (i) Drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in Nigeria and in CRS, as identified and rated through stakeholder consultations

Drivers of Deforestation (direct & indirect)	Provisional ranking	
	Nigeria	CRS
Direct factors (rated by level of impact)		
Agricultural expansion	H	H
Logging	M	M
Fuel wood harvesting/charcoal production	H	L
Forest fires/bush burning	H	M
Over grazing	H	L
Mining	L	L
Infrastructure development/urbanisation (e.g. road, power lines)	M	M
Indirect (economic and forest governance issues)		
Macro-economic factors (e.g. log export ban, external debt, value of Naira, trade policies)	M	M
Outdated state forest laws - not changed since 1960s	H	M
Lack of integration between ministries	M	M
Land/forest tenure laws alienating communities from their forests	M	L
Weak forestry dept capacity at federal and state levels	H	M
Absence of working forest reserve management plans (for timber harvesting) since 1970s	H	H
High forestry revenue targets and low timber fees	H	L
De-reservation of Forest Reserves by state governments	L	L
High population growth driving demand for land/forest products	H	M

Inefficient processing of timber (e.g. making planks using chainsaws)	M	M
Corruption in the forest sector	H	H

Rankings: H: High / M: Moderate / L: Low *Sources: Preliminary Assessment (2010); REDD+ validation workshop (Abuja, 2011).*

Annex 2a (ii): Forest Management Regimes in Nigeria

Management regime	Area (ha)	Description of management	Conservation status
Total Forest Area	9,600,000	About 70% of the country's forest is open tree savannah with the remaining 30% classed as closed forest.	Most of Nigeria's forests are heavily degraded – the least degraded forests tend to be found in national parks or in CRS.
Forest Reserves (FR)	2,700,000	About 445 gazetted reserves (~29% of forest cover). Established for the supply of timber. Collection of NTFPs is permitted as well as hunting.	Variable, majority are heavily degraded with no management plans, and ineffective protection
National Parks (NP)	2,509,000	There are 7 of these (~28% of forest cover). Established for the protection of biodiversity and tourism. No hunting or collection of NTFPs allowed.	Relatively well managed compared to forest reserves
Game Reserves (GR) & Wildlife Sanctuaries	745,000	There are 23 of these. Established for the sustainable management of wildlife with controlled hunting. No timber extraction permitted.	Mostly degraded with no management plans and ineffective protection
Strict Nature Reserves (SNR)	1,140	There are 8 of these. Strict protection with no use of any type allowed other than scientific research.	Most are small (between 19 and 460 ha), and degraded with ineffective protection
Plantations	382,000	Often within FRs. Planted forests, mostly exotics e.g. teak, Gmelina, rubber, etc.	Variable, most are without management plans
Community Forests/"free" areas	2,700,000	Depends upon community bye-laws. Most allow all uses including timber extraction and clearing for farmland but some have controlled use of some forest products.	Variable mostly degraded except in the more inaccessible parts of the country.

Sources: Total forest areas are from FAO's FRA (2010) and UNEP-WCMC (2005)

Annex 2b: REDD-plus Strategy Options

Please present the early ideas and/or draft input to ToR for work to be carried out. Please also present the strategy options themselves if they are available.

Results from the consultation on the strategy options during the Stakeholder consultation workshop in Abuja 23-24.July 2013.

S/N	DRIVERS	STRATEGIC OPTION	PRIORITIES	STATE/FEDERAL
1	OVER GRAZING	• Establishment and rehabilitation of grazing resources • Establishment of community based/managed grazing reserves • Establish integrated grazing systems/practices	Establishment and rehabilitation of grazing resources Establishment of community based/managed grazing reserves	
2	LOGGING	• Land use plan for forest reserves and community forest • Update/review of logging regulations in the states • Review of the logging licensing and concession • Establishment of community based enforcement and monitoring of anti-logging • Provision of alternative and renewable building materials • Provision of alternative and renewable energy such as Briquettes • Community wood loots • Make stiffer legislation in a way that cutting trees becomes a major offense	Update/review of logging regulations in the states Provision of alternative and renewable energy such as Briquettes	
3	BUSH BURNING/FOREST FIRES	• Identify best practices in other parts of	Identify best practices in other	

		the world, • *Establish a satellite based monitoring systems for tracking fire issues* • *Domestication of small ruminants* • *Enforcement of Anti-bush fire regulation,* • *Controlled/Prescribed burning (as practiced in Indonesia),* • *Provision of wild life sanctuaries for wild life protection*	*parts of the world,* *Establish a satellite based monitoring systems for tracking fire issues*	
4	*AGRICULTURE*	• *Sustainable agricultural practice* • *Sustainable water management* • *Encourage agro-forestry* • *Introduction of strategies to promote alternative livelihoods of the community* • *Soil remediation* • *Provide incentives to corporations in form of tax cuts so that the issue of deforestation will be an interesting one* • *Adopt commercial forest plantations to serve as buffer for all the wood needed in the industry*	• *Sustainable agricultural practice* • *Encourage agro-forestry,* • *Adopt commercial forest plantations to serve as buffer for all the wood needed in the industry*	
5	*URBANIZATION/INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT*	*a. Urban forestry/Climate resilience for sustainable city* *b. Creating more parks and garden* *c. Policies and laws for community tree planting*	*Urban forestry/Climate resilience for sustainable city* *Creating more parks and garden*	
6	*MINING*	• *Effective regulation and enforcement of mining laws* • *Compliance with EIA* • *Remediation*	*Effective regulation and enforcement of mining laws* *Compliance with EIA*	

Annex 2c: REDD-plus Implementation Framework

N/A

Annex 2d: Social and Environmental Impact during Readiness Preparation and REDD-plus Implementation

Please present the early ideas or draft input to ToR for work to be carried out.

Annex 2d (i): The World Banks Safeguard Policy and relevance to REDD+

The World Bank´s safeguard policy	Purpose and main features	Relevancy to R-PP/REDD
Environmental Assessment (OP 4.01)	Environmental Assessment should be applied for specific projects in order to identify potential environmental risks and evaluate likely environmental impacts as a basis for formulation of mitigation and enhancement measures. • evaluates a project's potential environmental risks and impacts in its area of influence; • examines project alternatives; • identifies ways of improving project selection, siting, planning, design, and implementation by preventing, minimizing, mitigating, or compensating for adverse environmental impacts and enhancing positive impacts and; • includes the process of mitigating and managing adverse environmental impacts throughout project implementation.	Implementation of the REDD+ will include specific projects and activities, which can cause environmental effects – both positive and negative. All specific projects to be implemented within the REDD+ should be evaluated within the SESA in order to identify whether they belong to the World Bank's FI Category which is applied to all proposed projects that involve investment of Bank funds through a participating financial intermediary (FI). The SESA for REDD+ should also suggest appropriate procedure for Environmental Assessment for specific projects, including preparation of the Environmental Management Frameworks.
Natural Habitats (OP 4.04)	The Natural Habitats safeguard policy should ensure that significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats (including those habitats that are (i) legally protected, (ii) officially proposed for protection, (iii) identified by authoritative sources for their high conservation value, (iv) recognized as protected by traditional local communities) is avoided, and that	Implementation of the REDD+ might potentially affect natural habitats. This issue should be included in the SESA and relevant Environmental Assessment for specific projects and appropriate mitigation measures (mitigation plans) should be included on the Environmental Management Framework for specific projects.

	potential effects to the natural habitats are properly assessed and mitigation measures are proposed and implemented where necessary.	
Forests (OP 4.36)	Forests safeguard policy should realize the potential of forests to reduce poverty in a sustainable manner, integrate forests effectively into sustainable economic development, and protect the vital local and global environmental services and values of forests.	Considering its primary purpose, the REDD+ implementation will affect forests – on the other hand these effects will the most likely be positive. However, there may be issues for example around the expansion of plantations. It is necessary all potential effects of the REDD+ implementation to forests are considered within the SESA process.
Physical Cultural Resources (OP 4.11)	Physical Cultural Resources safeguards policy should assist in preserving physical cultural resources and avoiding their destruction or damage. Physical Cultural Resources include resources of archaeological, paleontological, historical, architectural, religious (including graveyards and burial sites), aesthetic, or other cultural significance.	Implementation of the REDD+ might potentially affect physical cultural resources as defined in the OP 4.11. This issue should be included in the SESA and relevant Environmental Assessment for specific projects and appropriate measures should be included on the Environmental Management Framework for specific projects.
Indigenous People (OP 4.10)	All projects have to designed and implemented in a way that fosters full respect for Indigenous Peoples' dignity, human rights, and cultural uniqueness and so that they: (a) receive culturally compatible social and economic benefits; and (b) do not suffer adverse effects during the development process.	The REDD+ implementation can significantly affect indigenous people and ethnic minorities – their livelihood and social and economic conditions. All specific projects to be implemented within the REDD+ should be evaluated from likely effects to indigenous people and ethnic minorities' point of view. The SESA for REDD+ should suggest appropriate procedure to assess these effects and identify relevant mitigation and compensation measures. Consultations with likely affected persons and communities have to be an essential part of the process. Since there is a close link to Involuntary Resettlement safeguards policy (see below), both issues should be addressed in one process.
Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12)	The Involuntary Resettlement safeguards policy should ensure that involuntary resettlement resulting from implementation of the projects is avoided or minimized and, where this is not feasible, should suggest measure to assist displaced persons in improving or at least restoring their livelihoods and	The REDD+ implementation can result in changes of land use practices and influence the land acquisition, and thus lead to resettlement of people inhabiting rural and forest areas. All specific projects to be implemented within the REDD+ should be evaluated

	standards of living in real terms relative to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.	within the SESA in order to identify whether they can lead to resettlement. In such case the SESA for REDD+ should suggest appropriate procedure to assess socio-economic effects and identify relevant mitigation and compensation measures if necessary, including preparation of the Resettlement Process Frameworks. Consultations with likely affected persons and communities have to be an essential part of the process. Since there is a close link to Indigenous People safeguards policy, both issues should be addressed in one process.

Annex 3: Capacity Building Plan for National Forest Reference Emission Level and/or a Forest Reference Level

A clear assessment of existing and needed capacity, with a suggested capacity building plan is recommended

EXISTING STAFF STRENGTH AND HARDWARE/SOFTWARE IN THE FORESTRY DEPARTMENT GIS LAB

S/N	CURRENT STAFF STRENGTH	EXISTING HARDWARE/SOFTWARE
1	4	HARDWARES (i) A0 size Plotter (HP Design jet T790) (ii) 10 nos. HP Desktop (iii) A0 Scanner (colourtrac Smart LF C140) (iv) A3 Printer (HP office jet 7000 wide format) (v) A4 Printer (Lerserjet C1020) (vi) Server (2008 windows server) (vii) Projector (viii) Screen (ix) Photocopier SOFTWARES (i) Arc GIS 10.0

NEEDEDCAPACITY, WITH RECOMMENDED CAPACITY BUILDING PLAN

S/N	ADDITIONAL STAFF	NEEDED HARDWARES/SOFTWARES	RECOMMENDED CAPACITY BUILDING PLAN
1	2	I Internet facility (ii) Renewal of licences for Arc GIS and Erdas Imagine (iii) 4 nos. UPS (iv) Tonners and inks (v) 5 nos. Stabilizers (3000W) (vi) Plotters inks and for all the Printers	Short courses both local and International on GIS and Remote Sensing.