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Workshop Report

Participatory Governance Assessments
Consultative workshop

16-18 January 2013, Calabar - Nigeria

Workshop Report

Participatory Governance Assessment (PGA) Workshop, in the Cross River State Nigeria

Nigeria is one of the four PGA pilots presently being implemented by the UN-REDD Programme. The other countries are Ecuador, Vietnam and Indonesia where varying stages of successful implementation have been reported.

A PGA Coordinator for Nigeria was engaged in 2012 to facilitate development in the PGA Nigeria UN-REDD Programme. Significant progress was achieved and so the prescribed workshop was held. (See concept note in appendix II)

This report presents the proceedings and immediate outcome of the three days PGA workshop held from 16th-18th January, 2013 at the Suites Franphinas, Calabar (Cross River State, Nigeria). The workshop was held at the instance of UN-REDD Nigeria Programme. It provided the opportunity for Nigeria REDD+ stakeholders to interact and reflect on the findings of the preliminary PGA pilot research work and to consider the next steps in the PGA process in Nigeria. A management structure was also discussed and agreed for the Nigeria Programme to ensure continuity and adequate participation.

Prior to the workshop, a PGA research team was commissioned to undertake a study in three pilot sites in Cross River State, namely Esuk Mba in Akpabuyo, Iko Esai in Akamkpa, and Buanchor in Boki Local Government Areas to provide thorough inputs to and act as a basis for further discussion in the Calabar workshop. The study focused on four aspects of governance as listed below:

- Stakeholder analysis (who are key stakeholders to include throughout the process),
- The private sector (to more meaningfully involve key private 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 in CRS and at national level.

The workshop was divided in two parts: Part 1 consisted of a multi-stakeholder consultation (16-17 January), and a smaller number of participants remained to attend Part 2 of the workshop (18 January), which comprised of a training on indicators and data collection.

Workshop Part 1: Multi-Stakeholder Consultation

1. Objectives and Outcomes

Objectives for the multi-stakeholder consultation were to:

- i. Secure understanding of and generate interest for the PGA among relevant stakeholders.

- ii. Discuss general issues regarding the PGA including:
 - a. Length of the process
 - b. Management systems for the PGA process in Nigeria.
 - c. Agreement on the management structure for Nigeria.
- iii. Get debrief by the research team on their finding of the preparatory research and review the governance mapping exercise and;
- iv. Reach a consensus on priority governance issues to be included in the PGA in Nigeria and immediate steps.

To a large extent these objectives were met as there was an improved understanding and interest by REDD+ stakeholders regarding the Nigeria PGA process, a PGA organizational structure was established, common understanding of the findings from the preliminary PGA research was established and consensus on priority governance issues and next steps for Nigeria was reached.

2. Participants and Resource Persons

Participants in the multi-stakeholder consultation were carefully selected to represent a wide array of expertise and experience, should remain engaged as a multi-stakeholder network to sustain the PGA/REDD+ over the coming months.

The first part of the workshop was designed for 50 participants. However, list of attendance taken during the workshop indicated that 59 participants attended. Participants were drawn from the communities, the PGA research team, relevant participants from the previous REDD+ University organised in Nigeria, and the two governance groups (CRS and the Federal Level) and representatives from government and civil society

Resource persons and organisers of the workshop included the National UN-REDD+ Coordinator in Nigeria, Salisu Dahiru, the Regional UN-REDD+ Coordinator Joseph Gari, Dr. David Ladipo the lead consultant for PGA process in Nigeria, and Tina Hageberg and Emelyne Cheney. Members of the preliminary PGA research in CRS had opportunity to present a summary of the PGA process and findings in Cross River State (CRS), covering the four focal areas mentioned in the introduction above; and provided facilitation support during focus group discussions.

3. Key issues addressed during the consultative workshop

The presentations and plenary was structured as presented in the Agenda presented in Annex 2 of the report at the end of the report. Organisation of this section of the report follows the workshop agenda.

3.1 Opening session:

3.1.1 Opening ceremony:

A representative of His Excellency, the Acting Governor of Cross River State, Barrister Efiok Cobham declared the workshop opened. In his speech he acknowledged the effect of climate change in CRS and highlighted the State Government's continued commitment to policies and interventions that would support forest governance initiative of the government and people of the State, including REDD+. He identified that Cross River, already noted for being clean and green and having taken such steps as indefinite moratorium on logging and heavy funding of Anti-Deforestation Task Force to enforce the ban, will continue to formulate policies and legislation that will help to preserve the forests. He acknowledged that the natural endowment of forests on Cross River State had given the state a confirmed status of being among one of the twenty-five biodiversity hotspots in the world. According to him, the state protects more than 50% of the nation's tropical high forest and most of Nigeria's mangrove forest. Cross River is already addressing poverty which is the main driver of deforestation by embarking on the promotion of alternative livelihood programmes such as honey and beekeeping, snail farming for forest-dependent communities.

3.1.2 Opening of the technical session:

Josep Gari opened the technical session with a brief presentation on REDD+, highlighting governance as a principal domain of the REDD+ process. He emphasized that governance operates within four core principles of participation, democracy, information, and communication. He described REDD+ as a new financing mechanism whose proper design and functioning would rely on adequate governance. The mechanism is closely connected to the international policy framework on climate change, good governance.

The PGA represents a methodology to assess what is needed for a more democratic governance of this instrument and takes stock of what is currently working well, what is not functioning optimally, and where the shortcomings and bottlenecks are. Based on this analysis, recommendations for policy change or reform will be made.



From left: 1) Mr. Odigha Odigha Chairman, Forestry Commission CRS discussing with Josep Gari (UN-REDD), 2) The representative of the Governor of Cross Rivers State Barrister Efiok Cobham declaring the PGA workshop open on the 16th January 2013, 3) The National Coordinator Mr. Salisu Dahiru giving the welcome address at the opening ceremony of the PGA workshop, 4) Traditional ruler HRH Fredenak Akando at the PGA workshop.

In addition to this, the data generated in this process will become available for governance, providing evidence and rationale before policies are designed and implemented. Hence, the PGA is a means to an end in Nigeria's preparedness for REDD+. The PGA is equally valuable for governmental institutions, which will

extract from it guidelines for policy actions and reforms, and for non-governmental stakeholders, which will acquire information for their advocacy and civil monitoring of governance around REDD+.

The PGA/REDD+ process requires a stable constituency sustaining it, and feeding it with ideas and multi-stakeholder perceptions.

3.1.3 REDD+ in Cross River State:

During this session, Odigha Odigha (Chairman, Cross River State Forestry Commission) presented a summary of the REDD+ process in CRS, beginning from the Stakeholders Environment Summit that was held in June 2008 and from where the resolve that the Cross River State Government will manage her forest for carbon credit was made. From then on, the State Government began implementing policies and programmes to support sustainable forest governance in the State, and engaged with the Federal Government and relevant international agencies, combining this with grassroots mobilization and data gathering, all of which have contributed to CRS being a pilot State of the UN-REDD+ programme in Nigeria.

He outlined the impact of climate change on health, agriculture, forestry, water resources, coastal systems and ecosystems, highlighting the need for action.

He said having all 5 ecological types found in Nigeria represented in CRS presented a heritage that must be protected: mangrove forests along the coastlines; swamp forests next to the mangroves; lowland rainforest further inland and savannah woodlands in the drier northern parts of the State and montane forests occurring at elevations of 1500 metres and above to the northeastern flank of the state. The mangroves of the Cross River estuary are ranked the fourth largest in the world and the most undisturbed mangrove ecosystem in West Africa.

Cross River State's vision is to protect, enhance and improve the natural environment of Cross River State and to promote its conservation, appreciation, sustainable utilization and enjoyment for the benefit of all. Within 10 years, Cross River State should have one million hectares of forest lands managed for climate change-friendly activities. This feat can be achieved if the forests are demystified by involving stakeholders and community members in its governance and through appropriate policy, technology and external funding.

He outlined the following REDD+ related achievements in CRS to date:

- Robust Forestry Commission agenda on ecological restoration
- A programme to plant at least one million indigenous trees a year
- Inauguration of 14 Forest Protection and Compliance Units
- Identification of 3 pilot sites for REDD+ implementation.

3.1.4 The PGA Approach: Relevance of addressing Governance Issues for REDD+ implementation:

During this session which was led by Tina Hageberg and Emelyne Cheney, participants were provided insights into why the PGA process brings together all stakeholders, including government and civil society actors to design and conduct a governance assessment and to act upon the information and results generated. The

added value of this joint effort and decisions would include the provision of relevant and legitimate information, transparency of the process, fostering a sense of local ownership and participation by all stakeholders and sustainability of information sharing and required follow up action.

It was disclosed that the PGA was relevant for REDD+ because the data gathered may feed into national information systems on REDD+ safeguards and once a robust governance data base is available, this dataset can be used by government in policy making and governance reform and by civil society as evidence supporting their advocacy work. In addition, it will provide basis for measuring progress and performance regularly over time.

3.1.5 Status of the PGA in Nigeria:

With this background understanding of the relevance of the PGA in REDD+, Salisu Dahiru (National Coordinator, UN-REDD+) reported that the PGA in Nigeria was designed to assess the country's determination to monitor how governance and social safeguards for REDD+ are promoted, addressed and respected. He informed participants that the PGA process envisaged two phases: (1) Preparatory phase, including development of PGA methodology (2011-12), and (2) Piloting the methodology in CRS and a second state (2012-13). He then presented 5 priority areas to be addressed by the PGA/REDD+ as follows:

- i. Policy and legislation concerning REDD+ and democratic governance;
- ii. Institutional capacity of government agencies at federal, state and local levels;
- iii. Anti-corruption strategy for REDD+;
- iv. Opportunities for civil society and forest-dependent communities to participate in decision-making processes related to REDD+; and
- v. Benefit distribution system for REDD+.

Outcomes of the PGA will strengthen national capacity to assess REDD+ governance; and to use governance data to inform policies, to monitor REDD+ readiness and to hold various stakeholders to account.

In the discussions that followed, the workshop adopted yet again, as in the PGA step down training in 2012, the following UNDP definition of governance as a working definition of governance within the context of the PGA process:

“Governance is the system of values, policies, and institutions by which a society manages its economic, political and social affairs through interactions within and among the state, civil society and private sector. It is the way a society organizes itself to make and implement decisions – achieving mutual understanding, agreement and action. It comprises the mechanisms and processes for citizens and groups to articulate their interests, mitigate their differences and exercise their legal rights and obligations. It is the rules, institutions and practices that set limits and provide incentives for individuals, organisations and firms. Governance, including its social, political and economic dimensions, operates at every level of human enterprise, be it the household, village, municipality, nation, region or globe”.

3.1.6 PGA in Nigeria: Current Status and Next Steps

This session emphasized how priority information needs can be identified in a PGA process, and also the data required to provide relevant information. Once again, the experience of the PGA pilot in Indonesia was demonstrated, this time on how the scope of the assessment was identified in a participatory manner. The scope of the PGA in Indonesia is closely related to natural resources and forestry management. To better understand the scope of the PGA in Indonesia, three aspects of governance required mapping: 1) Laws and regulations, 2) Capacity of the government, Civil Society Organizations, communities and the private sector, and finally, 3) Implementation and performance.

Corruption is one of the governance issues which has been prioritized both in the PGA pilot in Indonesia as well as in Nigeria. The UN-REDD Programme's recent and current work in collaboration with UNDP Democratic Governance Group on addressing corruption challenges in REDD+ was presented to the participants, as some of these work areas may be beneficial to a PGA process where anti-corruption has been prioritized. Awareness and knowledge sharing (especially the publication "Staying on Track – Tackling Corruption Risks in Climate Change") workshops, as well as targeted advisory and backstopping are examples of how expertise on anti-corruption can be leveraged and applied in a PGA process at the country level.

3.2 Results of the preliminary PGA in CRS

3.2.1 Overview of context and process:

After the opening of the technical session, Prof. F. Bisong who led the team in conducting PGA in CRS presented an overview of the process and scope of study. The PGA in CRS was guided by the UN-REDD Global Social & Environmental Principles and Criteria (SEPC) presented below:

Principle 1 on Democratic Governance states that REDD+ programmes should 'comply with standards of democratic governance', and proposes the following three criteria:

- **Criterion 1:** Ensure integrity of fiduciary and fund management systems
- **Criterion 2:** Implement activities in a transparent and accountable manner
- **Criterion 3:** Ensure broad-based stakeholder participation

Principle 2 on Stakeholder livelihoods states that the Programme should 'carefully assess potential adverse impacts on stakeholders' long-term livelihoods and mitigate effects where appropriate'.

The following criteria are proposed under Principle 2:

- **Criterion 4:** Promote gender equality
- **Criterion 5:** Avoid involuntary resettlement
- **Criterion 6:** Respect traditional knowledge
- **Criterion 7:** Develop equitable benefit distribution systems

The CRS PGA exercise was designed to fit into the global PGA process for Nigeria with the following objectives:

- To assess the existence and implementation of adequate policies and legislations necessary for the effective implementation of REDD+;

- To assess the institutional capacity of government agencies at federal, state and local levels to implement the REDD+;
- To assess the existence and effectiveness of an anti-corruption strategy;
- To assess the existence and effectiveness of mechanisms established for meaningful participation by forest-dependent communities in the implementation of REDD+; AND
- To assess the existence and implementation of the benefit distribution system for REDD+ in terms of its transparency and fairness in distribution of benefits to the concerned stakeholders.

3.2.2 Pilot Participatory Governance Assessment Methodology

Sylvanus Abua, Professor Bisong the Research team leader gave an introduction while, gave a synthesis of the methodology that the PGA adopted. This is summarized in the chart below.

The next chart presents the specific methods and approach of the CRS PGA.

Research Team at pilot research sites in the Cross Rivers State, Nigeria:



3.2.3 Governance Risks and Possible Safeguards:

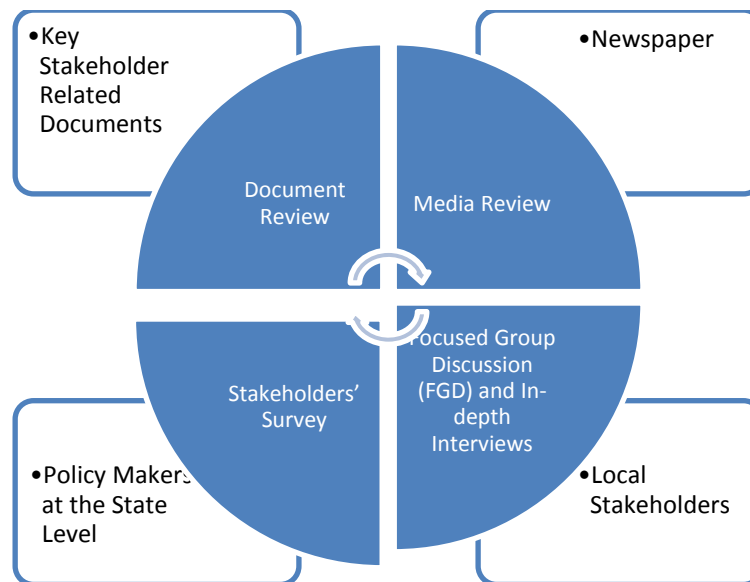
Tony Atah presented findings from the CRS preliminary PGA exercise on governance risks and possible safeguards. A summary of governance issues, recommended safeguards and possible indicators related to the four principles and 13 criteria listed in the UN-REDD SEPC were identified. Details of the findings are available in the dataset from the preliminary PGA.

3.2.4 PGA Stakeholder Mapping:

Dr. Pauline Essoka presented the report on PGA Stakeholder Mapping, identifying REDD+ stakeholders to include relevant Ministries, Departments and Agencies (e.g. Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture) at the federal and state levels; elected representatives; the academia particularly the departments of geography and environmental science, forestry and wildlife, marine science, etc. At the local level, REDD+ stakeholders include the local government authority, law enforcement agencies such as the Nigeria Police Force (NPF) and Civil Defence Corps, network of CSOs concerned with natural resource management, Council of Chiefs and Elders, women and youth, community-based private sector including farmers, fishermen, loggers, hunters and carpenters.

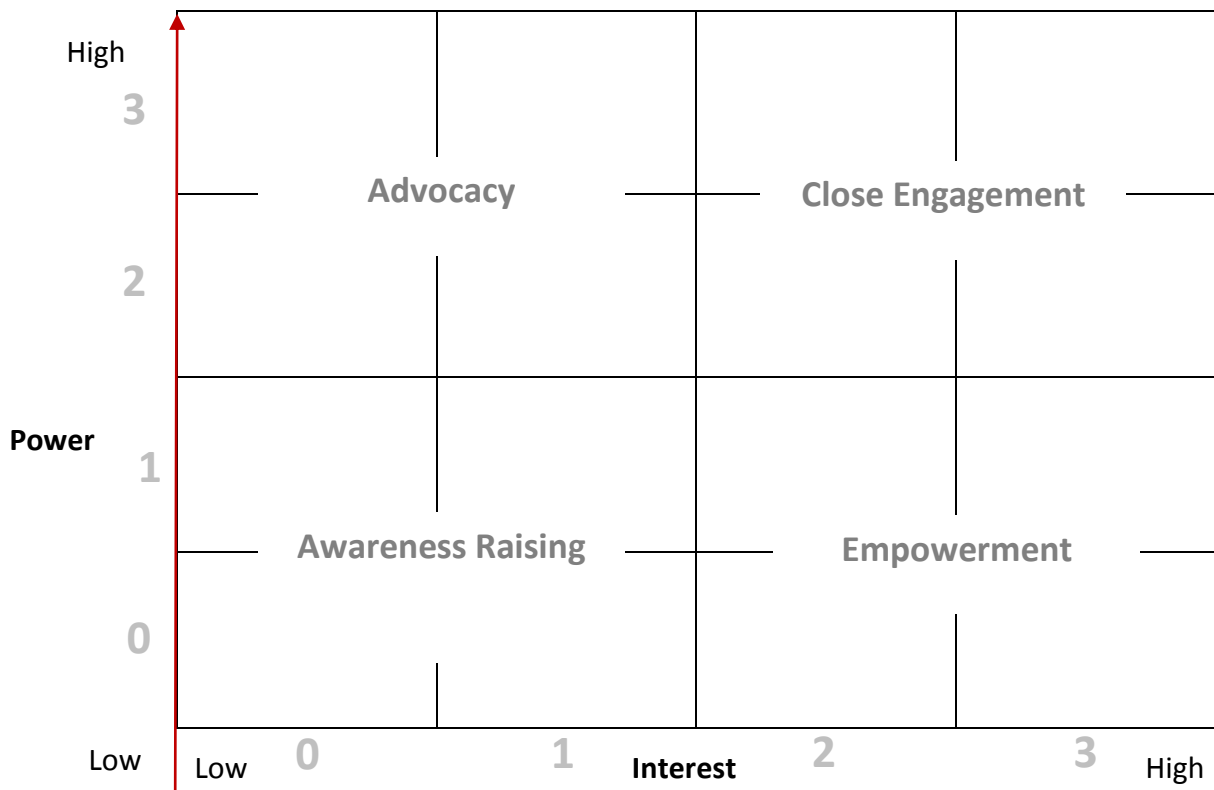
The potential gains for both the state and local government include conservation of forest/habitat, less risk of environmental hazards, ecotourism potentials, carbon credit facility, participatory agro forestry practices, afforestation/reforestation while the potential losses include loss of economic potentials, reduced land for agricultural projects, conflict/insecurity due to incompatible interest and loss of revenue from non-exploitation of timber. From the research, elected representatives expect to see improvement in conservation of forest resources for future use while the academia expected to find opportunities for collaboration in the management of various aspect of REDD+ programme.

Gains perceived by stakeholders at the community level rested solely on the expectation that UN REDD+ will invariably attract some social economic benefits to the area. These included financial benefits for carbon credit, an expectation to achieve sustainable management of forest, alternative livelihoods and harnessing ecotourism potentials. The stakeholders at this level envisaged more losses than gains, claiming that they would lose their access to natural resources, income, shortage of food, employment in the forest, etc.



The PGA in CRS used the power/interest grid shown below to identify the various stakeholders

Power / Interest Grid for Stakeholder Analysis



In explaining the rationale for stakeholders’ participation in the PGA process, there was need to raise awareness and for advocacy on PGA and REDD+ in order to promote awareness on REDD+ programme. The Governance Working Group needed to include the relevant state agencies, Civil Societies Organizations, the local communities and even representatives of because of their interest in the forest and welfare of the communities.

3.2.5 Mapping of Private Sector-Related Drivers of Deforestation:

This presentation by Lilian Oyama clarified private sector economic activities that directly or indirectly drive deforestation and identified the private sector as a critical stakeholder to engage, for REDD+ to succeed. The activities include fuel wood extraction, oil bunkering and spillage, timber & logging, and commercial agriculture and large scale farming. Details of the findings are available in the dataset from the preliminary PGA.

3.2.6 Mapping of Information Needs at all levels (Federal/State/Local) and Suggestions for Multi-level Communication Strategy around the PGA and REDD+:

Omini Oden in making this presentation informed the workshop participants that all three communities spoke the English language in addition to their local dialects. However, they all preferred to speak their local dialects during meetings and interpret into the English Language when need arises.

According to the research findings, Town Criers (also called town announcers) are instrumental in disseminating information throughout the communities. In all three communities, town council meetings, town hall meetings, youth sessions, women groups, age grade meetings, and announcements at churches & other faith-based organizations serve as a means of passing information. The communities were open to new introductions like role plays and games to boost communication.

He pointed out that due to distance and lack of liaison, the effectiveness of communication between the communities and government was rather not effective.

He encouraged cooperation with trusted figures at local levels, consultation at every stage of planning and implementation, involvement of multi-stakeholders at all levels of planning & decision making/implementation, establishment of a partnership process with PGA team and adopting the principle of free, prior and informed consent.

From the group discussions held following presentations of findings from the preliminary PGA, the main governance risks identified were corruption, land tenure (more specifically lack of clarity on carbon rights, enforcement of existing laws and regulations, the issue of customary rights versus state ownership, and reallocation of land from public to private control), lack of capacity to handle and implement REDD+ (both low awareness levels of REDD+ among local communities and local governments). Four key domains were identified by the four working groups. The governance domains and specific issues are presented in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Prioritised Governance Domains and Specific Issues

Key PGA domains	Specific issues
Broad and informed participation of REDD+ stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation and consultation mechanisms • Stakeholder capacity at national and local level • Training and communication • Community organisation, empowerment and cohesion • Gender equality
Harmonisation of policy and legal framework for REDD+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment and definition of rights: to land, carbon and REDD+ (and legislation, as required) • Guidance for REDD+ community activities, REDD+ projects and REDD+ entrepreneurs
Transparency and accountability of the REDD+ process & finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public information on REDD+ funds and activities • Allocation and use of funds • Selection of beneficiaries • Priority to rural livelihoods • Complaint mechanism

Inter-governmental relations & coordination

- Federal-state dialogue and cooperation
- Between federal and state level AND between ministries/agencies
- Bureaucracy and implementation pace
- Funding mobilisation

When requested to suggest ways on how to reach (a national) consensus on the most critical governance risks to monitor, a survey to compare priorities between different stakeholder groups, as well as stakeholder consultations (both at national and local levels to validate the prioritized issues that includes stakeholders and sectors normally not involved in REDD+) were suggested.

As reported back to the plenary, the following types of data can be collected to track these prioritized issues:

a) Existing governance related data – from different sources (official government data - statistics, surveys, spot-checks, budget figures - as well as data collected by various non-state actors such as international organizations and media), especially in the forest sector but also exploring other sources that contain data specific to the risk. Mapping customary land and nationally acknowledged legal land/forest was seen as a good example to address land tenure challenges.

b) Data collected through capacity needs assessment to understand gaps and track level of understanding.

c) Mapping of policy framework and enforcement to understand where the gaps are in the policy framework, and where there are no gaps, why enforcement is not working.

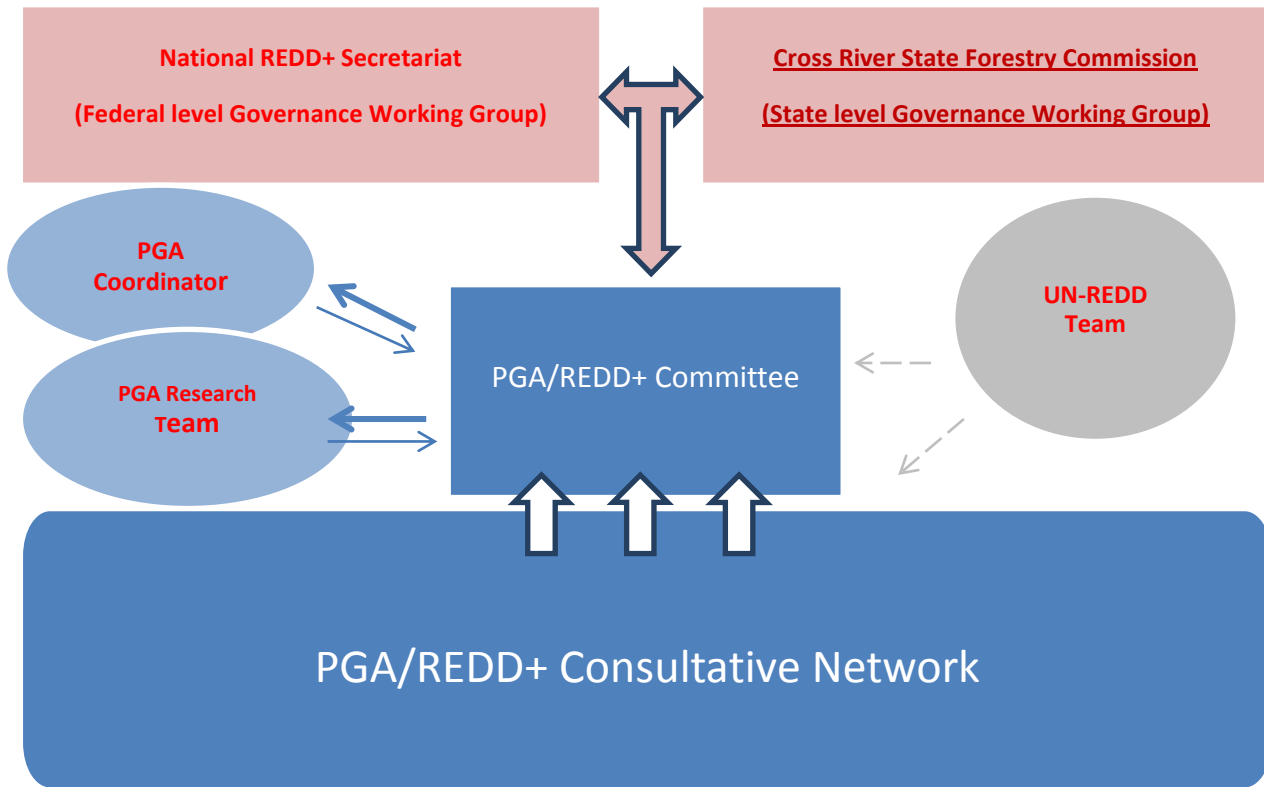
4. Organizational Structure of the PGA in Nigeria

On the second day of the workshop, the governance structure presented in Table 2 below was presented to participants for input. As shown in this table, the PGA organizational structure includes actors such as the Federal Governance Working Group to work in close collaboration with the National REDD+ Secretariat; the Cross River State Governance Working Group to work in close collaboration with Cross River State Forestry Commission; PGA/REDD+ Committee, UN-REDD Team; PGA Research Team and a PGA/REDD+ Consultative Network.

During the workshop the following members were selected to the PGA / REDD+ Committee:

Name	Affiliation
Salisu Dahiru	Department of Forestry, Ministry of Environment
Edwin Usong	NGOCE (CSO)
Francis Bisong	University of Calabar
Elizabeth Andrew Essien	Part of the PGA Research Team
Andre Dunn	
Odigh Odigha	Cross River State Forestry Commission
Amos Kajang	Representative of the Mbe Mountain
Priscilla Achakpa	Women Environmental Programme

Table 2: Agreed Organizational Structure



The workshop also provided the opportunity to inaugurate members of the Federal Working Group as well as members of the Cross River State Working Group.

While the Federal-level Governance Working Group (GWG) will provide overall leadership, guidance and direction to the Participatory Governance Assessment (PGA) process, including awareness-raising and sensitization of the Nigerian public, the state-level GWG will provide overall leadership in the same aspects of governance at the state level. Both GWGs have been set up to ensure the integrity of the process by promoting transparency, inclusivity, and accountability to the citizens of Nigeria at both the national and state levels.

5. The Next Steps

Given the laudable progress made in the Nigeria PGA process, participants agreed to the following next steps for the next 6-8 months as presented in Table 3 below. Table 3 identifies milestones to be achieved, specific action required, lead responsibility and deadline. It was emphasized that the present tempo should be maintained.

Table 2: Proposed Next Steps for the PGA in Nigeria

Milestones	Specific activities	By whom	By (month)
Follow-up after the Calabar workshop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Share workshop report with agreements on key governance domains, organizational structure and next steps Share preliminary research report 	Workshop team/ PGA coordinator	4/2/13
Get baseline governance data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator training Develop indicator set Agree on data collection methods and process Information/ data collected Stakeholder validation of the findings 	UN-REDD/ FAO Research team proposes, PGA/ REDD+ committee validates/ adopts Research team proposes, PGA/ REDD+ committee validates/ adopts Research team/ data collectors overseen by PGA coordinator PGA/ REDD+ Consultative Network validates, facilitated by PGA coordinator	18/1/13 18/3/13 18/3/13 18/7/13 End of August
Develop a communication strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Start discussing the end-users and dissemination of PGA information to ensure this reaches communities in appropriate form/ language 	PGA/REDD+ Committee (to be presented to the PGA/ REDD+ Consultative Network)	Continuous work until we have the baseline data
Recruit a full-time PGA coordinator (as soon as possible)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop ToR Recruitment 	Inputs from UN-Nigeria and UN-REDD, to be validated by the PGA/ REDD+ committee UNDP Nigeria/ UN-REDD team	ASAP

Workshop Part 2: Technical Training

1. Background

A technical training focusing on governance indicators and data collection methods for PGA in Nigeria was given on the 18th January 2013. The training was a continuation of the 16th and 17th January 2013 workshop.

2. Objectives of the training

The objectives of the training workshop were to present appropriate methodologies for indicator development and data collection, to agree on a broad structure for the indicators set of the PGA, and to select appropriate data collection methods and processes. The aim was that, at the end of the

training, the participants would have the necessary skills to develop indicators as well as to generate and collect robust data for the PGA in Nigeria.

3. Participants

In all, 22 participants selected from government (federal and state levels), academia, communities, NGOs, civil societies, climate change desk, consultants, PGA facilitators and specialists on gender issues on REDD+ participated in and received the training.

4. Key issues addressed

The governance domains identified on day 1 and 2 of the PGA workshop formed the pillars upon which the training was based. The four domains are: (1) broad and informed participation of REDD+ stakeholders, (2) harmonization of policy and legal framework on REDD+, (3) transparency and accountability of the REDD+ process and finance and (4) intergovernmental relations and coordination. These domains correspond to the governance issues on which the PGA will concentrate and collect information to serve as a basis for policy reforms and improvements necessary to successfully implement REDD+ in Nigeria.

The first part of the training was on developing an indicator set. Dr Emelyne Cheney took the participants through how to construct an indicator set using the four governance domains, what makes a robust indicator set, what makes indicator reliable, different types of indicator, quantitative and qualitative information and what a reliable indicator is. A brief practical exercise was carried out by the participants to demonstrate the participants understanding of how to design indicators for the PGA.

Working groups were then formed and each assigned one of the four governance domains. Each group was tasked to develop sub-components – a sub-component is an identifiable element of a governance domain by which the domain may be assessed - and a first set of indicators - an indicator is a quantitative and qualitative attribute that when measured, can indicate the state of or a direction of change in a sub-component - for each governance domain. In all, 12 sub-components and a first set of indicators were developed for the four domains of the PGA in Nigeria (see Annex).

The second part of the training was focused on how to design a data collection process. Dr Emelyne Cheney also took the participants through ways of identifying data sources, choosing data collection methods (focus group discussions, survey, interview and document review, etc.), making the difference between primary and secondary data, as well as using means for data triangulating and verification.

The same working groups were also used to work on identifying data sources and selecting data collection methods for the indicators developed in the morning. The groups later presented their findings to the larger group (plenary). They identified the following data sources for the PGA in Nigeria: village authorities, REDD+ stakeholders, project documents reports from various government agencies, national forest policy and land use act, etc.

Arising from the general discussion on the data collection process, the participants came up with the following recommendations for the PGA Committee should consider when proceeding with data collection. The recommendations are;

- 1 that the research team should be complimented with community field assistants,
- 2 there is a need to include communities in the REDD+ research processes,
- 3 there is the need for training community facilitators,
- 4 there is the need to involve the trainees in the PGA process to provide technical advice during the data collection process, especially data processing and data verification.

5. Training Evaluation

There was only a general workshop evaluation form given to the participants to evaluate their experiences of day 1 and 2 of the workshop. However, for the training on indicators development data collection methods and processes for REDD+ PGA in Nigeria one of the participants (representing all the participants) gave an oral evaluation of the training. He said that the training had achieved its stated objectives. He remarked that the training had been very useful and wanted more of such training in the future. He commended the organizers of the training, the resource persons, the facilitator and all the participants for a job well done. On behalf of the participants, he promised that they would become good trainers of trainers. The training workshop was thereafter declared closed by the Permanent Secretary Mr. Patrick Agida on behalf of the Cross Rivers State Forestry Commission.

Technical Training Workshop (18th Jan, 2013)



Appendices

to this workshop report are available via hyperlink on the UN-REDD workspace

- [Report on Governance preliminary research](#) by the PGA Research Team
- [Participants list](#)
- [Next steps](#)
- [First draft indicator set](#) (to be further developed by stakeholders)
- [Agreed organizational structure](#)
- [Workshop evaluation form](#) (day 1 and 2)