

**Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) Readiness Mechanism  
Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP) External Review Template**  
(interim, April 20, 2012, from Program Document FMT 2009-1, Rev. 5)

**Guidelines for Reviewers:**

- 1) *FCPF REDD Country Participant R-PPs will be reviewed and assessed by the FCPF Participants Committee, the FCPF's governing body, taking TAP comments into account. External (Technical Advisory Panel or other) and Bank reviewers may provide recommendations on how a draft R-PP could be enhanced, using this template on a pilot basis until a process is approved by the PC.*
- 2) *One set of criteria should be used for review: specific standards each of the current 6 components of an R-PP should be met.*
- 3) *Your comments will be merged with other reviewer comments (without individual attribution) into a synthesis document that will be made public, in general, so bear this in mind when commenting.*
- 4) *Please provide thoughtful, fair assessment of the draft R-PP, in the form of actionable recommendations for the potential enhancement of the R-PP by the submitting country. A REDD Country Participant would be allowed three submissions of an R-PP to the PC for consideration.*

**Objectives of a Readiness Preparation Proposal** (condensed directly from Program Document FMT 2009-1, Rev. 3)

*The purpose of the R-PP is to build and elaborate on the previous Readiness Plan Idea Note (R-PIN) or a country's relevant comparable work, to assist a country in laying out and organizing the steps needed to achieve 'Readiness' to undertake activities to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD), in the specific country context. The R-PP provides a framework for a country to set a clear roadmap, budget, and schedule to achieve REDD Readiness. The FCPF does not expect that the activities identified in the R-PP and its Terms of Reference (ToR) would actually occur at the R-PP stage, although countries may decide to begin pilot activities for which they have capacity and stakeholder support. Instead, the R-PP consists of a summary of the current policy and governance context, what study and other preparatory activities would occur under each major R-PP component, how they would be undertaken in the R-PP execution phase, and then a ToR or work plan for each component. The activities would generally be performed in the next, R-PP execution phase, not as part of the R-PP formulation process.*

**Review of R-PP of Nigeria**

Reviewer: Harrison O Kojwang and TAP Team

Date of review: November 14<sup>th</sup> 2013

**Standards to be Met by R-PP Components**

*(From Program Document FMT 2009-1, Rev. 6)*

**Summary of Assessment**

<b>Nigeria : Summary of Assessment</b>		
<b>Component</b>	<b>October 2013 review</b>	<b>November 2013 review</b>
<b>1 a</b>	<i>Partially meets the standard</i>	<i>Meets the standard</i>
<b>1 b</b>	<i>Largely meets the standard</i>	<i>Largely meets the standard</i>
<b>1 c</b>	<i>Partially meets the standard</i>	<i>Meets the standard</i>
<b>2 a</b>	<i>Largely meets the standard</i>	<i>Meets the standard</i>
<b>2 b</b>	<i>Partially meets the standard</i>	<i>Largely meets the standard</i>
<b>2 c</b>	<i>Meets the standard</i>	<i>Meets the standard</i>
<b>2 d</b>	<i>Partially meets the standard</i>	<i>Largely meets the standard</i>
<b>3</b>	<i>Partially meets the standard</i>	<i>Meets the standard</i>
<b>4 a</b>	<i>Partially meets the standard</i>	<i>Meets the standard</i>
<b>4 b</b>	<i>Largely meets the standard</i>	<i>Meets the standard</i>
<b>5</b>	<i>Largely meets the standard</i>	<i>Meets the standard</i>
<b>6</b>	<i>Partially meets the standard</i>	<i>Largely meets the standard</i>

#### **Strengths of the Nigeria R-PP**

- The R-PP is well written, precise and has now included more information on Nigeria's forest resources, history of deforestation and forest degradation and experiences from its most forested state; CRS.
- The fact that Nigeria has experienced colossal amounts of forest cover loss is clearly expressed in the document and serves as a poignant case for its adoption of REDD+ within its environmental and development framework. In this regard, Nigeria proposes an approach which starts from one state; Cross River State (CRS), with intentions to expand its REDD+ to include additional states.
- Components 3 and 4 have been vastly improved after the first round of TAP comments. They now present useful reviews of existing information, data and have clearly articulated additional data needs and the capacities required to collect and analyze data to set baselines and to monitor the performance of a future REDD+ Programme..
- The task force for international negotiations is a good initiative which will allow national decisions presented at the negotiations to be sufficiently deliberated upon in Nigeria and to promote interest among Nigeria's scientists on REDD+ and Climate Change

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- **Areas of Concern**

- The number of and nature of management structures for REDD+, at both the Federal and State levels still seems far too complex, thanks to Nigeria’s Federal Governance System. At the national level, the R-PP provides for (a) National Advisory Council on REDD+, (b) National Technical Subcommittee on REDD+, (c) Jacaranda Group for REDD+ - “an important supportive informal organ to the National REDD+ Subcommittee”, (d) National REDD+ Secretariat, (e) National Stakeholders Platform, (f) Taskforce for international negotiations (p.14), and (g) UN-REDD Nigeria Programme Steering Committee. At the state level, the R-PP provides for (a) State Technical REDD+ Committee, (b) REDD+ Unit at State Forestry Commissions, and (c) State Stakeholder Forum on REDD+, which the TAP views as appropriate.
- Despite the recognition given to community participation in the achievement of REDD+ objectives as experiences in CRS indicate, the R-PP does not have a strong programme to support communities to build strong organizational structures and be equipped with the basic skills to participate in REDD+ projects and be competent long term partners in the implementation of REDD+ Programmes.

#### Key Recommendations

- 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.
- The R-PP should strengthen the engagement with both the agriculture and energy sectors, since they are the most critical direct drivers of deforestation and forest degradation.
- Targeted support to Community Organizations engaged in forest management should be given more prominence in the RPP.
- The monitoring of the drivers of deforestation and degradation should be strengthened under component 4.

#### Component 1. Organize and Consult

##### Standard 1a: National Readiness Management Arrangements:

The cross-cutting nature of the design and workings of the national readiness management arrangements on REDD, in terms of including relevant stakeholders and key government agencies beyond the forestry department, commitment of other sectors in planning and implementation of REDD readiness. Capacity building activities are included in the work plan for each component where significant external technical expertise has been used in the R-PP development process, and mechanisms for addressing grievances regarding consultation and participation in the REDD-plus process, and for conflict resolution and redress of grievances.

##### Reviewer’s assessment of how well R-PP meets this standard, and recommendations:

##### *Observations*

- The TAP takes note of the Federal Level REDD+ bodies namely :
  - National Advisory Council on REDD+
  - National Technical Sub-committee on REDD+
  - National REDD+ Secretariat (NRS)
  - UN-REDD Nigeria Programme Steering Committee
- At the state level, represented by Cross River State, the TAP also notes that CRS will be represented at the *National Advisory Council*. Within CRS itself a *Cross-River State REDD+ Unit* has been created supported by a *CRS Technical REDD+ Committee*, which will report to a state level *Climate Change Council*, an inter-ministerial body which is the high level oversight body within a state.
- Given Nigeria's federal structure, the TAP sees the need for R-PP to propose fewer but efficient structures for the management of REDD+ at both Federal and State levels and reduce the potential risks of having too many structures and administrative layers, with attendant inefficiencies. For example, the National Advisory Council could supervise a National Technical Committee or Sub-Committee. The Technical Committee could assume the current role played by the Jacaranda Group.
- Even though the Federal Department of Energy is represented in the National REDD+ Sub-Committee under the National Climate Change Committee, the participation of such a key sector, is not evident in the formulation and planned implementation of proposed strategy options.
- The National Advisory Council has critical roles to play and therefore the proposed frequency of meeting at least once a year is too low. It is recommended that the minimum meeting of the National Advisory Council should be increased to at least two times a year.
- The Chart (organigram) of Nigeria's REDD+ related institutions, though complex is now well illustrated

### Key Recommendations

- The TAP is still of the opinion that Nigeria 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.
- 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+.
- The energy sector should be engaged in the REDD+ process as a critical partner (promotion

of alternative energy sources and energy efficient technologies), as well as the private sector in the National Stakeholder Platform for REDD+, and also at the state level where the sourcing of biomass energy takes place.

*The subcomponent, despite the TAP's concern over complex governance arrangements, meets the standard.*

#### **Standard 1b: Information Sharing and Early Dialogue with Key Stakeholder Groups:**

The R-PP presents evidence of the government having undertaken an exercise to identify key stakeholders for REDD-plus, and commenced a credible national-scale information sharing and awareness raising campaign for key relevant stakeholders. The campaign's major objective is to establish an early dialogue on the REDD-plus concept and R-PP development process that sets the stage for the later consultation process during the implementation of the R-PP work plan. This effort needs to reach out, to the extent feasible at this stage, to networks and representatives of forest-dependent indigenous peoples and other forest dwellers and forest dependent communities, both at national and local level. The R-PP contains evidence that a reasonably broad range of key stakeholders has been identified, voices of vulnerable groups are beginning to be heard, and that a reasonable amount of time and effort has been invested to raise general awareness of the basic concepts and process of REDD-plus including the SESA.

#### **Reviewer's assessment of how well R-PP meets this standard, and recommendations:**

##### **Observations**

- It is noted that with regard to information sharing, a number of meetings have been organized on participatory governance (Participatory Governance Assessments), Social and Environmental Safeguards and others. In addition stakeholder groups have been identified for further engagement.
- Activities for which support is required specifically from the FCPF have been provided, even though the outcomes of those activities are not clear.

##### **Key Recommendations**

- 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, standpoints, perspectives, opinions of all stakeholders on REDD+ should be transparently reported.
- 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.

*The sub-component largely meets the standard.*

#### **Standard 1c: Consultation and Participation Process**

Ownership, transparency, and dissemination of the R-PP by the government and relevant stakeholders, and inclusiveness of effective and informed consultation and participation by relevant stakeholders, will be

assessed by whether proposals and/ or documentation on the following are included in the R-PP (i) the consultation and participation process for R-PP development thus far<sup>3</sup> (ii) the extent of ownership within government and national stakeholder community; (iii) the Consultation and Participation Plan for the R-PP implementation phase (iv) and concerns expressed and recommendations of relevant stakeholders, and a process for their consideration, and/or expressions of their support for the R-PP.

**Reviewer's assessment of how well R-PP meets this standard, and recommendations:**

**Observations**

- It is noted that Nigeria subscribed to FPIC Principles in CRS to safeguard the impacts that result from the REDD+ intervention programs in order to foster informed choices and available options. Nigeria's effort at involving relevant stakeholders in the SESA procedure and having appropriate grievance mechanisms in place is indicative of its level of preparation and subsequently attest to the firm commitment placed in participation and consultation of relevant stakeholders.
- In Cross River State, the existing Stakeholder Platforms are reportedly functional. For example, in July 2013 R-PP process involved Civil Society Consultations held with specific emphasis to obtain inputs as regards consultation and grievance mechanisms for incorporation in the REDD+ readiness proposal with a view to fostering enhanced stakeholder involvement. Subsequent consultation resulted in the presentation of the REDD+ R-PP to civil society members from Cross River State, potential new states and national level stakeholders in Abuja.
- It has been stated that the records and outcomes of consultations were prepared and publicly disclosed in a culturally appropriate form, but no summary of such has been provided under the sub-component.

**Key Recommendations**

- 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.

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<sup>3</sup>Did the R-PP development, in particular the development of the ToR for the strategic environmental and social assessment and the Consultation and Participation Plan, include civil society, including forest dwellers and Indigenous Peoples representation? In this context the representative(s) will be determined in one of the following ways: (i) self-determined representative(s) meeting the following requirements: (a) selected through a participatory, consultative process; (b) having national coverage or networks; (c) previous experience working with the Government and UN system; (d) demonstrated experience serving as a representative, receiving input from, consulting with, and providing feedback to, a wide scope of civil society including Indigenous Peoples organizations; or (ii) Individual(s) recognized as legitimate representative(s) of a national network of civil society and/or Indigenous Peoples organizations (e.g., the GEF Small Grants National Steering Committee or National Forest Program Steering Committee).

*The sub-component meets the standard.*

## **Component 2. Prepare the REDD-plus Strategy**

### **Standard 2a: Assessment of Land Use, Forest Law, Policy, and Governance:**

A completed assessment is presented that: identifies major land use trends; assesses direct and indirect deforestation and degradation drivers in the most relevant sectors in the context of REDD-plus; recognizes major land tenure and natural resource rights and relevant governance issues; documents past successes and failures in implementing policies or measures for addressing drivers of deforestation and forest degradation; identifies significant gaps, challenges, and opportunities to address REDD; and sets the stage for development of the country's REDD strategy to directly address key land use change drivers.

### **Reviewer's assessment of how well R-PP meets this standard, and recommendations:**

#### **Observations**

- CRS is a critical state in terms of hosting the largest remaining block of Tropical Rain Forest in Nigeria, of which National Parks, Forest Reserves claim the bulk, followed by community forest reserves.
- Nigeria has experienced a phenomenal loss of its original forest cover, and between 1976 and 1996 cover reduced from 26 to 16 %, and between 2000 and 2005 the annual loss of forest cover has been at a high of 4%.
- A description of past and current forestry management initiatives (Nigeria Forestry Action Programme, Programme on National Council on Shelterbelt, Afforestation, Erosion and Coastal Zone Management, Presidential National Afforestation Programme ) has been provided, including bodies (Inter-ministerial Committee on Desertification and Deforestation Programme) and studies in which Nigeria has participated. However and together with policies that Nigeria has promulgated, a clearly analysis of why they have not abated deforestation and forest degradation is still missing.
- CRS has a number of forest management initiatives of which creation of protected areas such as mangroves, the Afi Mountain Wildlife Sanctuary and certification of Forest Management Committees (FMCs) are noteworthy.
- The FCPF is requested to provide support to facilitate a more detailed analysis of drivers of forest cover change in CRS and other 2 states that have yet to be chosen.
- So far a stronger 'business case for REDD+' in Nigeria has now been included in the narrative
- More detail on the planned detailed studies on the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation has now been provided and historical changes in land use categories, such as conversion of woodland to grazing land and vice versa. In addition Figure 2 on Land Use Flux of biomass and carbon stocks in Nigeria is useful

#### **Key Recommendations**

*The subcomponent meets the standard.*

**Standard 2.b: REDD-plus strategy Options:**

The R-PP should include: an alignment of the proposed REDD-plus strategy with the identified drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, and with existing national and sectoral strategies, and a summary of the emerging REDD-plus strategy to the extent known presently, and of proposed analytic work (and, optionally, ToR) for assessment of the various REDD-plus strategy options. This summary should state: how the country proposes to address deforestation and degradation drivers in the design of its REDD-plus strategy; a plan of how to estimate cost and benefits of the emerging REDD-plus strategy, including benefits in terms of rural livelihoods, biodiversity conservation and other developmental aspects; socioeconomic, political and institutional feasibility of the emerging REDD-plus strategy; consideration of environmental and social issues; major potential synergies or inconsistencies of country sector strategies in the forest, agriculture, transport, or other sectors with the envisioned REDD-plus strategy; and a plan of how to assess the risk of domestic leakage of greenhouse benefits. The assessments included in the R-PP eventually should result in an elaboration of a fuller, more complete and adequately vetted REDD-plus strategy over time.

**Reviewer’s assessment of how well R-PP meets this standard, and recommendations:**

**Observations**

- The TAP has taken note of the suggested strategy options which has a focus on the following:
  - Framework conditions: policy, legislative and institutional reform, land use zoning, tenure security for local communities
  - Promoting alternative agriculture systems - market driven product certification standards and systems for commercial commodities
  - Forest protection, reforestation and enrichment planting
  - Fuel wood efficiency and demand management
- The key activities proposed for FCPF support are clearly listed.
- There is an indication that Nigeria wishes to adopt a Low Carbon Development Pathway.
- Earlier recommendations

**Key Recommendations**

A clear strategy on the rehabilitation of degraded areas is still needed in the strategy, as well as a mapping of degraded areas with potential for rehabilitation under REDD+ and even under the Presidential Afforestation Programme. A good example of this is a possible forest restoration programme 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.

- To facilitate a quick overview of the strategy options and their rationale, a summary table

showing the key strategy options, key issues under each option and expected emission reduction benefits or potential is strongly recommended

- The strategy should show linkages to Nigeria's overall Low Carbon Development Pathway.

#### **Additional Recommendations**

*The sub-component largely meets the standard.*

#### **Standard 2.c: REDD-plus implementation framework:**

Describes activities (and optionally provides ToR in an annex) and a work plan to further elaborate institutional arrangements and issues relevant to REDD-plus in the country setting. Identifies key issues involved in REDD-plus implementation, and explores potential arrangements to address them; offers a work plan that seems likely to allow their full evaluation and adequate incorporation into the eventual Readiness Package. Key issues are likely to include: assessing land ownership and carbon rights for potential REDD-plus strategy activities and lands; addressing key governance concerns related to REDD-plus; and institutional arrangements needed to engage in and track REDD-plus activities and transactions.

#### **Reviewer's assessment of how well R-PP meets this standard, and recommendations:**

##### **Observations**

- The sub-section has been written quite well and it has identified and described the appropriate framework conditions for stakeholder participation in implementing REDD+ Programmes.
- Despite CRS being a 'Pilot State' for REDD+, it is not obvious if experiences from the state have been drawn upon to develop the sub-component.
- In addition, the issue of carbon rights by now should have been discussed and proposals made based on the circumstances in CRS, since it is an important framework condition for participation, particularly by rural communities.

##### **Key Recommendations**

- 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.

*The sub-component as it stands, meets the standards.*

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

The proposal includes a program of work for due diligence in the form of an assessment of environmental and social risks and impacts as part of the SESA process. It also provides a description of safeguard issues that are relevant to the country's readiness preparation efforts. For FCPF countries, a simple work plan is presented for conducting the SESA process, cross referencing other components of the R-PP as appropriate, and for preparing the ESMF.

**Reviewer's assessment of how well R-PP meets this standard, and recommendations:**

**Observations**

- The correct steps required for monitoring and dealing with social and environmental impacts have been described.
- Some initial issues relevant to SESA within a Nigerian context have been provided
- The RPP has raised an issue regarding the use of the UN-REDD sponsored Participatory Governance Assessment Framework and SESA sponsored by the World Bank, with a view to rationalizing their uses in one country and avoid unnecessary repetition and even confusion over their respective virtues

**Key Recommendations**

*The sub-component largely meets the standards.*

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

**Standard 3:a National Forest Reference Emission Level and/or a Forest Reference Level:**

Present work plan for how the reference level for deforestation, forest degradation (if desired), conservation, sustainable management of forest, and enhancement of carbon stocks will be developed. Include early ideas on a process for determining which approach and methods to use (e.g., forest cover change and GHG emissions based on historical trends, and/or projections into the future of historical trend data; combination of inventory and/or remote sensing, and/or GIS or modeling), major data requirements, and current capacity and capacity requirements. Assess linkages to components 2a (assessment of deforestation drivers), 2b (REDD-plus strategy activities), and 4 (monitoring system design).

(FCPF and UN-REDD recognize that key international policy decisions may affect this component, so a stepwise approach may be useful. This component states what early activities are proposed.)

**Reviewer's assessment of how well R-PP meets this standard, and recommendations:**

**Observations**

The component has been vastly improved through a comprehensive description of the following:

- Existing data on forest cover changes (activity data) that have been conducted in the past and their potential usefulness in setting baselines.
- Compiled historical land use dataset from past projects; NIRAD (for 1976/78), FORMECU (for 1993/95) and Abbas (2009)[for 1975-2005].
- A clear account on how to estimate emission factors
- A clear review on how to estimate future emission scenarios and preliminary results that Nigeria has obtained using existing data
- Isolated data on carbon stocks based on past estimates
- Indications on further work
- Capacity building

With the recent changes the component has now been finished to a high standard.

#### **Key Recommendations**

*The component meets the standard.*

#### **Component 4. Design Systems for National Forest Monitoring and Information on Safeguards**

##### **Standard 4a: National Forest Monitoring System:**

The R-PP provides a proposal and work plan for the initial design, on a stepwise basis, of an integrated monitoring system of measurement, reporting and verification of changes in deforestation and/or forest degradation, and forest enhancement activities. The system design should include early ideas on enhancing country capability (either within an integrated system, or in coordinated activities) to monitor emissions reductions and enhancement of forest carbon stocks, and to assess the impacts of the REDD-plus strategy in the forest sector.

The R-PP should describe major data requirements, capacity requirements, how transparency of the monitoring system and data will be addressed, early ideas on which methods to use, and how the system would engage participatory approaches to monitoring by forest-dependent indigenous peoples and other forest dwellers. The R-PP should also address the potential for independent monitoring and review, involving civil society and other stakeholders, and how findings would be fed back to improve REDD-plus implementation. The proposal should present early ideas on how the system could evolve into a mature REDD-plus monitoring system with the full set of capabilities.

(FCPF and UN-REDD recognize that key international policy decisions may affect this component, so a staged approach may be useful. The R-PP states what early activities are proposed.)

#### **Reviewer's assessment of how well R-Plan meets this standard, and recommendations:**

##### **Observations**

- The component gives a clear set of steps that are appropriate for setting up an MRV system for Nigeria and in the process demonstrates an impressive understanding of what Nigeria needs to develop and run an MRV programme.
- The TAP notes that maps covering a 1976 - 1996 LULUC study are available and that a similar land cover mapping exercise done by Nigeria 's own space research agency; NASRDA, in 2008 has also produced land cover maps which used the same methodology as the 1976-1996 study. However the 2008 data will need to be analyzed to provide information on land use change.
- Nigeria has recently discussed the possibility of using a satellite based land monitoring system (SLMS) for the MRV Programme and recommends an initial wall-to-wall study using the system, so as to develop a national baseline.
- It also proposes to present the data on a web-based portal to enable transparency of the data and to facilitate ease in verification.
- A possible institutional arrangements at both state and federal levels to run an MRV programme, and which is also relevant to Component 3 has been described.
- The establishment of MRV Pilots has been recommended for FCPF support.

#### **Key Recommendations**

- The proposed MRV should not just monitor changes in carbon stocks but also other variables such as drivers of deforestation and degradation, even though such non-carbon variables will be monitored by other institutions

***The component meets the standard.***

#### **Standard 4b: Designing an Information System for Multiple Benefits, Other Impacts, Governance, and Safeguards :**

The R-PP provides a proposal for the initial design and a work plan, including early ideas on capability (either within an integrated system, or in coordinated activities) for an integrated monitoring system that includes addressing other multiple benefits, impacts, and governance. Such benefits may include, rural livelihoods enhancement, conservation of biodiversity, and/or key governance factors directly pertinent to REDD-plus implementation in the country.

(The FCPF and UN-REDD recognize that key international policy decisions may affect this component, so a staged approach may be useful. The R-PP states what early activities are proposed.)

**Reviewer's assessment of how well R-Plan meets this standard, and recommendations:**

**Observations**

- The sub-component has described the likely social and environmental risks that the REDD+ Programme may entail and it is done so in the context of Nigeria, which is commendable.
- The monitoring of the multiple benefits of REDD+ has been highlighted, but the monitoring of drivers of deforestation and degradation is not explicitly stated. Reference to work in CRS Forestry Commission in partnership with World Conservation Monitoring Centre.

**Key Recommendations**

- The monitoring of drivers of deforestation should be included in the subcomponent.
- A capacity building plan and testing of safeguards and risk monitoring should be built into the MRV pilot projects that have been proposed.

***The sub-component meets the standard.***

**Component 5. Schedule and Budget**

**Standard 5: Completeness of information and resource requirements**

The R-PP proposes a full suite of activities to achieve REDD-plus readiness, and identifies capacity building and financial resources needed to accomplish these activities. A budget and schedule for funding and technical support requested from the FCPF and/or UN-REDD, as well as from other international sources (e.g., bilateral assistance), are summarized by year and by potential donor. The information presented reflects the priorities in the R-PP, and is sufficient to meet the costs associated with REDD-plus readiness activities identified in the R-PP. Any gaps in funding, or sources of funding, are clearly noted.

**Reviewer's assessment of how well R-PP meets this standard, and recommendations:**

**Observations and Recommendations**

- The section is clearly arranged and proposed budgets are allocated to activities that have implied outcomes.
- 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, is also advisable.

***The component in terms of clarity and alignment with outputs meets the standard.***

**Component 6. Design a Program Monitoring and Evaluation Framework**

**Standard 6:**

The R-PP adequately describes the indicators that will be used to monitor program performance of the Readiness process and R-PP activities, and to identify in a timely manner any shortfalls in performance timing or quality. The R-PP demonstrates that the framework will assist in transparent management of financial and other resources, to meet the activity schedule.

**Reviewer's assessment of how well R-PP meets this standard, and recommendations:**

**Key Recommendations**

- For any REDD+ Pilots implemented the need for collection of appropriate baseline data should be stated
- Reference to older the R-PPs, such as those of the DRC and Ghana, could help improve this component.
- 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.

**Additional Recommendations**

- 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.

***The component largely meets the standard.***