

UN-REDD
PROGRAMME



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National Programme Annual Report **NIGERIA**

UN-REDD Programme

2013

1. National Programme Status

1.1 National Programme Identification

Country: Nigeria Title of programme: Nigeria REDD+ Readiness Programme	Date of signature ¹ : 6 th September 2012 Date of first transfer of funds ² : September 2012 End date according to National Programme Document: February 2015 No-cost extension requested ³ : —
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Implementing partners ⁴ : Federal Ministry of Environment (Abuja) Forestry Commission, Cros River State (Calabar)
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Financial Summary (USD) ⁵			
UN Agency	Approved Programme Budget ⁶	Amount transferred ⁷	Cummulative Expenditures up to 31 December 2013 ⁸
FAO	1,057,000	1,057,000	84,531
UNDP	2,243,318	2,243,318	384,244
UNEP	438,000	438,000	0
Programme Cost	3,738,318	3,738,318	-
Indirect Support cost (7%)	261,682	261,682	-
Total	4,000,000	4,000,000	468,775

Electronic signatures by the designated UN organization ⁹			Electronic signature by the Government Counterpart
FAO	UNDP	UNEP	
Type the date and name of signatories in full:			

¹ Last signature on the National Programme Document

² As reflected on the MPTF Office Gateway <http://mptf.undp.org>

³ If yes, please provide new end date

⁴ Those organizations either sub-contracted by the Project Management Unit or those organizations officially identified in the National Programme Document as responsible for implementing a defined aspect of the project. Do not include the participating UN Organizations unless Direct Implementation Modality (DIM) is being applied.

⁵ The information on expenditure is **unofficial**. Official, certified financial information is provided by the HQ of the Participating UN Organizations by 30 April and can be accessed on the MPTF Office GATEWAY (<http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/CCF00>)

⁶ The total budget for the entire duration of the Programme, as specified in the signed Submission Form and National Programme Document. This information is available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY: <http://mptf.undp.org>

⁷ Amount transferred to the participating UN Organization from the UN-REDD Multi-Partner Trust Fund. This information is available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY: <http://mptf.undp.org>

⁸ The sum of commitments and disbursement

⁹ Each UN organisation is to nominate one or more focal points to sign the report. Please refer to the *UN-REDD Programme Planning, Monitoring and Reporting Framework* document for further guidance

1.2 Monitoring Framework

Outcome 1: Improved institutional and technical capacity at the national level	
Progress towards outcome:	
Expected Results: Output 1.1: The REDD+ Secretariat is effective at coordinating REDD+ readiness nationwide	
Indicators:	Increased legal mandate & institutional recognition of REDD+ in Nigeria
Baseline:	No official REDD+ legal endorsement or mandate, weak REDD+ structures
Progress against target: The UN-REDD Nigeria programme steering committee was constituted, held its first meeting, adopted its Terms of reference and approved the 1 st annual work plan & budget. The National REDD+ Secretariat was active at the global level in the UN-REDD, serving as co-chair of its Policy Board (task that was publicly acknowledged internationally, and that has prompted the REDD+ Secretariat to explore a more dynamic engagement in UNFCCC processes.	
Expected annual Target Key personnel recruited and in place. A team retreat organized to ensure a coordinated vision and functioning. The Annual Work Plan and Budget for 2014 is ready by the end of the year.	Achievement of Annual Target The programme experienced a slow start and the first programme steering committee was not held until the 2 nd quarter. However significant improvements were noted in terms of capacities of the national team on UN procedures (more so as a national-implementation modality is the one to use). Federal and CRS teams show a solid collaborative spirit, holding regularly meetings and visits. Most of the national staff was recruited at the end of the reporting period (except the programme manager, who was under recruitment at the end of December 2013)
Expected Results (Output 1.2): Stakeholder engagement and public awareness on REDD+ enhanced	
Indicators:	Federal multi-stakeholder REDD+ cluster (to sustain the REDD+ process at federal level)
Baseline:	The REDD+ constituency at federal level is relatively small, with minimal capacities and no regular stakeholder engagement structures in place.
Progress against target: Federal-level stakeholders have participated in consultations for the R-PP document.	
Expected annual Target Stakeholder exchange meetings; training of journalists; guidelines for stakeholder engagement	Achievement of Annual Target Mild advancement. There is need to coalesce a multi-stakeholder platform at national level to clarify certain confusions on REDD+ in the international arena – this has been retained as priority for 2014.
Expected Results (Output 1.3): Policy, legal and institutional arrangements for REDD+ established	
Indicators:	Policy and legal context for a REDD+ mechanism
Baseline:	No policy or legal framework for text exists or has been assessed
Progress against target (Achievements gained in the reporting period): N/A	
Expected annual Target N/A (not priority); nothing planned for 2013	Achievement of Annual Target N/A
Expected Results (Output 1.4): Nigeria's international engagement on REDD+ enhanced	
Indicators:	Task force for REDD+ negotiations
Baseline:	No task force for REDD+ negotiations; country has a limited number of officials that understand/follow REDD+ negotiations
Progress against target: Nigeria played a highly appreciated role as co-chair of the UN-REDD Policy Board in June 2013, receiving positive recognition from UN agencies, country representatives and overall policy board members.	
Expected annual Target Undertake exploratory phase of an ECOWAS REDD+ Initiative. Support training & capacity building on climate negotiations (Nigerian task-force for UNFCCC)	Achievement of Annual Target N/A – these initiatives were postponed for 2014 (a draft proposal for a REDD+ diplomacy initiative was prepared with federal government and will be the basis for the work in 2014).

Outcome 2: Framework for REDD+ expansion across Nigeria prepared	
Progress towards outcome	
Expected Results (Output 2.1): National REDD+ challenges & potentials assessed	
Indicators:	National assessment of the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation
Baseline:	In-depth understanding of deforestation drivers across Nigeria is weak (some studies exist, but there is insufficient depth as required for REDD+)
Progress against target: Notable progress was made in the no-spatial analysis of deforestation with the use of past “wall-to-wall” land use datasets, including land use change dynamics with flux diagrams showing land use change transitions between land use types. A spatially-explicit proposal was developed as flow-up to this activity. When undertaken the study will shade more light drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in Nigeria.	
Expected annual Target Non-spatially explicit assessment of deforestation and forest degradation drivers at national, as well as lessons learnt from past experience to reduce them. Further, assessment of forest contribution to sustainable development: Explore a Nigeria-specific “Forest in a Green Economy” study (activity to be designed by UNEP, financed by FAO)	Achievement of Annual Target A review was undertaken on past land use change studies and deforestation in Nigeria, and deforestation and forest degradation drivers identified. Past land use change dynamics were quantified for the entire country as well as per region (High Forest Zone, Guinea Savannah Zone and Sudan and Sahel zones). Past deforestation trends were modeled based on identified “wall-to-wall” datasets. The assessment of forest contribution to sustainable development was not conducted – activity postponed for 2014, which will play a key role in building Nigeria's national vision for REDD+.
Expected Results (Output 2.2): National MRV framework designed	
Indicators:	GHG reporting to UNFCCC
Baseline:	GHG not reported with quality; weak national capacities on GHG reporting
Progress against target (see below)	
Expected annual Target <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institutional mapping and assessment of arrangements and capacities at federal level for a national M&MRV system. Hire a national MRV advisor. Backstopping support from FAO UN-REDD team. Draft a national M&MRV action plan. Capacity building activities for a GHG inventory and remote-sensing. 	Achievement of Annual Target <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scoping assessments were undertaken at Federal (Abuja) and CRS (Calabar) and human capacities to undertake M&MRV assessed, gaps identified and a capacity building programme developed. Need assessment of Remote sensing/GIS and forest inventory equipment was undertaken, (including assessment of conditions of building to host RS/GIS laboratory). Recruitment of National MRV expert was undertaken Technical support is continuously provided to the National MRV Expert by the UN REDD Forestry Officer (LTO) based in RAF, Accra, Ghana, and he is rapidly building up capacity in forest monitoring and MRV, and in developing capacity of national staff. A draft document for implementation of M & MRV was produced for Nigeria and will be improved upon as an ongoing activity. First Training workshop on Forest Monitoring and MRV was undertaken, with massive participation of technical staff.
Expected Results (Output 2.3): A Preliminary National Strategy for expanding REDD+ across Nigeria's states built	
Indicators:	Understanding of differential conditions, options & challenges for REDD+ among different states
Baseline:	No systematic analysis exists for REDD+ across Nigeria
Progress against target: Nigeria successfully drafted and submitted its R-PP to the FCPF, receiving an overall positive ranking by the FCPF's international Technical Assessment Panel as well as by the FCPF's Participants Committee in December 2013.	
Expected annual Target Support to drafting of R-PP. Definition of criteria for engaging in a REDD+ process. Design of a "package" of financing options for REDD.	Achievement of Annual Target Nigeria engaged well with the FCPF and almost secured financing from the FCPF (likely to be confirmed at the FCPF's administrative board in July 2014) – this will allow to expand REDD+ across new states in Nigeria.

Outcome 3: Institutional and technical capacity for REDD+ in Cross River State strengthened	
Progress towards outcome: The CRS REDD+ team is recruited; whereas stakeholders are engaged and participate in REDD+ events.	
Expected Results (Output 3.1): CRS REDD+ Unit fully functional and effective	
Indicators:	Scope of REDD+ team in CRS
Baseline:	CRSFC has a REDD+ unit, but the team is reduced in size and skills
Progress against target: Office refurbished, and recruitments launched.	
Expected annual Target Recruitments, refurbishing of office space, capacity building on UN programme implementation (procedures & finance)	Achievement of Annual Target: The national professionals were recruited; whereas the international-level programme manager was under final stages of recruitment at the end of the reporting period. The CRS/FC received UNDP training and is now familiarized with UN operations for the implementation of the programme, thus able to use national implementation modalities. The REDD+ Office was refurbished.
Expected Results (Output 3.2): CRS stakeholders, with emphasis on forest communities, trained & engaged on REDD+	
Indicators:	Stakeholder exchanges on REDD+ related issues involving community and local stakeholders
Baseline:	Few initiatives exist, yet they are dispersed, with no guidelines and no funding for community REDD+ projects and for REDD+ pilots
Progress against target: Nigeria actively lobbied at the global level for the new Community-Based REDD+ initiative of the UN-REDD Programme (CBR+), and subsequently was successfully retained as one of the 6 world pilots for the CBR+. The CBR+ will provide US\$ 800,000 in grants for community and local projects for REDD+.	
Expected annual Target: Develop a REDD+ process database; CRS Stakeholder Forum on REDD+ meeting; production of information & communication materials; progress on PGA/REDD+	Achievement of Annual Target The UN-REDD guidelines for stakeholder engagement were further disseminated. The Participatory Governance Assessment for REDD+ (PGA/REDD+) held critical meetings and advanced well towards the end of the reporting period. A stakeholder engagement officer was just recruited at the end of the reporting period and is meant to support intensively this output in 2014.
Expected Results (Output 3.3): CRS REDD+ Strategy is constructed	
Indicators:	Assessments and consultations conducted for constructing a REDD+ strategy
Baseline:	No assessments available (except a Preliminary Assessment prepared for the formulation); need of consultations & field surveys
Progress against target: N/A – setting up the programme coordination structures and personnel was required first; some dialogue events were held.	
Expected annual Target: Advance assessments to prepare the basis for REDD+ strategic options in CRS.	Achievement of Annual Target Not advanced, as it has been postponed for 2014, once the full team is in place.
Expected Results (Output 3.4): CRS Forest monitoring system operational	
Indicators:	Forest Monitoring system for CRS
Baseline:	No forest monitoring system in place
Progress against target: Progress was made towards the achievement of this target including the detailed scoping work at the Federal and CRS level, the recruitment of the National MRV Expert, the backstopping work and the training workshop on forest monitoring and MRV, the procurement plan and supervisory work to completion of the RS/GIS Laboratory.	

<p>Expected annual Target</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake institutional mapping and assessment of arrangements and capacities at CRS level Hire a national MRV advisor (to be supported by regular backstopping by FAO UN-REDD team) Procure GIS laboratory & full equipment for forest inventory & monitoring [data to be shared with Federal Gov't] Review of existing forest inventory and analysis, as well as collecting and harmonising existing forest data; Draft detailed action plan on M&MRV, specifying key activities to undertake and timeline for the key components of the CRS M&MRV system Conduct a spatially explicit analysis of degradation and deforestation drivers Provide capacity building on remote-sensing as well as on forest monitoring systems, in collaboration with INPE training center in Belem, Brazil (at both federal government & CRS levels) 	<p>Achievement of Annual Target</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institutional mapping and assessment: Scoping study/assessment undertaken; human capacities for M&MRV assessed, gaps identified and a capacity building programme developed, and will be implemented through various capacity building workshops and thematic trainings during the project cycle. Need assessment of Remote sensing/GIS and forest inventory equipment have been assessed and a procurement plan produced for purchases of equipment and establishment of the RS/GIS laboratory. Recruitment of National MRV Expert done; technical support being provided by the UN REDD Forestry officer, based in RAF. Procurement of RS/GIS and forest inventory equipment: procurement plan established after needs assessment. However, purchases of equipment delayed until laboratory (building to install the equipment is refurbished) Review of existing forest inventory data, as well as collecting and harmonizing existing forest data: review has been done and document produced; however, raw or processed data for the inventories is unavailable. Develop National MRV Action Plan: A draft document for implementation of M & MRV has been produced for Nigeria and will be improved upon in the course of the year (ongoing activity) Following the literature review has been made on past land use change studies and deforestation in Nigeria, a spatially explicit study plan/methodology was formulated and TOR produced to undertake a drivers of deforestations study. Implementing Institution for the study has been selected and the study will commence latest May 2014 First Training workshop on Forest Monitoring and MRV was planned for late 2013 (due to logistics, it was postponed to 13 – 17 January 2014). The workshop had in attendance 49 participants drawn from the CRSFC, National REDD+ Coordination Unit (Abuja), Federal Forestry Department (Abuja), research communities, academia, NGOs focused on conservation and other key stake-holders. It foresees a wide participation of technical staff; it will include practical GIS work on Open Source QuantumGIS and field data collection for estimation of Emission Factors. NB: An INPE Training envisaged during later stages of the project.
<p>Outcome 4: REDD+ readiness demonstrated in Cross River State</p>	
<p>Progress towards outcome: N/A (this outcome is only genuinely advanced towards the end of the current REDD+ programme).</p>	
<p>Expected Results (Output 4.1): REDD+ experimental initiatives in the state well coordinated & supported</p>	
<p>Indicators:</p>	<p>Guidance for REDD+ pilots and initiatives</p>
<p>Baseline:</p>	<p>No technical guidance for REDD+ exists</p>
<p>Progress against target: N/A</p>	
<p>Expected annual Target N/A – the programme is just starting</p>	<p>Achievement of Annual Target Engagement advancing for the 3 initial “pilots” in CRS, which will provide an experimental basis for REDD+</p>
<p>Expected Results (Output 4.2): REDD+ investments enabled [REDD+ phase 2 triggered]</p>	
<p>Indicators:</p>	<p>Finance mobilised for forest investments in CRS.</p>
<p>Baseline:</p>	<p>Minimal REDD+ finance available, forest investments hard to mobilise.</p>
<p>Progress against target : N/A</p>	
<p>Expected annual Target: N/A – NP just starting</p>	<p>Achievement of Annual Target: N/A – the programme is just starting</p>
<p>Expected Results (Output 4.3): CRS established as a centre of excellence & learning on REDD+</p>	
<p>Indicators:</p>	<p>Visits of states across Nigeria to Cross River State to learn from their REDD+ and climate policies and actions.</p>
<p>Baseline:</p>	<p>Cross River State is known for its environmental commitment, yet learning visits from other states have been minimal</p>
<p>Progress against target: N/A</p>	
<p>Expected annual target N/A</p>	<p>Achievement of Annual Target 30 participants from civil society, academic and federal & state governments participated in a training & awareness raising workshop on safeguards and multiple benefits spatial analysis. The participants identified the following spatial assessments as for the strategy on the 26th and 27th of November 2013: population density, ecotourism, mining, regional planning, relief, NTPFs, watersheds, migration of fauna and biodiversity maps. Progress towards making a relief and migration of fauna map was made by 5 civil society and federal and national governments participants on the 28th of November during a UNEP-WCMC led GIS training session. On safeguards, capacity was built on the UNFCCC requirements as well as the process to be undertaken. Terms of Reference for a multi-stakeholder Safeguards Task Team were discussed and a sub-sect of the participants from the workshop had a one-day session about the task team as well as utilizing the CAST tool. Initial draft communications materials were made during the session by participants on the 27 of November in combination with maps produced, these will raise awareness of important issues in the state.</p>

1.3 Financial Information

UN ORGANISATION	IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS			
	Amount Transferred by MPTF to Programme	Cumulative Expenditures up to 31 December 2013		
	(A)	Commitments	Disbursements	Total Expenditures
		(B)	(C)	(D) B+C
FAO	0	0	0	0
UNDP	645,000	0	312,026	312,026
UNEP	80,000	0	0	0
	725,000	0	312,026	312,026
FAO	395,000	42,265		42,265
UNDP	90,000	0	0	0
UNEP	0	0	0	0
	485,000	42,265	0	42,265
FAO	662,000	42,266		42,266
UNDP	953,318	0	25,645	25,645
UNEP	0	0	0	0
	1,615,318	42,266	25,645	67,911
FAO	0	0	0	0
UNDP	555,000	0	46,572	46,572
UNEP	358,000	0	0	0
	913,000	0	46,572	46,572
FAO	73,990	0	0	0
UNDP	157,032	0	0	0
UNEP	30,660	0	0	0
	261,682	0	0	0
FAO (Total):	1,130,990	84,531	0	84,531
UNDP (Total):	2,400,350	0	384,244	384,244

1.3.1 Co-financing

Sources of co-financing ¹⁰	Name of co-financer	Type of co-financing ¹¹	Amount (US\$)
National government	Federal Ministry of Environment	Cash & in-kind	N/A
Local government	Cross River State Forestry Commission	Cash & in-kind	N/A

1.3.2 Additional finance for national REDD+ efforts catalyzed by the National Programme

Name of financer	Description	Amount (US\$)
Forest Carbon Partnership Facility [under mobilization; good prospects after Nigeria's submission at the FCPF board in December 2013].	REDD+ readiness support, to expand REDD+ beyond UN-REDD support [financing under mobilization]	3,800,000

2. National Programme Progress

2.1 Narrative on Progress, Difficulties and Contingency Measures

2.1.1 Please provide a brief overall assessment of the extent to which the National Programme is progressing in relation to expected outcomes and outputs. Please provide examples if relevant (600 words).

The National Programme is experiencing a notable delay in advancement. This is due for various reasons, among them: the inception process in late 2012 was short and hence more time was needed in 2013; the first programme steering committee was not held until April 2013 (while the annual work plan & budget was not approved until then); the arrangements to ensure a national implementation modality required more time than anticipated, with specific administrative & financial training that had to be conducted for the federal and CRS teams; and, not least, the recruitments took excessive time. However, this additional time ensured national ownership of the implementation process, raising capacities in national REDD+ teams to implement UN funding.

Substantive advancement was achieved in the overall REDD+ readiness planning of Nigeria (outcome 2), as a REDD+ Readiness Plan (known as R-PP) was formulated and validated by stakeholders, and then submitted to the World Bank's FCPF – the international technical review was overall positive and Nigeria's submission at the FCPF board in December 2013 was among the most successful, almost securing over US\$ 3 million for REDD+ readiness for Nigeria (which will complement well the initial UN-REDD support).

Finally, at the end of the reporting period, the CRS REDD+ team is fully in place and already organizing key dialogue exercises on REDD+ (outputs 3.1 and 3.2).

It is to be noted that Nigeria serves as co-chair of the UN-REDD policy board, and did that successfully, according to many policy board members.

¹⁰ Indicate if the source of co-financing is from: Bilateral aid agency, foundation, local government, national government, civil society organizations, other multilateral agency, private sector, or others.

¹¹ Indicate if co-financing is in-kind or cash.

2.1.2 Please provide a brief overall assessment of any measures taken to ensure the sustainability of the National Programme results during the reporting period. Please provide examples if relevant, these can include the establishment of REDD+ institutions expected to outlive the programme, regulations, or capacities that will remain in place after the completion of the programme. (250 words)

The establishment of the Programme Steering Committee, co-chaired between the Permanent Secretary of the Federal Ministry of the Environment and the Country Director of the UNDP-Nigeria office, ensures a due platform for guidance and oversight of the programme. Its first – constitutive – meeting was successful. However, it will require to meet more often to enable a smoother implementation pace.

The training on national implementation modalities for UN funding has been successful and has enabled both the Federal Government and the CRS Forestry Commission to implement the UN-REDD activities by themselves, notably for the UNDP outputs and activities.

2.1.3 If there are difficulties in the implementation of the National Programme, what are the main causes of these difficulties? Please check the most suitable option.

- UN agency Coordination
- Coordination with Government
- Coordination within the Government
- Administrative (Procurement, etc) /Financial (management of funds, availability, budget revision, etc)
- Management: 1. Activity and output management
- Management: 2. Governance/Decision making (Programme Management Committee/National Steering Committee)
- Accountability
- Transparency
- Absence of technical capacities and expertise nationally
- Difficulty to draw international technical capacities and expertise
- National Programme design
- External to the National Programme (risks and assumptions, elections, natural disaster, social unrest)

2.1.4 If boxes are checked under 2.1.3, please briefly describe any current *internal* difficulties¹² the National Programme is facing in relation to the implementation of the activities outlined in the National Programme Document. (200 words)

The delays with the recruitment of the programme manager (an international-level expert) did not help the national team.

2.1.5 If boxes are checked under 2.1.3, please briefly describe any current *external* difficulties¹³ (not caused by the National Programme) that delay or impede the quality of implementation. (200 words)

In 2013, Nigeria was notably absorbed by the heavy work required to draft an R-PP document, which was urgently required to ensure Nigeria would have access to REDD+ funding from the World Bank (as the FCPF suddenly did a last call for proposals by end July 2013). Nigeria had to prepare and validate an R-PP document, and improve it after comments from an international technical review panel. Further, there were changes in the federal Government, which did not ease implementation.

2.1.6 Please, briefly explain the actions that are or will be taken to eliminate or manage the difficulties (internal and external referred to in question 2.1.3 and 2.1.4) described in the previous sections. (250 words)

Main measures identified for adoption in 2014: (i) More UN-REDD technical support missions; (ii) Ensure recruitments are accomplished; and (iii) Convene the Programme Steering Committee twice yearly.

¹² Difficulties confronted by the team directly involved in the implementation of the National Programme

¹³ Difficulties confronted by the team caused by factors outside of the National Programme

2.2 Inter-Agency Coordination

- 2.2.1 Is the National Programme in coherence with the UN Country Programme or other donor assistance framework approved by the Government?

Yes No

If not, please explain and what are the measures to address this (150 words): —

- 2.2.2 What types of coordination mechanisms and decisions have been taken to ensure joint delivery? Please reflect on the questions above and add any other relevant comments and examples if you consider it necessary (100 words):

The UN-REDD Nigeria programme steering committee represents the management body for the programme, and it has representatives from government (both federal and CRS) as well as the UN agencies. Further, an Advisory Committee on REDD+, composed mainly by the Federal Minister of Environment, the Governor of Cross River State and the UN Resident Coordinator, is part of the programme's structure, although it was not convened in 2013 (last time it was convened was for the signature of the programme, in 2012). However it is anticipated that it will meet in 2014 as part of the Nigeria REDD+ Diplomacy initiative and before the UNFCCC conference in late 2014.

- 2.2.3 Are the recommendations of the HACT assessment being applied in the implementation of the National Programme by the three participating UN organisations?

Yes No

If not, please explain, including which recommendations from the HACT assessment have or have not been applied: They are not fully applied by all agencies. This is an issue that emerged in 2013, which is a priority for 2014, to ensure HACT is applied and the 3 UN agencies have equivalent implementation modalities that respect country leadership, as both Federal & CRS governments wish.

2.3 Ownership¹⁴ and Development Effectiveness

- 2.3.1 Are the national implementing partners and UN-REDD focal points involved in the planning, budgeting and delivery of the National Programme?

No Some Yes

Please explain what measures are in place to ensure national ownership:

- 2.3.2 Are the UN-REDD Programme's Guidelines for Stakeholder Engagement and Operational Guidance Engagement of Indigenous Peoples and Other Forest Dependent Communities applied in the National Programme process?

No Partially Fully

Please explain, including if level of consultation varies between non-government stakeholders:

- 2.3.3 What kind of decisions and activities are non-government stakeholders involved in?

Policy/decision making
 Management: Budget Procurement Service provision
 Other, please specify

Please explain, including if level of involvement varies between non-government stakeholders: Participation spreads over the national REDD+ process, and consultation events are highly participative. Government is particularly attentive to multi-stakeholder spirit and to diversity of ideas and experiences. In addition, the UN-REDD Nigeria Programme Steering Committee, which is the main REDD+ executive body so far active, has two non-governmental representatives, including a woman.

- 2.3.4 Based on your previous answers, briefly describe the current situation of the government and non-government stakeholders in relation to ownership and accountability¹⁵ of the National Programme. Please provide some examples.

The Nigeria stakeholders are very engaged in the programme and actually wish more dynamism in the implementation. Government wishes to ensure that the national implementation modality spreads over the 3 UN agencies and all the programme components.

¹⁴ Ownership refers to countries exercising effective leadership over their REDD+ policies and strategies, and co-ordination of actions.

¹⁵ Accountability: Acknowledgment and assumption of responsibility for actions, products, decisions, and policies and encompassing the obligation to report, explain and be answerable for resulting consequences.

3. General Programme Indicators

3.3.1 Number focal personnel with increased capacities on MRV and monitoring:

- Women Total No 4
 Men Total No 19

Comments: Considering MRV activities are technical with limited representation of women, efforts are currently in place to train more females. For community based monitoring a 50 50 ratio is adopted for field based monitoring in communities

3.3.2 Does the country have a functional MRV and monitoring system in place?

- Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments: The country is currently working on an MRV Action Plan, which should be functional in the near future.

3.3.3 Does the country have nationally owned governance indicators, developed through a participatory governance assessment?

- Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments: Nigeria is conducting a Participatory Governance Assessment for REDD+ (PGA/REDD+), under the technical support of UNDP's Oslo Governance Centre. The initiative was one of the most active streams of work in 2013, and key governance issues have been already identified. A PGA/REDD+ team and a committee have been established. Substantive work in 2014 will yield a set of REDD+ governance indicators. Furthermore, the PGA/REDD+ exercise is providing the country with a methodology for building the national REDD+ safeguards system, later on.

3.3.4 Was a participatory governance assessment supported by the UN-REDD Programme and incorporated into the National REDD+ Strategy?

- Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments, including if the assessment was supported by another initiative: The PGA/REDD+ is ongoing and will feed the CRS REDD+ Strategy (see section 3.3.3 above for details on the PGA/REDD+).

3.3.5 Does the National REDD+ Strategy include anti-corruption measures, such as a code of conduct, conflict of interest prohibitions, links to existing anti-corruption frameworks, protection for whistleblowers or application of social standards?

- Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments: —

3.3.6 Number of Indigenous Peoples/civil society stakeholders represented in REDD+ decision making, strategy development and implementation of REDD+ at the national level:

- Women Total No. 1
 Men Total No. 1

Comments: Currently REDD+ decision making takes place at the UN-REDD Nigeria Programme Steering Committee, which has 2 non-governmental representatives, including the director of the *Women Environmental Programme* (a prominent national NGO for gender & environmental affairs).

3.3.7 Number of consultation processes (Meetings, workshops etc.) underway for national readiness and REDD+ activities:

Total No.: Various (around 10 held in 2013).

Comments – indicate critical issues that have come out of these processes: Nigeria stakeholders are eager for more consultations, which raise capacities and allow a cohesive discussion on climate, forest & environmental matters. There is need for more multi-stakeholder dialogue to confront a growing anti-REDD+ movement, which is largely fuelled by external organizations & doctrines.

3.3.8 Grievance mechanism established in order to address grievances of people alleging an adverse effect related to the implementation of the UN-REDD national programme:

- Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments: —

3.3.9 Country has undertaken to operationalize Free Prior and Informed Consent for the implementation of readiness or REDD+ activities that impact Indigenous Peoples' and local communities' territories, resources, livelihoods and cultural identity:

Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments: This is planned in the UN-REDD Nigeria programme.

3.3.10 Country applying safeguards for ecosystem services and livelihood risks and benefits:

Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments: Safeguards work has started with a focus on governance, through the Participatory Governance Assessment for REDD+ (cf. 3.3.3. and 3.3.4 above for more details). Awareness raising and capacity building on the Cancun safeguards and support to Nigeria's development of safeguards has also been undertaken, as well as discussions around the establishment of a Safeguards Task Team.

3.3.11 Application of the UN-REDD Programme social principles and criteria:

Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments: Nigeria piloted a draft version of the UN-REDD Social and Environmental Principles & Criteria (SEPC) during the development its National Programme. There has also been awareness raising & capacity building on safeguards and the tools of the UN-REDD, including the SEPC and the Participatory Governance Assessment for REDD+ (cf. sections 3.3.3. and 3.3.4 above for more details).

3.3.12 REDD+ benefit distribution system contributes to inclusive development¹⁶, with specific reference to pro-poor¹⁷ policies and gender mainstreaming¹⁸:

Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments: —

3.3.13 Country adopting multiple benefit decision tool kit:

Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments: Nigeria has participated in various trainings on multiple-benefits (issues and methods), including Q-GIS. There has also been initial work done to identify priority benefits and key risks to inform the development of multiple benefits maps and the spatial data needed.

3.3.14 National or sub-national development strategies incorporate REDD+ based investments as means of transformation of relevant sectors¹⁹:

Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments: —

3.3.15 Investment agreements supported or influenced so that they take advantage of the REDD+ as a catalyst to a green economy:

Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments: —

¹⁶ Inclusive development is development that marginalized groups take part in and benefit from, regardless of their gender, ethnicity, age, sexual orientation, disability or poverty. Inclusive growth implies **participation** and **benefit-sharing**. On the one hand, it ensures that everyone can participate in the growth process, both in terms of decision-making for organizing the growth progression as well as in participating in the growth itself. On the other hand, it makes sure that everyone shares equitably the benefits of growth.

¹⁷ Pro-poor policies are those that directly target poor people (i.e. benefit the poor more than the non-poor), or that are more generally aimed at reducing poverty. There is also a general consensus that pro-poor policy processes are those that allow poor people to be directly involved in the policy process, or that by their nature and structure lead to pro-poor outcomes. For some, the aim of pro-poor policies is to improve the assets and capabilities of the poor.

¹⁸ The overall intention of gender mainstreaming with regard to environment and energy is to ensure the inclusion of gender equality considerations in planning systems at all levels, and to expand both the access of women to finance mechanisms and the direction of that finance to areas that will benefit women. Gender mainstreaming tools include gender analysis, sex-disaggregated data and participatory approaches that explicitly consider women.

¹⁹ Relevant sectors denote those that are related to forests and land use, e.g. including energy, agriculture, mining, transport and land use planning.

4. Key lessons

The cooperation between the Federal Government (in charge of national development policy) and Cross River State (which represents the REDD+ demonstration state in the Nigeria federation) is providing tremendous benefits in terms of REDD+ process, integrated development work, and a cohesive decentralized spirit.

Furthermore, the PGA/REDD+ exercise demonstrates the importance Nigeria gives to *governance* in climate policy & finance, and intends to provide an innovative approach to development policy & investments.

The open spirit of Government for a multi-stakeholder process with a rich non-governmental constituency and a vocation to address the livelihood issues at the grassroots is creating a new spirit in development work.

Finally, the successful role of Nigeria as co-chair of the UN-REDD Policy Board in 2013 has provided Nigeria with valuable diplomatic experience that the country now wished to translate into the UNFCCC arena (and hence a REDD+ Diplomacy initiative in Nigeria is scheduled for 2014).

5. Government Counterpart Information

Comments by the Government Counterpart:

The programme has had a slow start in this period, in which the inception phase was completed with the first UN-REDD Nigeria project steering committee meeting, held in April 2013 (which was the inaugural meeting). In addition, the federal government requested UN-REDD rapid support for the crucial drafting, consultation and submission of the R-PP in order to access the last financing window of FCPF for REDD+ readiness; this support was made available and the federal government has been able to practically secure additional cofinancing for REDD+ from the World Bank's FCPF (this was also aligned with advancing implementation of outcome 2.3 of the UN-REDD Nigeria programme).

Furthermore, Nigeria has been delighted to serve a Co-Chair of the UN-REDD Policy Board during 2013, allowing Nigeria to enhance the international for a on REDD+ matters. Accordingly, Nigeria intends to launch in 2014 a REDD+ & Climate Diplomacy initiative as part of the federal-level work under the NP.

Finally, Nigeria expressed high interest and mobilized to be selected as a pilot country for the new UN-REDD led Community Based REDD+ initiative (CBR+) and the country became retained as such.

- National Secretariat for REDD+

6. Other stakeholders (non-government) Information

Civil society in Nigeria and, in particular, the environmental NGOs and community-based grassroots organizations, have been following with keen interest and high expectations the UN-REDD programme in Nigeria. So far CSOs have participated and engaged with the government counterpart in a number of activities organized by the Nigeria NP or by the civil society. During a programme PSC meeting held in 2013, civil society highlighted the importance of mobilizing NGOs from local to the national levels, including representatives of forest communities, and scaling up the public sensitization on REDD+, in view of some confusing messages against REDD+ by actors with vested interests.

Based on this, some representatives of the civil society have participated in PGA training, capacity workshop on safeguards and multiple benefits, among others. Similarly, a Nigeria national environmental network – NGO Coalition for Environment (NGOCE) – organized some workshops / capacity training on FPIC, non-carbon benefits (NCBs) and REDD+ safeguards from civil society perspectives. The civil society community in Nigeria is also taking a serious look at the issues raised by the 'No REDD in Africa Network' (NRAN) with a view to providing an alternative platform to better educate the forests communities. The civil society is looking up to the Nigeria REDD+ Office in Nigeria for more effective engagement, especially at the grassroots level where the indigenous peoples and forests dependent communities reside.