

Draft National Programme Document - Nigeria

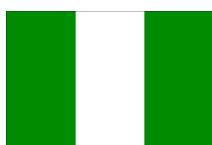
UN-REDD PROGRAMME SIXTH POLICY
BOARD MEETING

21-22 March 2011

Da Lat, Viet Nam



Federal Republic
of NIGERIA



Cross River State
(NIGERIA)



**UN COLLABORATIVE PROGRAMME ON REDUCING EMISSIONS FROM
DEFORESTATION AND FOREST DEGRADATION IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
NATIONAL PROGRAMME DOCUMENT**

**DRAFT for
UN-REDD Policy Board
version 15/3/2011**

Country: **FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA**

Programme Title: **Nigeria REDD+ Readiness Programme**

Programme Objective: **To build the REDD+ mechanism in Nigeria, using Cross River State as a demonstration model.**

<p>Programme Duration: 2 ½ Years Anticipated start/end dates: July 2011 - Dec 2013 Fund Management Option(s): Pass-Through Managing/Administrative Agent: UNDP MDTF Office</p>	<p>Total estimated budget (*): US\$ 4 m</p> <p><i>Out of which:</i> 1. Funded Budget: US\$ 4 m 2. Unfunded budget: -</p> <p>(*) Total estimated budget includes both programme costs & indirect support costs. Co-finance will be sought to ensure a robust REDD+ readiness process.</p>
<p>Sources of funded budget:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government: <i>undefined yet certain</i> • UN-REDD MDTF: US\$ 4 million • Other: <i>under exploration</i> 	

Names & signatures of national / sub-national counterparts and participating U.N. organizations

[to be signed after approval from the UN-REDD Policy Board]

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List of abbreviations and acronyms

AD	Activity Data
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CERs	Certified Emission Reductions
CRNP	Cross River National Park
CRS	Cross River State
CRSFC	Cross River State Forestry Commission
DFID	UK Department for International Development
EF	Emission Factor
FCT	Federal Capital Territory
FMC	Forest Management Committees
FPIC	Free, Prior and Informed Consent
GCF	Climate Change and Forests
GHGs	Greenhouse Gas emissions
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
KWAI	Katoomba West Africa Incubator
LGAs	Local Government Authorities
MRV	Measurement, Reporting and Verification
NCCC	National Climate Change Commission
NESREA	National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency
NESREA	Nigerian Environmental Standards, Enforcement and Regulatory Agency
ODA	Official development assistance
PAM	Planning of policies and measures
PES	Payments for environmental services
REL/RL	Reference emission level / Reference level
UNDRIP	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UN-REDD	United Nations Collaborative Programme on REDD+
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society

[to be finalised]

Official support documentation

A. Formal request for submission of final draft to the UN-REDD Policy Board

REQUEST FOR SUBMISSION OF FINAL DRAFT OF NIGERIA REDD+ READINESS PROGRAMME TO THE UN-REDD POLICY BOARD

We acknowledge the intense analysis, drafting and consultation work undertaken in the past few months to prepare a draft Nigeria REDD+ Readiness Programme, in order to submit on time, by the end of February 2011, for the sixth UN-REDD Policy Board. We appreciate the quick-start approach of the UN-REDD Programme, which has allowed Nigeria to advance on a REDD+ proposal in a flexible manner and in a short period of time, so to better respond to progress in the international climate change negotiations.

We confirm that broad-based stakeholder consultations and validation of the draft document were held recently, both in Cross River State and in the Federal Capital, resulting in a Statement of Cross River State Stakeholders and in a Communiqué of the National Validation Workshop. These communications confirm there is stakeholder support for the submission of the Nigeria REDD+ Readiness Programme, while providing valuable insights for moving forward.

We hence request that, in line with UN-REDD Programme guidelines, a Final Draft is submitted to the UN-REDD Policy Board as soon as it is available.

Signed in Abuja on 22nd February 2011



Honourable Mr. John Odey
Federal Minister of the
Environment



Mr. Daouda Toure
U.N. Resident Coordinator



His Excellency Liyel Imoke
Governor of Cross River State

B. Communiqué of the National Validation Workshop

Communiqué of the National Validation Workshop on the draft *Nigeria REDD+ Readiness Programme*

Abuja, 21st February 2011

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

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

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

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

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

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

The proposed work on safeguards as an integral part of Nigeria's REDD+ system was welcomed and deemed very important to address human rights issues, inequality, exclusion of communities and other potential risks.

Aware that national level stakeholders for REDD+ need to be better organised to accompany and monitor the development of REDD+, the participants agreed to form a National Stakeholders Forum on REDD+ with particular representation from civil society and non-governmental organisations.

Endorsed in Abuja, on the 21st of February of 2011.

C. Statement of Cross River State Stakeholders on the draft programme

STATEMENT OF CROSS RIVER STATE STAKEHOLDERS ON NIGERIA'S REDD+ READINESS PROGRAMME

Today, the 18th of February 2011, over 100 members of a wide range of stakeholders of Cross River State that are interested in the REDD+ process met in Calabar to discuss the design and submission of *Nigeria REDD+ Readiness Programme*. We belong to, and represent many different actors and facets of Cross River State's society, including forest communities, non-governmental & civil society organisations, state's government officials, technical specialists, project managers, media and opinion leaders. We constitute a heterogeneous assembly that is interested in REDD+. Since the UN-REDD Scoping Mission of October 2010 we are in the process of forming a new umbrella platform called Cross River State Stakeholders' Forum on REDD+, which we believe will play a central role in the REDD+ process as it evolves.

Our meeting was inaugurated by His Excellency the Governor of Cross River State, Senator Liyel Imoke, who openly restated his support for a REDD+ process and for our participatory engagement to guide and build it. We acknowledge the presence of a UN-REDD mission and the National REDD+ Coordinator.

We have examined the core elements of the draft programme document, both in public discussions and thematic working groups. First we are pleased to see that efforts for the REDD+ process has advanced in Nigeria. We consider REDD+ as a potential means to better protect our forests and strengthen the livelihoods of the people that depend on them. During the appraisal workshop we focused on the following topics: (a) programme's outcomes and outputs that concern Cross River State; (b) drivers of deforestation; (c) participation, consultation and stakeholder engagement; (d) forest monitoring systems; and (e) governance, social and environmental risks/safeguards.

We have provided a set of ideas and recommendations for the finalisation of the programme document. The main ones are as follows:

- i) forest communities should be properly engaged, receive training, and feel early and tangible actions throughout the programme's implementation;
- ii) there is need for REDD+ to have a broad approach that goes beyond forest conservation to address questions of land management, afforestation & reforestation, ecosystem restoration, sustainable agriculture and community-based livelihoods;
- iii) there is need for capacity building on forest monitoring systems; *and*
- iv) the programme should include provisions to assess issues of land tenure, carbon rights, fair benefit-sharing mechanisms, and community conflict, providing guidance on how to address them in the context of REDD+.

(.../...)

(.../...)

We have also provided several specific suggestions and amendments to refine the document.

We look forward to the implementation of the REDD+ readiness programme, while highlighting the need to pay attention to issues of consultation, forest governance, community rights, enhancement of sustainable livelihoods, and gender equality.

We are delighted to know that the programme envisions Cross River State to become a centre of excellence for REDD+ in Nigeria, producing best practices and models on REDD+ that can serve other states as they engage in REDD+. We are eager to share our experiences with REDD+ with other states and abroad, as the opportunity emerges.

Taking into consideration the recommendations and remarks mentioned above, we are satisfied with the design of the programme and its operational approach. We support its submission to the UN-REDD Policy Board, hoping the programme will soon be approved and start implementation. We need this programme to expand capacity building, public awareness, training, forest conservation and local initiatives so that REDD+ is well understood and can be adequately built in our State and across Nigeria.

This Statement is read and endorsed at the State Library Complex in Calabar, Cross River State, Nigeria, on the 18th of February of 2011, at 6:47 pm.

[endorsed by unanimity]
[signed by about 100 participants]

NOTE: The signed version is to be attached in the Annexes, as well as the complete list of participants.

1. Executive Summary

Nigeria's forests have been dwindling rapidly over the past several decades. The current deforestation rate is estimated at 3.7%, which is one of the highest in the world. Awareness of this issue is growing in the country. In this sense, an ambitious nationwide reforestation programme with indigenous species and local involvement has been recently launched to simultaneously regain forest cover and improve community livelihoods across the country. In addition, Cross River State, which has more than 50% of Nigeria's remaining tropical high forests, declared a *moratorium* on timber extraction in 2009, while starting to explore new environmental finance mechanisms to further protect the forests, with a priority focus on enhancing the livelihoods of forest-dependent and other rural communities. These initial steps to better protect the forests with a community focus and innovative means suggest a policy shift in Nigeria in the forest domain, but require further, intense actions, coupled with external cooperation support.

The REDD+ mechanism, as agreed under ongoing international negotiations in the climate-change convention, represents a valuable opportunity in this crusade for forest conservation, climate change mitigation and community development. Reinforced with pioneering efforts from Cross River State, the Federal Government of Nigeria started to engage in REDD+ in 2009, requesting for membership of the UN-REDD Programme, which was granted. During 2010, with support from UNDP, the country took the first, tangible steps towards REDD+: it created the first REDD+ coordination and consultation structures, both at Federal level and in Cross River State, and conducted a comprehensive *Preliminary Assessment of the REDD Context in Nigeria*, thus setting the basis for REDD+ planning. Nigeria has also launched work on the linkages between carbon, biodiversity and ecosystem services, with the technical support of UNEP-WCMC. The country also intends to build capacities for REDD+ reporting under the UNFCCC and has accordingly liaised with FAO to receive initial training on forest monitoring and the set-up of national systems for greenhouse gas inventories.

The fifth UN-REDD's Policy Board, in November 2010, acknowledged Nigeria's efforts for REDD+ and invited the country to prepare and submit a REDD+ readiness programme for the sixth Policy Board meeting, scheduled for March 2011. Since then, Nigeria and Cross River State have worked intensively to prepare it. The present proposal, currently in draft form, was prepared, consulted and validated in the interim period between the two UN-REDD Policy Board meetings, as the primary means for Nigeria to access funding in order to embark on its REDD+ readiness programme, in line with negotiations under the UNFCCC, while integrating the federal, state and community levels for REDD+ in an innovative way. The UN-REDD partnership, which was designed as a quick-start initiative to support countries to enhance capacities and stakeholder engagement for REDD+, was a suitable platform for this.

The Federal Government of Nigeria and the Government of Cross River State are politically committed to explore and realise REDD+ in the country, willing to work in synergy for a successful REDD+ process, and combining their distinctive roles and capacities. Accordingly, the *Nigeria REDD+ Readiness Programme* envisions a two-track approach to achieve REDD+ readiness in Nigeria, with the development of institutional and technical capacities at Federal level and, simultaneously, carrying out intense institutional, strategy-building and demonstration activities in Cross River State. In this sense, this REDD+ readiness programme

will simultaneously build capacities at federal (national) and state (sub-national) levels, in a cooperative fashion. State-level progress will in turn inform the national process and guide pragmatically other states interested in REDD+. Cross River State has been retained as the pioneer, state-level demonstration model because of its political leadership and manifest engagement in forest conservation and in exploring the REDD+ mechanism, as well as for its major potential for emissions reduction from the forest sector in view that it hosts over 50% of the country's high tropical forests. This approach represents an innovative process of REDD+ readiness in the world, in line with the recent *Cancun Agreements* (2010).

The Programme's goal is to enable Nigeria to contribute to climate change mitigation through improved forest conservation and enhancing sustainable community livelihoods. The objective is to build the REDD+ mechanism in Nigeria, using Cross River State as a demonstration model. The Programme is structured in four outcomes, two at the Federal level and two at Cross River State, as follows (see Table 1 for details):

1. Improved institutional and technical capacity at the national level.
2. Framework for REDD+ expansion across Nigeria prepared.
3. Institutional and technical capacity for REDD+ in Cross River State strengthened.
4. REDD+ readiness demonstrated in Cross River State.

These outcomes are unfolded into 14 outputs and a broad set of core and indicative activities, all structured into a coherent and detailed Results Framework. The outputs and proposed activities address all REDD+ readiness components as proposed internationally, and include support for management of REDD+ readiness (both at federal level and in Cross River State), stakeholder engagement and learning (from the federal level to communities), enhanced regional and international engagement on REDD+, a national MRV framework coupled with Cross River State's forest monitoring capacity, establishment of mechanisms for social & environmental safeguards and the promotion of multiple benefits, coordinated support for REDD+ experimental and field initiatives in Cross River State, and broad dissemination of the knowledge and best practices that will emerge throughout the implementation of the Programme. Specific outputs also provide for building a preliminary national strategy for expanding REDD+ across Nigeria (to allow the rolling out of REDD+ in new states) and a REDD+ Strategy in Cross River State (to trigger transition to REDD's phase 2).

The proposed budget is US\$ 4 million, as currently available from the UN-REDD Programme for the Africa region. This will allow substantial progress, although some outputs will need co-financing to be well attained. The three UN-REDD agencies (namely FAO, UNDP and UNEP) will share technical and budget responsibilities. The Programme will be implemented by two units: the National REDD+ Secretariat (under the *aegis* of the Special Climate Change Unit, and the technical support of the Federal Department of Forestry) and the Forestry Commission of Cross River State. They will have management and implementation responsibilities for outcomes 1-2 and 3-4 respectively. The National Advisory Council on REDD+ will be slightly reformed to serve as the Programme's Executive Board. The National REDD+ Technical Committee will provide technical advice and support across the entire programme activities. A number of mechanisms for stakeholder engagement, technical support and policy advice are envisaged to guide and enrich the implementation. In view of the weak capacities for REDD+ in the country and the wish of country stakeholders to progress at a good pace, the Programme will recruit a

number of national and international professionals to support a smooth implementation, the provision of high technical quality and a dynamic stakeholder engagement.

The two-track approach of Nigeria, which combines efforts at national (Federal) with sub-national (Cross River State) levels, will allow an integrated, multifaceted process for REDD+, from federal governance to forest communities. It is envisaged that as federal capacities grow, new Nigerian states with political commitment will join in the REDD+ process. The intended intense action in Cross River State will in turn inform the national REDD+ readiness framework and provide a model for replication in other interested states, as appropriate. This approach is not only dynamic, building from the bottom up, but it is politically adequate since Nigeria is a federal country where states and local communities hold the forests and thus exercise policy and investment roles. It is equally the most feasible approach in view that Nigeria is a vast and complex country, with uneven levels of REDD+ awareness and interest across the 36 states. This approach is thus based on a pragmatic, learning and scaling-up dynamic.

This advanced draft version of the *Nigeria REDD+ Readiness Programme* has been developed with inputs from a range of Nigerian and international technical and policy specialists, including support from UN-REDD professionals. It was enriched by a series of consultations and appraisal/validation events in the federal capital of Abuja and in Cross River State between November 2010 and February 2011, including forest community representatives. It has been prepared under the spirit of the quick-start approach of the UN-REDD Programme, hence aiming at mobilising prompt initial funding and UN advice to explore and start building REDD+. It is expected that this programme will serve as a platform to mobilise more partners, alliances and funding for a full-fledge REDD+ work across all Nigeria.

NOTE: A final version of this Programme will be ready in mid-April 2011, adding comments and recommendations for improvement to be likely received from the 6th UN-REDD Policy Board, the UN-REDD independent technical review panel, a number of additional consultations that are ongoing in the country, comments from international stakeholders and further refinement from the joint Nigeria & UN-REDD team. It is envisaged that, if the UN-REDD Policy Board approves the final version inter-sessionally, the programme will be able to start implementation in July 2011 and then report progress at the next UN-REDD Policy Board.

Figure 1. Territorial map of Nigeria, highlighting the location of Cross River State (CRS).



Synopsis of Nigeria REDD+ Readiness Programme (Table 1)

Goal: To enable Nigeria to contribute to climate change mitigation through improved forest conservation and enhancing sustainable community livelihoods.				
Objective: To build the REDD+ mechanism in Nigeria, using Cross River State as a demonstration model.				
Outcomes	Outputs	UN agency support	Implementation level	UN-REDD budget (US\$)
1. Improved institutional and technical capacity at the national level	1.1. The REDD+ Secretariat is effective at coordinating REDD+ readiness nationwide	UNDP	FEDERAL	725,000
	1.2. Stakeholder engagement and public awareness on REDD+ enhanced	UNDP, UNEP		
	1.3. Policy, legal and institutional arrangements for REDD+ established	UNDP		
	1.4. Nigeria's international engagement on REDD+ enhanced	UNDP		
2. Framework for REDD+ expansion across Nigeria prepared	2.1. National REDD+ challenges & potentials assessed	FAO	FEDERAL	485,000
	2.2. National MRV framework designed	FAO		
	2.3. A Preliminary National Strategy for expanding REDD+ across Nigeria's states built	UNDP		
3. Institutional and technical capacity for REDD+ in Cross River State strengthened	3.1. CRS REDD+ Unit fully functional and effective	UNDP	CRS	1,615,318
	3.2. CRS stakeholders, with emphasis on forest communities, trained & engaged on REDD+	UNDP		
	3.3. CRS REDD+ Strategy is constructed	UNDP		
	3.4. CRS REDD+ forest monitoring system operational	FAO		
4. REDD+ readiness demonstrated in Cross River State	4.1. REDD+ experimental initiatives in the state well coordinated & supported	UNDP	CRS	913,000
	4.2. REDD+ investments enabled [REDD+ phase 2 triggered]	UNDP, UNEP		
	4.3. CRS established as a centre of excellence & learning on REDD+	UNDP, UNEP		
<i>Subtotal</i>				3,738,318
<i>Indirect support costs (7%)</i>				261,682
TOTAL				4,000,000

2. Situation Analysis

2.1. Overview

Nigeria is the most populous nation in Africa, with a population of over 140 million in a surface area of approximately 1.26 million km². Nigeria is a federal republic, with 36 states and the federal capital territory (FCT), with a highly decentralised dynamic such that the states have important policy, regulatory and public investment competencies, including forest management. Nigeria is a large country with a wide range of ecological habitats and diverse cultures, as well as a complex socio-economic and political dynamic.

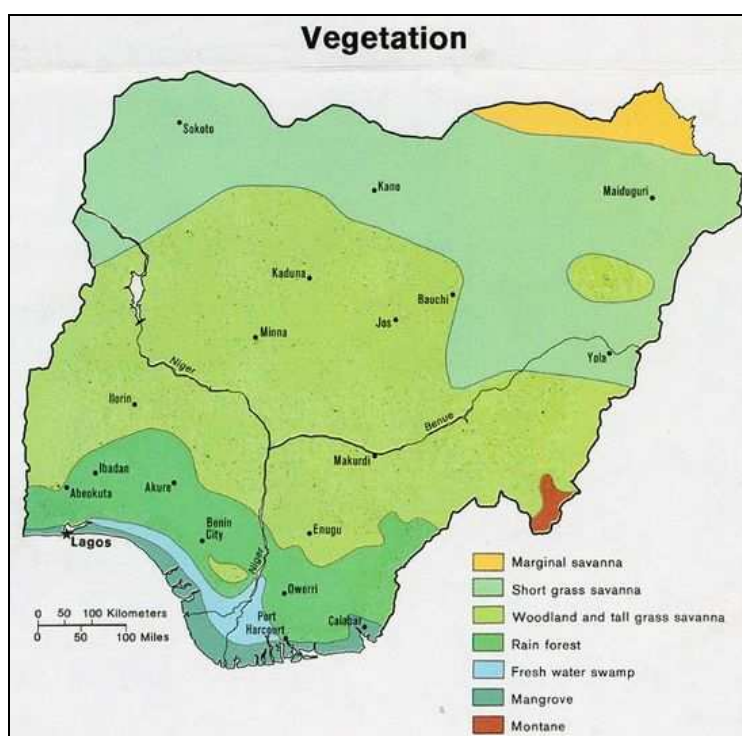
Nigeria's original forest cover has been dramatically reduced over the past decades. Over 50% of the remaining tropical high forests are located in a single state: Cross River State (CRS). Yet forest resources of different types, from savannah forests to mangroves, are still found across Nigeria, albeit with high fragmentation and ongoing pressures. Since 2009 there has been a growing interest in Nigeria in REDD+ as a mechanism to save the dwindling forest resources, whilst simultaneously contributing to global efforts for climate-change mitigation and support to forest-related livelihoods. Cross River State launched this interest, which soon captured the attention of Federal authorities. This led to several meetings within the country, and between the country and international stakeholders, notably with the UN-REDD Programme, to explore opportunities for collaboration. At the end of 2009, Nigeria formally requested membership in the UN-REDD Programme, which was granted.

Throughout 2010, UNDP's country office in Nigeria provided some finance to jump start awareness raising, stakeholder dialogue, analysis and initial planning around a REDD+ process in Nigeria, as part of its ongoing strategic support to Nigeria on the issue of Climate Change. As part of this support, UNDP commissioned an exploratory report, titled: ***A Preliminary Assessment of the Context for REDD in Nigeria*** (Nigeria/UN, 2010; hereafter referred to as the "Preliminary Assessment"; available at: <http://www.un-redd.org>). This report is notably rich and vast, with about 150 pages, providing a wide range of information relevant to, and exploring the basis for REDD+ in Nigeria. This report therefore provides broad supporting information to this programme document and a sort of extensive "Situation Analysis" section. The information in this section presents a summary of this report plus new, recent developments. All figures quoted in this section come, unless otherwise stated, from the mentioned "Preliminary Assessment".

2.2. Forest resources and their management

Nigeria contains a rich series of climatic and vegetation zones across the landscapes, leading to a diverse range of habitats, from desert zones in the northeast to tropical rain and swamp forests along the south coast (see map in **Figure 2**). Nigeria's forests and woodlands currently cover approximately 9.6 million ha. Nigeria's biodiversity is very rich with some 4,600 plant, 839 bird and 274 mammal species nationally. The *Gulf of Guinea* forests stretch into southern Nigeria: these especially rich forests are recognized as a global biodiversity hotspot. This area contains 22 primate species, including threatened and endangered species such as the Cross River Gorilla, Drill and Preuss's Guenon monkey.

Figure 2. Vegetation zones in Nigeria



Within Nigeria there is a myriad of forest management regimes. Table 2 below outlines the main forest regimes and details on their forest cover and conservation status – it is evident that the conservation status across these regimes is poor and there is considerable need for improvement.

Table 2: Forest management regimes in Nigeria

Management regime	Area (ha)	Description of management	Conservation status
Total Forest Area	9,100,000	About 70% of the country's forest is open tree savannah with the remaining 30% classed as closed forest.	Most of Nigeria's forests are heavily degraded. The least degraded forests tend to be found with the national parks or in CRS.
Forest Reserves (FR)	2,700,000	About 445 gazetted reserves (~29% of forest cover). Established for the supply of timber. Collection of NTFPs is permitted as well as hunting.	Variable, majority are heavily degraded with no management plans, and ineffective protection
National Parks (NP)	2,509,000	There are 7 of these (~28% of forest cover). Established for the protection of biodiversity and tourism. No hunting or collection of NTFPs allowed.	Relatively well managed compared to forest reserves
Game Reserves (GR) & Wildlife Sanctuaries	745,000	There are 23 of these. Established for the sustainable management of wildlife with controlled hunting. No timber extraction permitted.	Mostly degraded with no management plans and ineffective protection
Strict Nature Reserves (SNR)	1,140	There are 8 of these. Strict protection with no use of any type allowed other than scientific research.	Most are small (between 19 and 460 ha), and degraded with ineffective protection
Plantations	382,000	Often within FRs. Planted forests, mostly exotics e.g. teak, Gmelina, rubber, etc.	Variable, most are without management plans
Community Forests/"free" areas	2,700,000	Depends upon community bye-laws. Most allow all uses including timber extraction and clearing for farmland but some have controlled use of some forest products.	Variable mostly degraded except in the more inaccessible parts of the country.

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

However, Nigeria's forests are threatened. Forest cover declined from approximately 24 million ha in 1976, to 15 million ha in 1995, and continued to decline to the current 9.6 million ha in 2011. Rates of deforestation in Nigeria remain amongst the highest in the world, placing Nigeria 7th on the list of countries emitting GHGs due to land use changes. Recent estimates place Nigeria's deforestation rate at 3.7% (FAO's FRA, 2010). Given this high deforestation rate, REDD+ is very pertinent.

Cross River State, in southeast Nigeria has a population of almost 3 million people (2006) and covers an area of 23,074 km². CRS much of Nigeria's remaining standing forest. Lowland rainforests occupy approximately 40% of State land (829,412 ha), the mangrove forests (fresh water and salt water) jointly account for 5 % of the state land area (105,339 ha), and montane forest covers 0.5% of the Cross River State land area (11, 376 ha). Farmland occupies 42% or 889,039 ha. Between 1978 and 1995, the area occupied by natural forests in Cross River State decreased from 52.7% to 44.8%. More recent forest assessments have indicated additional losses until at least 2008. Deforestation rates in Cross River State are estimated at 2.2% per annum, which is very significant. CRS forests also host a great deal of Nigeria's biodiversity, with many endemic fauna and flora species. CRS has one national park (covering roughly 4,000 Km²), about 2,700 Km² of forest reserves under the control of the CRS State government, and an estimated 1,600 Km² of community forest under the control of communities. The "Preliminary Assessment" provides detailed data on CRS forest types, land-use, land use change over time, and biodiversity.

2.3. Forest policies and programmes

Federal level

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

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

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

A draft *National Forestry Act*, to give legal backing to the Policy, was produced in 2006. This is being reviewed by the National Assembly. Other pertinent national policies include: the *National Policy on Environment*, which aims, amongst other things, to halt environmental degradation, and various regulations issued by the National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency

(NESREA). A relevant policy is the *Land Use Act* of 1978, which vests ownership of all land in the country in the state government.

At the State level, each of the 36 States and the FCT have their respective forest policies and Forest Acts which are used to regulate forestry practices in their jurisdiction. Most of these policies and legislations were adopted from the old regional governments in Nigeria and so they predate the creation of states (i.e. before the 1970s). The four regions of Nigeria were dissolved and became 12, then 19 and, finally, 36 states. However the old forestry laws for these regions are still in force in most of the current states. As such, virtually all are obsolete and need to be reviewed.

Cross River State

In Cross River State, the *Eastern Nigeria Forest Law and Regulations* of 1956, revised in 1960, were still operative until 2010. These laws established Forest Reserves, defined the reserve boundaries, and provided for access rights for communities and the general public. These included the right to hunt, fish and collect non-timber forest products. Until 1999, the forests of the State were managed by the Forestry Department under the Ministry for Agriculture and Natural Resources. In 1999, the Cross River State House of Assembly passed the Forestry Commission Bill into law. This created the Cross River State Forestry Commission (CRSFC) as an autonomous organization that reports directly to the state's Governor.

From 1991, ODA (now DFID), worked with the CRSFC and a wide range of stakeholders to revise the state's forestry laws and introduce new clauses giving formal recognition to community forestry. However, the programme closed before the revised law could be forwarded to the state House of Representatives. In 2006, a USAID-funded programme facilitated a second stakeholder review of the DFID draft law; however they were also unable to get it into the formal state process for the review and creation of new laws.

In 2008, the new state Governor, Senator Liyel Imoke, supported a process to finally get the draft law debated by the State House of Representatives and the Senate and in 2010 the new *Law on the Management and Sustainable Use of the Forest Resources of Cross River State* was finally approved. This Law provides provisions for all of the different types of forests within the state. This Law also defines the roles and responsibilities of all the potential stakeholders and beneficiaries of forest resources in the state. It provides for the procedures, processes and checks and balances necessary to ensure that all of the existing and potential benefits from the state's forest resources contribute directly to the well-being of the people of Cross River State. It also enabled the government to allocate "carbon concessions" in the states forests. This is a first in Nigeria. The law includes a mechanism for the sharing of timber royalties from logging concessions that splits royalties between the government and forest communities. This is 50:50 split for royalties from timber from forest reserves, and 30:70, with 70 for the communities, for timber royalties from community forests.

A crucial policy initiative in CRS with respect to REDD+ is the **moratorium on all logging**, issued in 2008 by the State Government and recently renewed. It in effect cancelled all logging concessions and bans logging in all forest types (e.g. forest reserves, community forests) across the entire state.

Sustainable forest management, climate change and payments for environmental services

At the national level, many forestry initiatives and programmes have been developed to support sustainable forest management. These include the Nigerian Forestry Action Programme, the Forest Outlook Study for Africa, the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Desertification and Deforestation

Programme, and the programme of the National Council on Shelterbelt. In spite of a variety of attempts to address deforestation in Nigeria, as mentioned above, the rate of deforestation in Nigeria remains one of the highest in the world. Most recently, an ambitious nationwide reforestation programme with indigenous species and local involvement has been recently launched to simultaneously regain forest cover and improve community livelihoods across the country [a larger description of this programme, including scope and technical details, to be added].

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

In Cross River State, the Government, largely through its CRSFC, has initiated several initiatives to conserve their forests and biodiversity. These include the establishment of the first mangrove forest protected area in Nigeria, the creation of the Afi Mountain Wildlife Sanctuary and the certification of 19 Forest Management Committees (FMC). Through establishing FMCs, the State gives formal recognition to community forest management. In CRS, the policies relevant to climate change and PES are the new CRS law on Management and Sustainable Use of the Forest Resources of Cross River State described above that was finally approved in 2010 and enables the award of concessions for PES. These include concessions for carbon, biodiversity offsets, eco-tourism and watershed protection. This is a first for Nigeria.

2.4. Key stakeholders and existing stakeholder participation mechanisms

The forest and climate constituencies are broad and expanding in Nigeria. The "Preliminary Assessment" document explores this in detail. Annex 2 of the present document outlines the main institutions and stakeholders, both at national level and in CRS, that are relevant for REDD+. A brief description follows next.

National level

The institutional framework for forestry development at the national level includes the Federal Ministry of Environment (FME) and parastatals of the ministry, the National Forestry Development Committee (NFDC), and the National Council on Environment, among others. The FME has established the Special Climate Change Unit (SCCU), with a mandate that includes negotiation, planning, policy, education and carbon finance. The SCCU is holding country-wide public awareness campaigns, targeting different stakeholders such as environmental NGOs, the media, universities, legislators, industries, the business community, community-based organizations and civil society.

Besides the government, there are several national and international NGOs involved in natural resource management and climate change issues including the Nigerian Conservation Foundation (NCF), Pro-Natura International (PNI), the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), Birdlife International, the International Centre for Energy, Environment and Development (ICEED) and the Climate Change Network Nigeria that represents over 150 NGOs. Private sector organizations, both Nigerian and international with activities in Nigeria, also have roles to play. The *Preliminary Assessment* (Chapter 6) provides detailed information and an analysis of these stakeholders.

Cross River State

In Cross River State, the Cross River State Forestry Commission (CRSFC) is the main government agency responsible for the management of its forests. The CRSFC operates a participatory, community oriented strategy, which seeks to incentivize forest conservation and best management practice by increasing community revenue from forest products, thereby increasing the value of the forest to them. CRSFC is committed to genuinely devolving forest rights and responsibilities to communities. The CRSFC is overseen by a Management Board, with participation from representatives of government and civil society stakeholders (see the "Preliminary Assessment" for further details). The Head of the Forestry Commission Management Board has been instrumental in driving forward the REDD agenda in the state.

Other key government institutions include Cross River National Park (CRNP), the states 13 Local Government Authorities (LGAs) and the Federal University of Calabar. The CRS Governor has taken a personal interest in the development of REDD in the state and has been instrumental in lobbying the Federal Government as well as the international community on this issue.

There are several active NGOs based in the State, including the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), Concern Universal, numerous local environmental NGOs (Pandriilus, CERCOPAN, Ekuri Initiative, NGO Coalition for the Environment, and others) and the University of Calabar. WCS has a conservation programme focused on the Mbe Mountains, ecological research in the Afi Mountain/Okwangwo Division part of Cross River National Park and is writing a management plan for whole of the Park. WCS is now in the process of carrying out carbon mapping of the Afi/Okwangwo area and are collaborating with CRSFC on the development of the Afi complex REDD pilot.

The Ghana-based Nature Conservation Resource Centre (NCRC) and the Katoomba Group have established the Katoomba West Africa Incubator (KWA). This is one of several regional *incubators* established worldwide to support the development of pilot PES projects. The KWA and NCRC are working with CRS since 2009 to assess the potential for REDD+ and help developing a vision for REDD+. They also support the identification of potential REDD pilot projects. They are developing 3 pilot projects that will complement the Nigeria REDD+ Readiness Programme. They are as follows:

- *Flexible Mechanism to Support Emerging Carbon Finance Pilot Activities in Africa* – this project will create a fund to support the implementation of REDD pilots across Africa
- Establishing REDD pilots in 3 forest states in Nigeria – this project will support the development of pilots in Cross River State as well as Ogun and Ondo States
- *Livelihood Interactions with Forest Ecosystems in West Africa* (ESPA LIFE West Africa) – this project will implement research into key topics relevant to REDD across West Africa including Liberia, Sierra Leone, Ghana and Nigeria

Community level in CRS

At the community level, 45 Forest Management Committees (FMC) representing 75 forest communities across the State have the responsibility for the management of much of the state's community forests. Some of these FMCs have received significant capacity building support from local NGOs in the past and some have played a role in limiting and monitoring logging – demonstrating their potential role in a REDD programme.

Of particular note is the Ekuri community that has led the state with their conservation of over 33,000 ha of community forest. Other notable community forestry/conservation communities include the 9 villages around the Mbe Mountains, Iko Esai, Abontakon and villages around the Afi Mountain Wildlife Sanctuary. International and local NGOs have supported these community forest management and conservation initiatives over the last 20 years. For example, WCS has been working with a number of communities around Afi River Forest Reserve, the Mbe Mountains and the Okwangwo Division of Cross River National Park for over a decade. CERCOPAN has supported the conservation efforts of Iko Esai for over 12 years.

Gender dimensions are relevant on forest issues at community level. Although specific data and detailed analyses are incomplete, women are key, but vulnerable stakeholders in the forests. On the one hand, women play a key role in forest management. On the other, shortages of timber and non-timber forest products are known to particularly affect women's lives and livelihood, increasing marginalization and poverty. Notably with support from its international partners, the Government of Nigeria, in particular in CRS, has been taking steps to address gender issues. This has included increasing the number of female employees in administrative agencies, as well as gender mainstreaming and engaging social scientists in development programmes. At the national level, the Federal Ministry of Women's Affairs is a key stakeholder. At the community level, women in the community are key stakeholders and their involvement and participation should be prioritized.

2.4. Drivers of deforestation

As in all countries subject to deforestation, the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in Nigeria are complex, multifold and multi-layered. Agricultural expansion is believed to be the dominant driver, according to land use information. For example, an assessment of vegetation and land use change between 1976/78 and 1993/95 noted that there was a significant increase in the areas of agriculture – all types of agriculture identified had grown by a total of 84,073km². Similarly, grazing land is also expanding – its area increased from 18.3 percent of Nigeria in 1976/78 to 20.06 percent in 1993/95. Available data suggests these trends have continued into the present day.

Generally, infrastructure development (roads, power lines, mining, built up areas, etc) is also a contributing factor across the country (see Table below). In addition, the clearance of trees for firewood (in the North) and small-scale logging (in the South) further drive the fragmentation of remnant forest areas.

The above direct factors are driven by underlying governance, macro-economic and capacity issues. Nigeria is a Federal Republic with a high degree of autonomy at the state level. The Federal Ministry of Environment sets national policies, but responsibility for the implementation of forest management lies with each of the country's 36 states, each of which has its own forestry laws guided by those at federal level. At the state level, management capacity of the state forestry departments and local organizations is mostly low, with poor funding, low staff morale, limited technical training and often high levels of government corruption.

Across the board at the state level, forest laws are often obsolete, and weakly enforced. The land tenure laws of Nigeria fail to formally recognize community tenure. Federal, State and local governments in the forest sector lack capacity and training. They also lack equipment and other resources for forest management. Other important factors include: the ban on timber export which depresses the price of timber within the country (driving up its demand) and high revenue targets for states that promote over-harvesting of timber rather than sustainable forest management.

In Cross River State, agricultural extension and commercial logging respectively top the list of deforestation drivers, followed by urban growth and domestic energy use. An estimated 70% of the population, or 100 million people, are directly dependent on agriculture for their livelihoods. As with other states in the country, poor conservation and poor enforcement of forest laws, policies and regulations also drive deforestation.

Table 3. Drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in Nigeria, as identified through consultations with stakeholders

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

Rankings: H: High / M: Moderate / L: Low

2.6. Initial efforts on readiness for REDD+

Nigeria stands at the very beginning of the path to REDD+ readiness. The Federal and some State Governments have taken initial steps towards REDD+ readiness. These include forestry reforms that could facilitate development of REDD+ in Nigeria and some measures taken to generally address climate change that could also support REDD+.

Policy/institutional developments

At Federal Level, the SCCU recently published a booklet "National Guidelines for Clean Development Mechanism". Nigeria has recently registered its first two Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) projects both related to the reduction of gas flaring, and it is developing a third related to efficient wood use. These three CDM projects place Nigeria ahead of every other African country in terms of Certified Emission Reductions (CERs). Experience and capacity related to CDM should be pertinent for REDD+. Nigeria's DNA has succeeded in getting these 3 CDM proposals approved but confronts many challenges in the process required for more efficient approvals due to weak institutional capacity.

The **National Advisory Council on REDD+** is the Apex Governance body for Nigeria REDD+ Programme. Its roles include:

- provide policy advice and guidance on all National REDD+ processes;
- supervise activities of the National Technical Committee on REDD+;
- maintain oversight role over consultancies on National REDD+ issues;
- review, approve and provide continuous guidance and support to a REDD+ plan of operations, annual work plans, annual budgets, monitoring & evaluation process and implementation.

The **National Technical Committee on REDD+** is under the guidance of FMEV and chaired by SCCU. The Committee consists of specialists on forestry, climate change and development affairs. Its role is to:

- Make recommendations on the effective planning and implementation of REDD+ programmes;
- Develop a roadmap for Nigeria REDD+ Framework and Strategy;
- Identify and advise on institutional roles and mandates of relevant stakeholders;
- Coordinate national REDD+ activities with National Development Programmes;
- Recommend measures on awareness-raising, education, and institutional capacity building;
- Serve as the liaison between respective REDD+ institutions, stakeholder groups, UN-REDD Agencies and Development Partners for effective planning and implementation of REDD+ activities in Nigeria.

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

Since 2010 the Federal Government has become an active participant in the UN-REDD Programme.

Technical Developments

With international support, Nigeria has undertaken a rapid assessment of its REDD+ preparedness at national level and sub-regional levels, with a specific focus on Cross River State. This led to the preparation and dissemination of the document: *A Preliminary Assessment of the Context for REDD in Nigeria*.

The government is also developing a programme on carbon/forest monitoring together with the UNEP-WCMC's *Carbon, Biodiversity & Ecosystem Services programme*. This programme aims to support countries to address co-benefits in planning and implementing climate change mitigation measures, including REDD+. Under this, a capacity assessment was carried out in Nigeria. Next steps in Nigeria will include two components: an assessment of capacity for GIS and follow-up training.

The Cross River State government has shown considerable commitment towards REDD+ and developing readiness for REDD. Practical steps taken include:

- The removal of the revenue target from forest exploitation which led to incentives to sustainably manage forests and increase carbon stocks;
- The setting of a moratorium on logging, since December 2008 and recently extended indefinitely;
- Establishment of an Anti-Deforestation Task Force to control illegal timber harvesting and implement the moratorium. The government has committed significant human and financial resources to the Task Force;
- Legal and forest policy reforms (as discussed in the previous sections);
- Institutional reforms: The recently approved state forestry law reforms the structures of the Cross River State Forestry Commission making forest conservation and protection the main focus of the Commission's mandate.
- Establishment of the CRS State REDD+ committee and REDD Unit in the CRSFC to coordinate and drive REDD+;
- Supporting an initial feasibility study for two REDD pilot projects; and,
- Joining and actively participating in the global Governor's Forum on Climate Change and Forests (GCF);

Finally, discussions with the Governor and his Executive Committee resulted in the formulation of the following low carbon vision for Cross River State: *Within 10 years, Cross River State will have 1 million hectares of forest lands managed for climate change friendly activities that will include carbon, non-timber forest products, sustainable tree crops and ecotourism. The aim is to create a new low carbon economy for the state based on the sustainable management of its forests.*

2.7. Key considerations on REDD+ after the Cancun Agreements (2010)

The 16th Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC adopted the *Cancun Agreements* in December 2010, with major impact on the modalities for developing countries on REDD+ and MRV aspects. The decision 1/CP.16 of the *Cancun Agreement* requests developing country Parties aiming to undertake REDD+ activities to develop a robust and transparent national forest monitoring system

for the monitoring and reporting of the REDD+ activities, as well as a system for providing information on how the safeguards are being addressed and respected throughout the implementation of the REDD+ activities while respecting sovereignty (Box 1).

Box 1. Basic requirements for the national forest monitoring system

- Be operational. Wall-to-wall coverage with sampling approach to assess historical deforestation and forest degradation rate;
- Temporal Frequency: bi-annual assessment;
- Multi-users: to allow management of data, interpretation and dissemination at national and state level and considering the paragraph 71.c. of the Cancun Agreements .
- Allow effective monitoring and actions to reduce negative impacts on the forest cover. Near real-time monitoring system can be developed through medium resolution;
- Detect land use changes (changes among different land uses categories) and forest canopy changes in forest land remaining forest land;
- Transparent: allowing the participation, validation and verification of all relevant stakeholders.
- Provide information on the safeguards when possible

REDD+ under the AWG-LCA Section at Decision 1/CP.16 comprises 5 major activities, as agreed under the UNFCCC negotiations:

- Reducing emissions resulting from deforestation.
- Reducing emissions resulting from forest degradation.
- Conservation of forests (and the associated biodiversity and ecosystem services).
- Sustainable management of forests.
- Enhancement of forest carbon stocks.

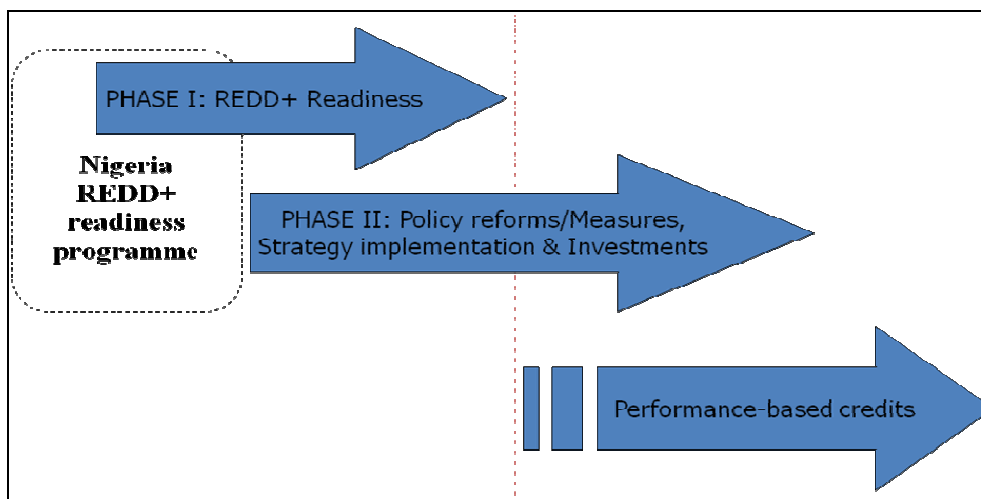
Nigeria and Cross River State are interested in all activities, and intend to employ a synergistic approach.

The *Cancun Agreements* also endorsed the 3-phased approach to REDD+, as described in both Table 4 and Figure 3 below, which also indicate how this proposed programme for Nigeria fits in the approach.

Table 4. Phases for the establishment of a REDD+ mechanism

Phases	Concept	Brief description
Phase 1	Readiness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building • Stakeholder engagement and national dialogue • Development of national strategies or action plans • Identification of policies (reforms & new) and measures
Phase 2	Policy measures, strategy implementation & results-based funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of national policies and measures • Implementation of national strategies or action plans (investments) • Implementation framework operational • Further capacity-building • Technology development/transfer • Results-based demonstration activities and investments
Phase 3	Performance-based payments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evolution into performance-based actions that should be fully measured, reported and verified

Figure 3. REDD+ readiness phases and the Nigeria REDD+ programme.



Note: This graph has been used during stakeholder training & consultations in Nigeria.

The 1st phase addresses preparedness, the 2nd phase focuses on developing a results-based mechanism, and the 3rd phase is the deployment of a performance-based mechanism. While the 2nd phase's results can be evaluated in terms of area changes (*i.e.* land cover, forest cover monitoring), the 3rd phase's performance shall be evaluated in terms of C stock changes (*i.e.* reduced emissions). Therefore, while the 2nd phase uses a monitoring system to show results, the 3rd phase has to use a comprehensive MRV system to demonstrate the necessary performances. The monitoring system (phase 2) includes data on: (i) forest area and forest area changes; and (ii) information on social and environmental safeguards, including governance. The MRV system (phase 3) is meant to include additional data on the emission factors and the carbon stock change to achieve the GHG inventory.

2.8. Key elements for a national MRV system for REDD+ in Nigeria

Monitoring forest cover and forest cover changes

The Cancun Agreements request developing country Parties to develop a robust and transparent national forest monitoring system for the monitoring and reporting of the REDD+ activities, with, if appropriate, sub-national monitoring and reporting as an interim measure, in accordance with national circumstances, and with the provisions contained in decision 4/CP.15, and with any further elaboration of those provisions agreed by the Conference of the Parties. The *Cancun Agreement* explicitly states: "including monitoring and reporting of emissions displacement at the national level, if appropriate, and reporting on how displacement of emissions is being addressed, and on the means to integrate sub-national monitoring systems into a national monitoring system".

Regarding the AD, the IPCC indicates that countries should characterize and account for all relevant land areas in a country. This should be done as consistently and as transparently as possible and data should reflect the historical trends in land-use area (change). In addition, three approaches were developed by the IPCC for obtaining activity data. Only the third approach tracks forest and other land conversions on an explicit spatial basis (AD reporting under REDD+ will be required to go back 20 years in time, covering the entire country territory, and assign uncertainty values to the

reported values). Changes in forest area can be monitored by remote sensing data by measuring forest area changes at different points in time.

MRV (Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system for REDD+

Under the 2nd REDD+ phase, according to the *Cancun Agreements*, Nigeria should establish a system of Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) for Greenhouse Gas (GHGs) emissions, including GHGs from the five activities defined under REDD+. The system should be operational at the start of the 3rd phase and allow assessing the performances. The three components of the MRV system can be defined as follows:

Measurement: Refers to information on the extent to which a human activity takes place (AD) with coefficients that quantify the emissions or removals per unit activity (emission factors – EF). For REDD+ this translates into measurements of forest area and forest area change (AD) and forest carbon stock and forest carbon stock changes (EF). (**Figure 4**) Together, this information provides the basis to compile a GHG inventory. Countries may also be required to measure indicators of safeguards and other forest benefits.

Reporting: Implies the compilation and availability of national data and statistics for information in the format of a GHG inventory. Reporting requirements to the UNFCCC (National Communications) may cover issues other than just those subject to measurement. The core elements of the national communications are information on emissions and removals of greenhouse gases (GHGs) and details of the activities a country has undertaken to fulfil its commitments under UNFCCC.

Verification: Refers to the process of independently checking the accuracy and reliability of reported information or the procedures used to generate information. The UNFCCC Secretariat through its roster of experts will verify the data reported. The verification of countries' actions depends on three factors: (i) the degree to which reported data is capable of being verified; (ii) the actors who conduct the verification; and (iii) the way in which the verification is performed. *Special note:* In the IPCC (2006), verification refers specifically to those methods that are external to the inventory and apply independent data, including comparisons with inventory estimates made by other bodies or through alternative methods; verification activities may be constituents of both QA and QC, depending on the methods used and the stage at which independent information is used.

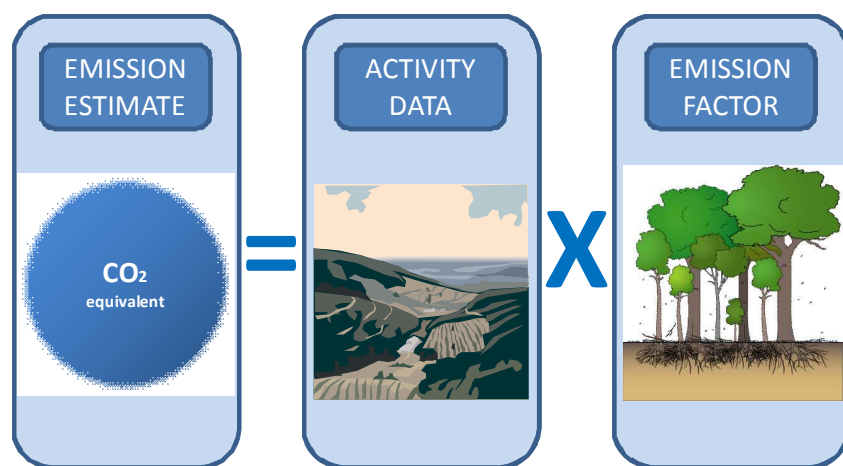
Box 2. Key-issues in the MRV system for REDD+ that complies with the IPCC guidelines on GHGs estimates?

- **Country driven process:** each country has to establish an autonomous MRV system.
- **Learning-by-doing approach:** the development of an MRV system has to be based on in-country human resources being involved in the MRV development process from the very beginning and gradually improving skills whilst progressing towards its full implementation.
- **Safeguards:** the inclusion of the 'REDD+ Safeguards' in the monitoring system improves the consideration of biodiversity, governance and the inclusion of local communities.
- **Consistency:** should provide estimates that are consistent across years.
- **Transparency:** all the data and the methodologies should be clearly explained and appropriately documented, so that anyone can verify their correctness.
- **Comparability:** estimates of emissions and removals should be comparable among Parties. For this purpose, the IPCC provides standards for compiling and reporting inventories.
- **Conservativeness:** when completeness or accuracy of estimates cannot be achieved, the reduction of emissions should not be overestimated, or at least the risk of overestimation should be minimized.

Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Inventory: Assessing forest carbon stocks and carbon stock changes

The 15th Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC adopted a decision on 'Methodological guidance for activities relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries' which requires to establish a "robust and transparent national forest monitoring system". The decision 4/CP.15 requests developing country Parties to use the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) guidance and guidelines, as adopted or encouraged by the Conference of the Parties, as appropriate, as a basis for estimating anthropogenic forest-related greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks, forest carbon stocks and forest area changes. The basic equation to calculate the Emission estimates is: Emissions = AD * EF (**Figure 4**)

Figure 4. Emission estimation method



For the forest MRV system, the principal aim of the forest inventory is to estimate emission factors (EF) for each forest related land use sub-categories. A forest inventory is a tool that allows countries to assess their forest resources to obtain valuable information for the sustainable management of their land. To measure changes in forest carbon stocks, IPCC (2006) recommends two options: the stock-difference method and the gain-loss method. The stock-difference method builds on traditional forest inventories to estimate sequestration or emissions. The gain-loss method is built upon an ecological understanding of how forests grow and upon information on natural or anthropogenic processes producing carbon losses. Classification of the forest into stratum through forest stratification often facilitates the sampling strategy of the forest inventory and decrease the cost of measurements.

2.9. Reference level and reference emission levels for REDD+ in Nigeria

Reference levels are important to operationalise REDD+ at the country level because they establish the yardstick against which the achievements of national REDD+ policies and interventions are measured. Setting objective and correct reference levels will ensure the emission reductions or removals to be real and verifiable. They are the thresholds that will be used to assess country performances in climate change mitigation actions and they will have a crucial role to support the implementation of a result based mechanism under UNFCCC. Decision 4/CP.15 –recognizes that developing country Parties in establishing forest reference emission levels and forest reference levels should do so transparently taking into account historic data, and adjust for national

circumstances. The GHG emissions and removals estimates have to be realized following the IPCC Guidelines on GHG inventories. The REL and RL will be key “accounting” elements. However, until now it is unclear how the REL/RL have to be established because some accounting rules that have not been identified will affect the assessment of REL and RL (market or fund based mechanism, land based or activity based mechanism, accounting methods e.g. net-net or gross-net, inclusion of emission intra-national emission displacement, national or sub-national or project based mechanism).

However, it is clear from Decision 4/CP.15 that RELs will be based on historical data, adjusted for national circumstances. It is also clear that REL will need to be developed in a way so that emissions and removals that are monitored in the future can be compared directly to the emissions and removals in the reference scenario—in other words there will be consistency between the approaches used for the REL and the MRV (Measurement, Reporting and Verification) system.

2.10. Social & environmental issues as related to REDD+

Development in Nigeria has confronted many social (including governance) and environmental challenges. The oil exploitation in the Delta Region has been a source of controversy, locally, nationwide and internationally. Poverty, inequalities and social exclusion are widespread problems. Nevertheless, Nigeria is making efforts to shift towards a more equitable and sustainable development path. The commitment for REDD+ is an example of this. States such as Cross River State have a valuable record of environmental concerns and protection. The moratoria on timber extraction in CRS, against powerful economic interest groups, shows that Nigeria is able to tackle environmental matters seriously.

As mentioned above, Nigeria's forests, especially those in Cross River State, are rich with biodiversity, including many endangered and threatened species. Consequently biodiversity conservation will be an important issue for REDD+ planning in Nigeria. Forests provide other environmental benefits and services including water regulation, air quality, and soil retention. While REDD+ can enhance these benefits, there are also risks related to the implementation of REDD+, so is important to identify these benefits as well as to develop safeguards to mitigate any potential risks. Besides environmental issues, there are a myriad of social issues related to forests, development and ultimately REDD+. On social issues, the forest dependant communities' lifestyles and relationship to the forest will be important to understand. It will be important to understand how communities' livelihoods and health are linked to the forests, especially in terms of non-timber forest products and medicinal plants found in the forest. Furthermore, land tenure rights, equitable sharing of the benefits of REDD+ and training in alternative livelihoods are all pertinent to the development of REDD+.

The REDD+ process has unfolded in Nigeria as a unique opportunity to protect the forests and raise international funds for community livelihoods and development. The REDD+ domain is in fact led from a socially and environmentally sensitive constituency that advocates forests for all of its values, not just carbon. Consequently, due attention to social and environmental safeguards will apply to all REDD+ work, as illustrated in the Programme's strategy (Section 3) and design (Section 4).

At the international level, many efforts are ongoing to define social and environmental safeguards to shape and support REDD+. In this sense, the UN-REDD programme is developing expertise and guidelines to support countries with these matters. A specific initiative on FPIC and recourse mechanisms is ongoing in order to prepare guidelines for UN-REDD Programme's countries. This will also serve Nigeria to conform well to reflect the recent *Cancun Agreements* on REDD+.

3. Strategies, lessons learnt and the REDD+ readiness approach in Nigeria

3.1. Political commitment for the REDD+ mechanism at Federal level and in CRS

The Federal Government has demonstrated its commitment to REDD+ through its participation in international forums and partnerships, and through its recent establishment of the Advisory Council on REDD, the Technical Committee on REDD, and the REDD Secretariat. The Federal Government now needs international support to operationalise REDD+.

The CRS Government has demonstrated its commitment to REDD+ through its participation in international forums and partnerships, through its lobbying and interactions with the Federal Government, through its recent legislative and institutional reforms, and through its ongoing support to REDD activities at sites across CRS.

[Further information to be added to demonstrate CRS as the leading state in forest conservation and REDD+, including the moratoria on timber extraction, the 20-year experiences on community-based forest conservation, and the Katoomba meeting in 2009].

3.2. UN-REDD Programme's engagement in Nigeria

UN-REDD activities in Nigeria: The UN-REDD Programme has been providing advisory support to the Federal and CRS authorities during the initial stages of REDD+ readiness, including a successful scoping mission in October 2010. The mission included the facilitation of multi-stakeholder workshops on REDD+ in Calabar (CRS capital city) and Abuja (Federal capital) as well as a visit to forest communities, NGOs and government institutions at both state and national level. The mission found impressive commitment to REDD+ in the country and concluded that full REDD+ readiness finance is critically needed to sustain Nigeria's progress and to respond to the interest encountered. Nigeria subsequently made a successful presentation to the UN-REDD Policy Board and was invited to submit a REDD+ readiness proposal to the Policy Board for March 2011, for technical assessment and financial consideration.

FAO, UNDP, and UNEP REDD+ relevant activities: UNDP Nigeria has provided catalytic finance for awareness-raising, stakeholder dialogue and planning around a REDD+ process in Nigeria. This is part of its ongoing strategic support to Nigeria on the challenges and opportunities around climate change. This included a rapid assessment of Nigeria's preparedness at national level and at sub regional level (including of potential pilot projects in Cross River State) for a REDD+ scheme.

Apart from being active mainly on food security for Nigeria, FAO has worked in Nigeria on the preparation of a National Medium Term Priority Framework following a request from the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources in 2007. The objectives of the priority programmes were: expansion of production, food security, human capital development and fundamental human rights. These objectives support the government's development goals of promoting economic growth, improving livelihoods, sustainable development and policy and institutional reforms. The goals are in line with Nigeria's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper and the Millennium Development Goals.

In 2010, UNEP-WCMC worked with the Department of Forestry and the Cross River State Forestry Commission to assess capacity and opportunities for analysis of multiple benefits and to conduct a

preliminary analysis on the relationships between carbon and biodiversity in the country. Subsequently UNEP-WCMC supported an analysis leading to the publication of "*Carbon, Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services: Exploring the Co-benefits. Nigeria: Preliminary Results*". This publication draws on national and regional data, and uses maps to provide an overview of the relationship between terrestrial carbon stocks and biodiversity and some of the factors that are likely to affect the realization of co-benefits from REDD+.

[detailed description of the formulation of Nigeria's REDD+ Readiness Programme during 2010-2011]

3.3. Lessons learnt from REDD+ processes and UN-REDD in other countries

The framework for developing REDD+ is more advanced in a few countries, for example in Indonesia, the Democratic Republic of Congo (D.R.C.) and Vietnam. Although still early in the REDD+ process, some REDD+ lessons are coming out of these countries which have been considered while preparing this Nigeria REDD+ programme.

In Africa, the D.R.C. is the most advanced country on REDD+ matters. Experience in this country indicates the need to combine a coherent, participatory process with good technical quality, as well as with a realist work planning, in order to advance on REDD-related matters. The D.R.C. experience shows the importance of participation and consultations, which has to be assured through tangible and active mechanisms for information sharing and dialogue. In addition, lessons from D.R.C. show the importance of establishing appropriate governance structures, using inclusive stakeholder dynamics and appropriate methodologies.

Out of Africa, a recent review of lessons learnt from REDD+ in the Asia & Pacific region with the UN-REDD Programme has revealed 6 types of lessons learnt (*UN REDD Programme in the Asia-Pacific: Knowledge and Lessons* – see Annex 22 for details), as follows:

- Development of REDD+ readiness is primarily a political process;
- REDD+ readiness requires cross-sectoral coordination within Government;
- REDD+ readiness requires extensive consultation among all stakeholders;
- REDD+ readiness is more effective and efficient if harmonized with existing laws, policies and programmes;
- Go slowly;
- Develop an institutional map.

Notably, a picture is emerging of the need for high investments in coordination and dialogue, including consultation, participation and stakeholder engagement. These items, although initially costly, are proving highly beneficial in the long run.

All other countries have adopted a phased and measured approach. Ultimately, establishing REDD+ requires a broad range of reforms and developments, covering political, economic, institutional and many technical domains. Moreover, these must be undertaken at several administrative levels. Clearly, these cannot all be achieved at the same time. Hence, this Programme has been designed as a step-by-step approach that continuously demonstrates progress, maintains momentum, scales up, whilst continuously respecting the existing absorptive capacity.

Finally, a finding from REDD projects across the world is that experimenting with REDD in the field is the optimal way to achieve credibility and build operational capacity. Such field activities are also an

excellent way to raise awareness. The lessons learnt is that first implementing at an experimental level is a good strategy to: (i) determine how REDD can truly function; (ii) develop operational capacity, and; (iii) clarify optimal strategies.

All the above have been accounted for in the design of the Nigeria REDD Programme.

3.4. The strategy and bottom-up approach to develop REDD+ readiness in Nigeria

The Republic of Nigeria and its Cross River State (CRS) are jointly committed to pursuing REDD+ readiness, in view of the potential of the REDD+ mechanism to reducing deforestation and forest degradation (and the associated GHGs emissions from the forest sector) and simultaneously attracting international climate finance for development purposes. It has been agreed that the REDD+ readiness path in Nigeria is initially to be developed through a two-tier approach, consisting of: (i) a national REDD+ process that addresses the core REDD+ readiness elements; and (ii) a specific, more intensive REDD+ process in CRS, which will equally serve to inform the national process and, later, inspire other interested states. CRS is the selected state to pioneer REDD+ since it holds the largest share of rainforest in Nigeria, and since both the Governor and the Head of its Forestry Commission are deeply committed to protecting the state's natural resources by maintaining a moratoria on timber extraction, and by exploring mechanisms for payments for ecosystem services, Carbon finance and REDD+.

As seen in Chapter 2, many of the elements of REDD readiness are already present in Nigeria, and these provide a good foundation for developing REDD readiness. However, Chapter 2 also points to some weaknesses and some gaps across the entire range of readiness elements. Hence, work is needed across the board, on:

- The enabling framework – Forestry related laws and policies;
- The REDD management and implementation Framework – including potential payment systems;
- National awareness and consultation processes;
- The reference levels;
- The monitoring, reporting and verification processes;
- Assessments of forests, of the drivers of deforestation and degradation, and of economic alternatives, and;
- Preparation of a national REDD strategy.

Clearly, all factors related to all the above issues cannot be addressed at the same stage. This Joint Programme represents the first phase of developing REDD+ readiness. In line with international guidance, this Programme shall focus on:

- Planning of policies and measures (PAM);
- Initial capacity building;
- Undertaking assessments;
- Undertaking consultations, and;
- Designing and implementing initial demonstration activities.

Given the highly decentralized nature of Nigeria, most of the above work will have to be undertaken at both Federal and State levels. However, not all States are potential participants in a national REDD scheme. Currently the most advanced and most interested state is Cross River State. Hence,

under the Joint Programme, a full set of readiness building activities will be implemented in Cross River State and a plan for expansion to other states is an integral aspect of this programme.

Finally, based on previous lessons learnt, REDD activities should be started as soon as possible at the local level. The Preliminary Assessment identified three sites that are already planning to initiate REDD activities in Cross River State, and pre-feasibility studies have been completed for two of these. These potential sites are:

- The Ekuri--Iko Esai-Okokori-Etara Eyeyeng-Owai-Ukpon River area;
- The Mbe Mountain – Afi River REDD+ Project;
- The Proposed Mangrove Forest Reserve Area.

Based on these activities and assessments, a focus on support to such pilot sites is included in the programme.

[explanation on the progressive engagement of new states, notably neighbouring states to Cross River State – this will allow avoiding displacement].

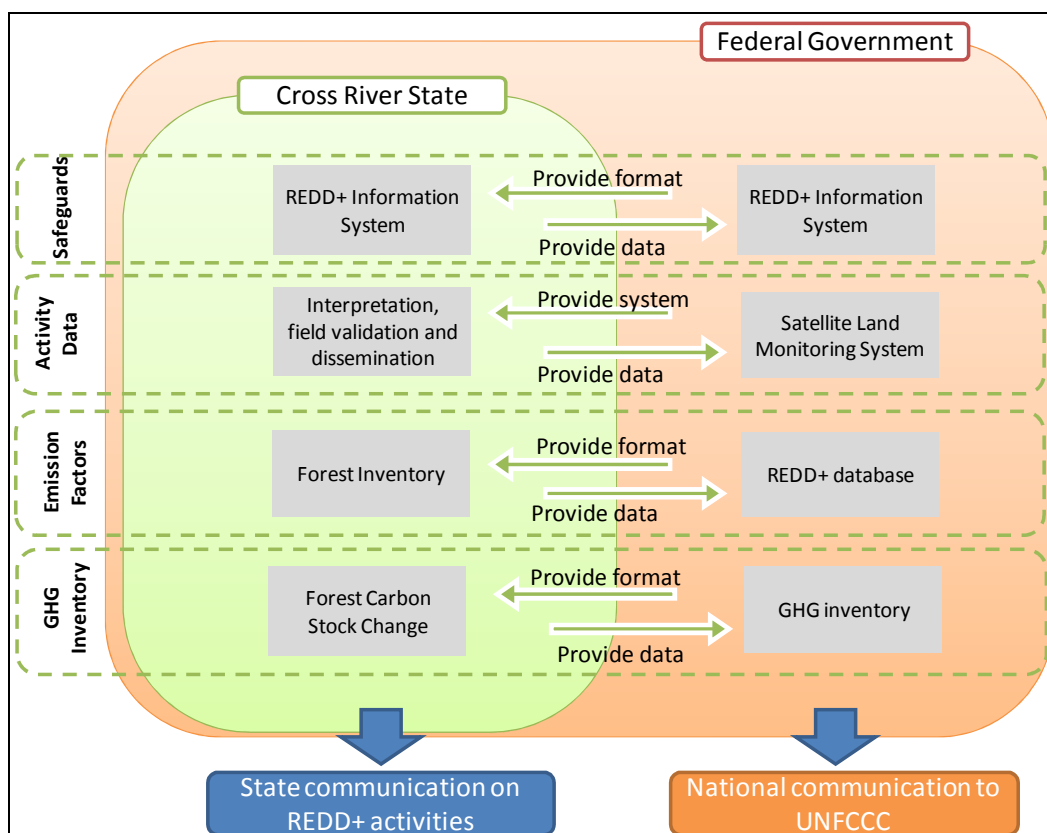
3.5. Design of a system for monitoring & MRV of REDD+ activities in CRS and Nigeria

The design of the phases, namely REDD+ Readiness, Monitoring and Measurement, Reporting and Verification system indicates a long term strategy to allow Nigeria and Cross River state to use capacity building under phase I (i.e. this programme) to be able to report results under the phase II and subsequently to report on performances (measured, reported and verified results) under phase III of the REDD+ mechanism. The architecture is developed for allowing the use of the experiences from CRS to implement REDD+ activities in other Nigerian states and provide information on the results and the performances at national scale. Given that most of the start-up REDD+ activities will take place in the CRS, the REDD+ information system at state level will provide data to develop a federal REDD+ information system. The data flow will be two-ways since the federal level will provide the format needed for the safeguards at state level (

Figure 5).

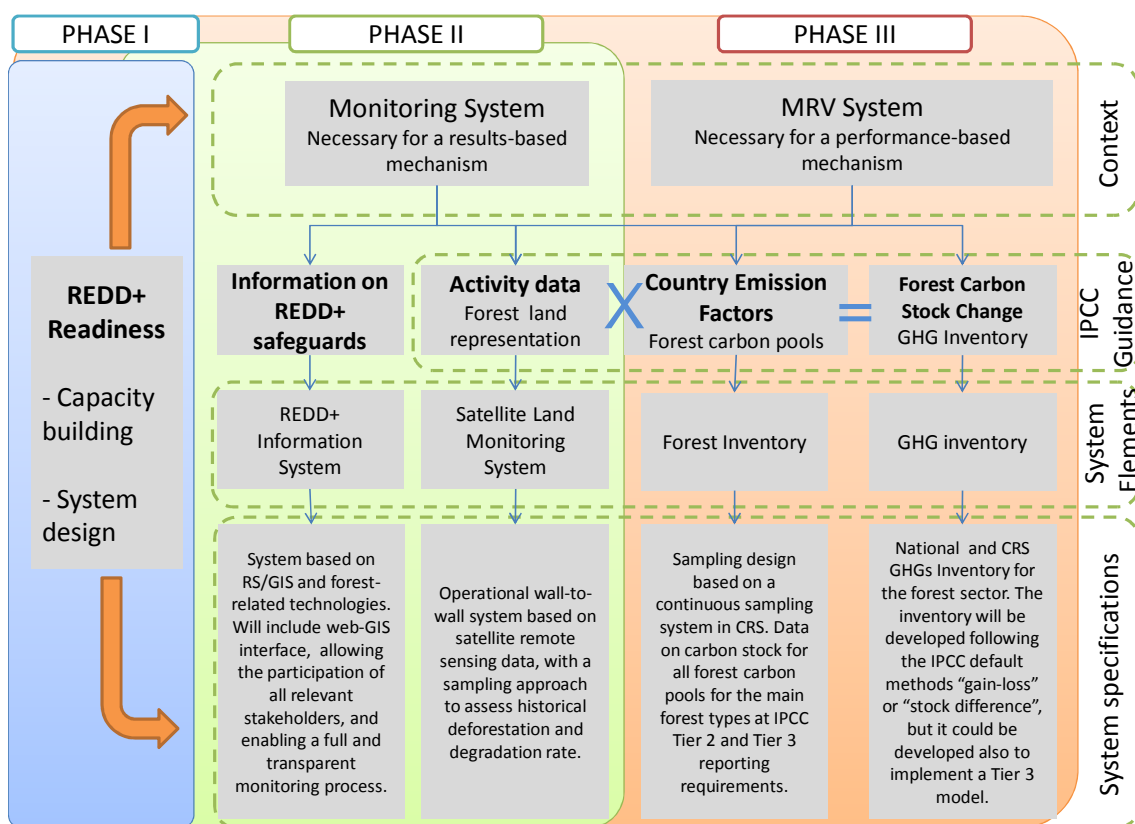
In addition, the other components of the MRV system will allow a two-way communication between the CRS and the Federal Government: the AD as interpreted, validated and disseminated in the state, will allow field validation for the national level, while also the Forest inventory as carried out at the state level will provide data for the national REDD+ database, which will be the format provider for the state level. Finally, the GHG inventory for the determination of forest carbon stock change in the CRS will allow the verification of the national GHG inventory, which on its way will provide the assessment for the state level.

Figure 5. Overview of linkages in the MRV system between the CRS and the Federal Government of Nigeria



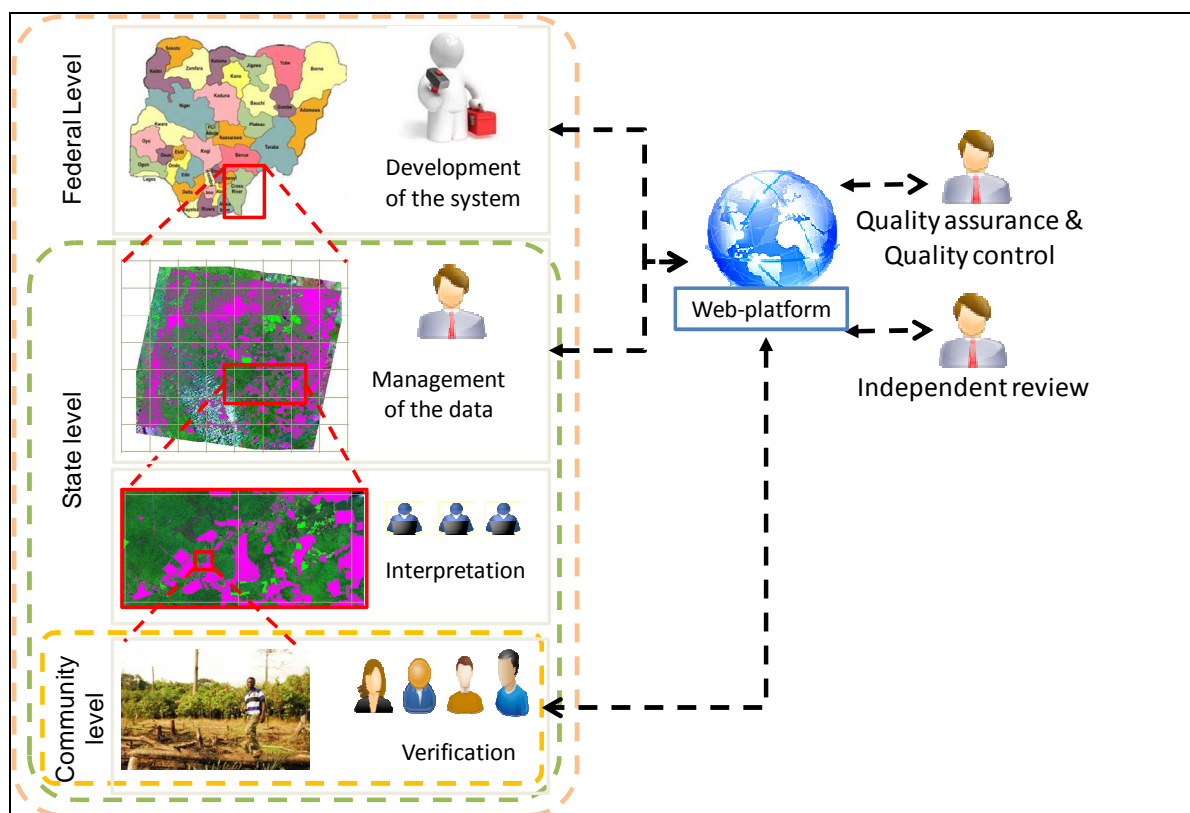
This proposed monitoring system enables an evolutionary process towards a full, nationwide MRV system, while being useful in intermediate stages. First, it enables the assessment of the results from REDD+ activities, as required for phase II, using two pillars that provide data on: (i) forest cover changes and activity data, and (ii) the safeguards. Furthermore, it allows to later on report on: (i) the assessment of the emission factors, and (ii) the evaluation of anthropogenic emissions by sources and anthropogenic removals by sinks resulting from REDD+. Both systems are complementary in time, allowing the reporting of the activities during phase II and the performance under phase III, in an integral, progressive way (**Figure 6**). The systems are also complementary in space allowing Cross River State and Federal government to report their activities. The forest inventory data of Cross River State are used to assess the emission factors for Cross River State and thus partially for Nigeria.

Figure 6. Proposed integrated approach to building both Monitoring & MRV systems in Nigeria and CRS



When considering the forest monitoring system (Figure 7), it should integrate monitoring of the REDD+ activities at national, state and forest community level. While the development of the system will be achieved at national scale in order to ensure the compatibility of the system with the other states and it will be used by the mandated national entity for reporting under the UNFCCC, the management of the necessary data and the interpretation could be done at state level. The system will be developed in a way that allows the transparency of the data acquisition, analysis and interpretation and also the quality assurance, quality control and verification of the information provided. The system can be developed in order to allow several users to analyze the activity data at the same time within a state or national level. The management of the data could be performed at state and national level. The quality control could be achieved by the National Entity in charge of the compilation of the GHG inventory. The quality assurance is conducted by personnel not directly involved in the inventory compilation/development process (e.g. Independent evaluation). The verification refers to the collection of activities and procedures conducted during the planning and development, or after completion of a first inventory that can help to establish its reliability for the intended applications of the assessment.

Figure 7. Integration of the Federal, State and community level tasks into a national Monitoring system



When considering the MRV system, it will be developed in accordance with the 2006 Guidelines of the IPCC for national inventories of GHGs. Following the methodological approach suggested by the IPCC, Nigeria must at least aim to establish a GHG inventory with known uncertainties on the estimations of carbon stock variations (Tier 2 or Tier 3). To meet these conditions, Nigeria should have the following:

- multi-temporal inventory data;
- estimations of emissions factors specifically for the country; and
- uncertainties associated with the estimates of the reported data.

In a first instance, the MRV system in Nigeria aims for a Tier 2 level. Nevertheless, the current approach enables the implementation of an MRV system that will allow Nigeria to assess and report on carbon stock variations at a Tier 3 in the future. The way in which the MRV system will be designed for Nigeria will be enabled to minimize MRV system costs, but at the same time obtain a system that provides reliable and solid data in Cross River State and national level.

- A comprehensive Monitoring and MRV system for the Nigeria should be composed of four major components for reporting REDD+ activities:
- Safeguards information assessment using a REDD+ information system;
- A land representation using a Satellite Land Monitoring System;
- Forest Carbon Pools assessment using a forest inventory;
- A Carbon stock change assessment using the GHG inventory system.

3.6. Development of REL/RL for Nigeria and State level

REL and RL are necessary for Nigeria to assess the results and performances under the convention on climate change. While states can develop REL/RL as an interim measure taking into consideration the national circumstances of Nigeria, sub-national REL/RL will have to be integrated into national REL/RL. Moreover, REL/RL will be first developed at state level, taking into consideration the national and sub-national circumstances and the historical data. Historical data such as aerial photographs, satellite images can be used to assess past forest cover changes. Based on this, the state will first assess the historical trend of the forest area cover and cover change. Additional historic data on the drivers of deforestation can be collated and harmonized in order to allow future assessment which means that first the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation will need to be identified and then data will need to be collected and harmonized. In addition, the activities within the state that result in reduced emissions and increased removals, and stabilization of forest carbon stocks will have to be identified. The state will provide a description of the national circumstances which may include information on features of their geography, climate and economy which may affect their ability to deal with mitigating and adapting to climate change, as well as information regarding their specific needs and concerns arising from the adverse effects of climate change and/or the impact of the implementation of response measures, as contained in Article 4, paragraph 8 and, as appropriate, in Article 4, paragraphs, 9 and 10, of the Convention.

3.7. Social & environmental dimensions of REDD+ (safeguards and multiple benefits)

A REDD+ readiness programme shall address and develop them, and this is certainly a core constituent of Nigeria's programme.

As described in Section 2, there is high biodiversity throughout Nigeria's forests but specifically in Cross River State. With multiple endangered species in the Cross River State area, it will be key to understand any risks to biodiversity and increased benefits. In addition, as also mentioned in Section 2, there are many active forest-dependant communities in Cross River State so the involvement of these communities, not only to understand how they interact with the forest but also to learn from them about their wealth of experience and knowledge about the forest.

In terms of safeguards, as part of the recent Cancun Agreement, seven safeguards were identified as key to the implementation of REDD+ (see Box 3). While these safeguards were internationally agreed upon and emphasize the importance of safeguards, it will be important to identify risks and design safeguards for the context of Nigeria. Country stakeholders are aware of the safeguards outlined in the Cancun Agreements (see Box 3 below), which are meant to guide the design of social and environmental safeguards specifically for Nigeria and besides specifying risks and safeguards to the national context, work will need to be undertaken to determine how safeguards should be implemented and how to reach consensus on safeguards so there is acceptance by a wide range of stakeholders.

Box 3: The REDD+ safeguards from the Cancun Agreements (2010)

- (a) Actions complement or are consistent with the objectives of national forest programmes and relevant international conventions and agreements;
- (b) Transparent and effective national forest governance structures, taking into account national legislation and sovereignty;
- (c) Respect for the knowledge and rights of indigenous peoples and members of local communities, by taking into account relevant international obligations, national circumstances and laws, and noting that the United Nations General Assembly has adopted the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples;
- (d) The full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders, in particular, indigenous peoples and local communities, in actions referred to in paragraphs 70 and 72 of this decision;
- (e) Actions are consistent with the conservation of natural forests and biological diversity, ensuring that actions referred to in paragraph 70 of this decision are not used for the conversion of natural forests, but are instead used to incentivize the protection and conservation of natural forests and their ecosystem services, and to enhance other social and environmental benefits;
- (f) Actions to address the risks of reversals;
- (g) Actions to reduce displacement of emissions.

As an initial step to define potential risks, benefits and safeguards, during the design of this programme, stakeholders categorized potential risks as governance, social, and environmental. In terms of governance, the risks identified included sustainability and the need to incorporate forest communities into management structures, corruption, a lack of transparency in funding, the lack of continuity in policies, and weak legal frameworks.

For social issues, the key risks identified were the potential conflicts between migrants and indigenous communities; the need for an equitable benefit-sharing mechanism; land tenure issues, especially with respect to gender and women's ownership of land; and the need for adequate involvement of stakeholders. Finally, with regards to environmental benefits, the consultations raised key issues related to the valuation of ecosystem services other than carbon, the risks to endangered wildlife and their habitats, and how to balance carbon storage with the need for agricultural land.

Moreover a number of stakeholders reported that many key stakeholders in Nigeria have a poor understanding of the concept of multiple benefits and safeguards and how they are linked to conservation and sustainable management of forests. Such awareness and understanding is vital for planning and implementing engagement with stakeholders, especially among forest-dependent communities. The Department of Forestry, the Cross River State Forestry Commission and UNEP-WCMC recently undertook an assessment of capacity and opportunities for achieving multiple benefits. Further analyzing, assessing and managing these risks in order to optimize benefits would be a priority in developing REDD readiness in Nigeria.

In addition, the right to Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) is a relevant dimension for REDD+. It refers to the collective right of peoples, notably marginalised indigenous and forest peoples, to give or withhold consent regarding decisions that may affect their rights and interests associated with their lands, territories and resources (UN-REDD: *Perspectives on REDD+*, 2010). FPIC is explicitly recognized in key international instruments such as the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) and ILO Convention 169. FPIC is increasingly being applied across a

range of sectors, such as infrastructure development, protected areas, extractive industries and forestry. REDD+ as an international environmental finance instrument requires the consideration of FPIC. The UN-REDD Programme is developing guidelines for FPIC and related Recourse Mechanisms. Nigeria's civil society and forest peoples' representatives participated in a recent Africa regional workshop on FPIC for REDD+, convened by the UN-REDD Programme and this collaborative efforts is just to expand.

3.8. Outline of Nigeria's REDD+ Readiness Programme

On the basis of several months of analysis and consultations, and supported by an invitation from UN-REDD Policy Board last November 2010, a programme to truly consolidate and advance REDD+ readiness in Nigeria has been prepared. Its main elements are summarised below, and further detailed in sections 4 and 5 of this document.

The **goal** of the Programme is to enable Nigeria to contribute to climate change mitigation through improved forest conservation and enhancing sustainable community livelihoods. The **objective** is to build the REDD+ mechanism in Nigeria, using Cross River State as a demonstration model. The Programme will thus construct the REDD+ system from the grassroots through an intense action in Cross River State, which will inform the national REDD+ readiness framework and provide a model for replication in other interested states, as appropriate. To achieve this, the Programme is structured into **4 outcomes** and **14 outputs**, arranged according to Federal and CRS levels, as outlined in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Architecture of Nigeria REDD+ Readiness Programme

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

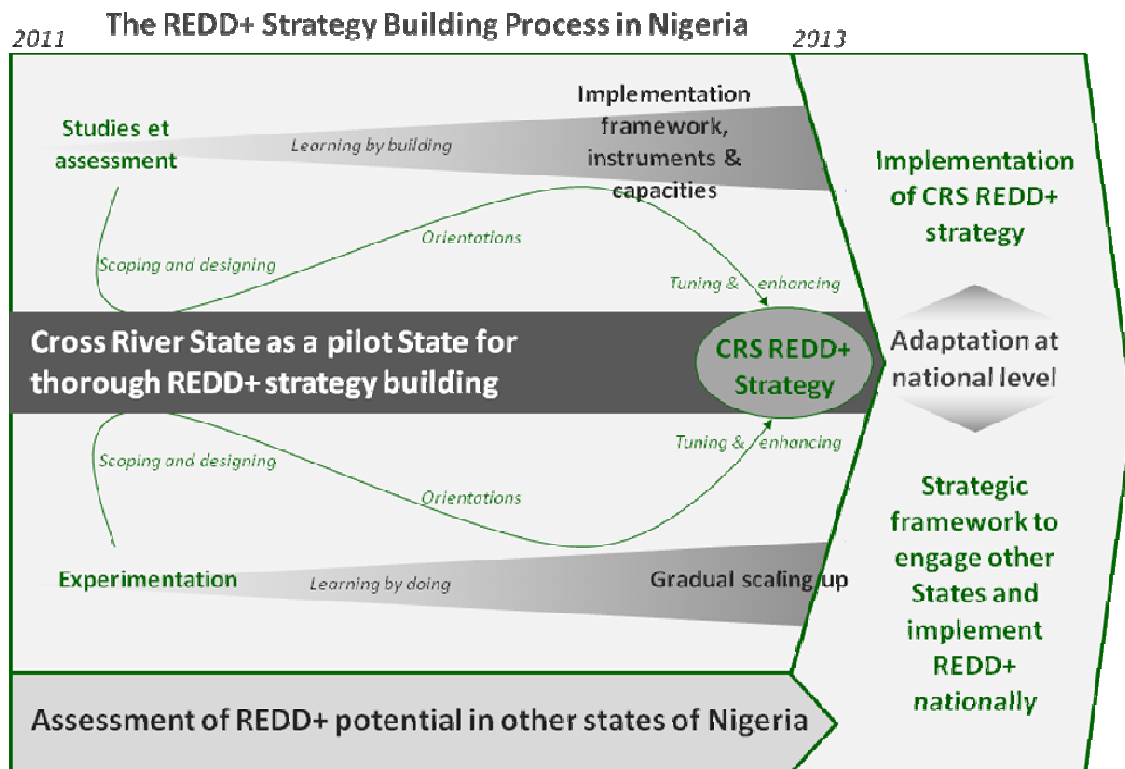
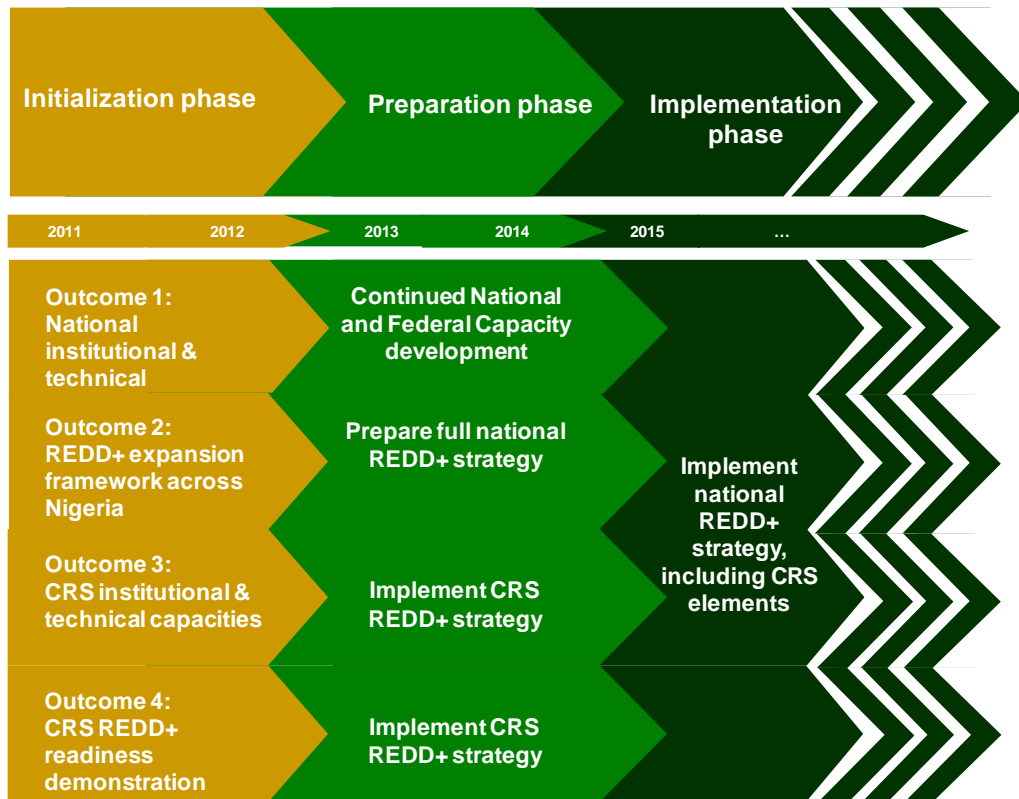
Outcomes 1 and 2 are of national scope, with a focus on Federal institutions. Outcome 1 will build the capacity at the Federal level to ensure an enabling environment for developing the REDD+ mechanism nationwide, and to identify major barriers and their solutions for REDD+. Outcome 1 will also deepen information and consultations with stakeholders, and initiate REDD+ readiness assessments in different states. Outcome 2 will draw from the institutional and technical capacities under Outcome 1, as well as from lessons from Outcomes 3 and 4, to develop a clear and pragmatic strategic framework for further developing the REDD+ mechanism across Nigeria. This will include a road map for full REDD+ readiness at the Federal level and for rolling out REDD+ in priority states.

Outcomes 3 and 4 focus on Cross River State, which will serve as a laboratory for REDD+ in Nigeria, advancing intensively on REDD+ readiness and providing models and lessons. The Programme will aim at REDD+ readiness to be achieved in CRS, with initial REDD+ activities implemented. In particular, Outcome 3 will develop the institutional and technical capacities to design and run a REDD+ system in the state, leading to the development of a state-level REDD+ Strategy. Outcome 4 will develop and initiate REDD+ activities in Cross River State, as an experimentation and learning experience, thus preparing the grounds for a transition to REDD+ phase 2. Subsequent to Outcome 3 and 4, CRS state will become REDD+ *ready*.

3.9. Strategy to REDD+ expansion to other states

The REDD+ process in Nigeria is proposed as progressive approach, starting with the state where most forest cover is located (i.e. Cross River State), then replicating and disseminating the experience and results to other interested states, as additional funding is made available. In this sense, the Output 2.3 of the Programme will provide information on this strategy for replication of the experience from CRS across Nigeria's states. In essence, all Outcome 2 will lay the foundations for expansion to other states across Nigeria. Interest has already been shown by Taraba, Ogun and Ondo states. Criteria to engage new participating states should ideally be established (based on studies under Output 2.3), and might include as follows: strong political will; sufficient forest cover; engaged NGOs and community stakeholders; and engaged forest governance institutions. It is noted that CRS already meets these criteria since 2009, and this is the reason that CRS will be the first REDD+ model state. In any case, the Programme will sustain consultations with other states, as well as provide them with technical and capacity-development assistance for enabling their broaden engagement on REDD+ (Outcome 2). By the end of the Programme, at least 3 other states should be ready to launch a broader range of REDD+ activities, following lessons and best practice from CRS.

Figure 8: Showing phases and components of REDD approach in Nigeria.



4. Results Framework and Programme description

4.1. Goal, objectives and outcomes

The **goal** of the Programme is to enable Nigeria to contribute to climate change mitigation through improved forest conservation and enhancing sustainable community livelihoods. The Programme will support Nigeria to contribute to climate-change mitigation in the forest sector, with initial work in Cross River State, which is the state that leads and political will for forest conservation and has high forest coverage.

The **objective** is to build the REDD+ mechanism in Nigeria, using Cross River State as a demonstration model. The Programme will thus construct the REDD+ system from the grassroots through intense action in Cross River State. REDD+ readiness in CRS will inform the national REDD+ readiness framework and will be replicated in other interested states. To achieve this objective, four outcomes (components) have been identified, two pertaining at the Federal level and two at Cross River State. They are outlined next.

Outcome 1. Improved institutional and technical capacity at the national level. Results under this Outcome will strengthen national capacity to set up and to manage REDD+, through the federal institutions and stakeholders. This will provide the foundations for more in-depth work in Cross River State under this Programme, and for future REDD+ readiness work in other Nigerian states. Results will include the establishment of an effective coordination mechanism to ensure all stakeholders participate in REDD+, and to foster the mainstreaming of REDD+ across policies and development interventions in Nigeria. Other results will include creating a critical mass of specialists on REDD+ matters, strengthened institutions to govern REDD+, and raising awareness and support for REDD+ from decision-makers and the public. Activities under this Outcome will also determine the required steps to strengthen the policy and regulatory framework in Nigeria for REDD+ and related affairs. Finally, activities will strengthen the knowledge of forest cover, land-use changes and carbon flows across Nigeria, as a precursor to upscaling REDD+ activities at a later date. Finally, this outcome will include tangible efforts to revive a regional alliance for REDD+, through ECOWAS, likely making Nigeria a leader for REDD+ in the region, exchanging lessons and better influencing international negotiations around the UNFCCC and REDD+ matters.

Outcome 2. Framework for REDD+ expansion across Nigeria prepared. Activities under this Outcome will pave the way for expanding and upscaling REDD+ across Nigeria, from the federal institutions to other interested States and forest areas. Under this Outcome, a series of national assessments will be undertaken to scope out the optimal approach to REDD+ in Nigeria, such as determining the most promising States for REDD+, the eligible forest types, the eligible REDD+ activities, the likely financial partners, the likely carbon trading and financing schemes, the methodologies for setting reference levels, and the main elements of a national MRV system. Then, drawing on the capacity built (Outcome 1), and on the operational experience (Outcomes 2 and 3), and on a broad consultation process, the Joint Programme will support development of a preliminary national strategy for expanding REDD+ across Nigeria, which can serve to foster new alliances, and to mobilise and channel new REDD+ readiness funding.

Outcome 3. Institutional and technical capacity for REDD+ in Cross River State strengthened. Results under this Outcome will strengthen state-level and local capacity in Cross River State to set up and manage a full-fledged REDD+ process. This capacity will be used to develop detailed REDD+ components and to run pilot activities. Results will include an effective State-level coordination mechanism (the CRS REDD+ Unit and, broadly, the CRS Forestry

Commission). Another expected result will be a cadre of trained experts and interested stakeholders on key REDD+ readiness issues such as environmental finance mechanisms, forest monitoring, REDD+ policy and investment actions, social & environmental safeguards, and equitable benefit-sharing schemes – all these capacities to be used in both the State-level REDD+ readiness process and the pilot initiatives. Through activities under this Outcome, the State-level policy and regulatory framework related to REDD+ will be assessed, the necessary changes will be identified, and the process to amend/update/complement laws and regulations will then be supported. Under this Outcome, the Programme will support the comprehensive and detailed process of developing CRS's REDD+ Strategy, which includes accurate studies and assessments, many consultation rounds, policy reform and investment planning, and designing the institutions and rules to govern REDD+. Specific activities will include developing Reference Levels, designing a comprehensive forest monitoring system, conducting full analysis of the drivers of deforestation/degradation, identification of alternative development paths that will effectively reduce emissions (including interventions in the agriculture sector, sustainable energy sources, and community livelihoods), developing the benefit-sharing distribution and carbon trading systems that would underpin REDD+ in CRS, and developing a registry and rules for REDD+ initiatives. Through a fully participatory process, this will lead to a comprehensive, realist REDD+ Strategy covering CRS, and enabling CRS to shift to REDD+ Phase 2.

Outcome 4. REDD+ readiness demonstrated in Cross River State. International, national and local stakeholders are already starting up REDD+ activities in Cross River State. This Outcome will ensure coherence across these activities and ensure they are brought into a single REDD+ framework for CRS. It will also provide technical support to CRS and to the local stakeholders in the operationalization of these REDD+ activities. There will be an opportunity to test run and refine the technical components developed under Outcome 3. The reference levels, the MRV system, the registry, the approval procedure and the payment system will ensure that these activities become part of a comprehensive lesson-learning, capacity building experience, providing lessons that will feed directly into the development of REDD+ readiness in CRS and across Nigeria. The opportunity costs associated with these behaviour changes (for example for communities to adopt different practices and to protect the forest) will *not* be covered by the Programme. The Programme will however help secure the agreement for international REDD funding to cover these opportunity costs.

4.2. Results Framework

Table 2 next is the Results Framework, including outputs, a set of activities and a proposed budget. The activities include key and indicative actions – this is an ambitious set of activities for the Programme and its budget, but it is presented as such since it emerged from the assessments and consultations held during the design, thus providing a coherent view of what REDD+ readiness will entail. Co-financing will be required for some outputs to achieve all mentioned activities.

Table 6 synthesises the budget per outcome and per UN-REDD agency.

Table 2. Results Framework of Nigeria REDD+ Readiness Programme {DRAFT}

OUTCOME 1. Improved institutional and technical capacity at the national level

[Implementation level: FEDERAL]

Outputs	core / indicative activities	Estimated UN-REDD budget (US\$) (*)			
		FAO	UNDP	UNEP	Total
1.1. The REDD+ Secretariat is effective at coordinating REDD+ readiness nationwide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National REDD+ Secretariat equipped, trained and active (travel, meetings) in national climate change and development policies and planning. Personnel: CTA (international, 50%), National Programme Officer, Admin-Finance specialist. Meetings of the National Advisory Council on REDD+, the National REDD+ Technical Committee, and associated working groups organized. Support drafting & validation of a Presidential Order endorsing REDD+ and giving legal backing to the REDD+ committees and structures. FED-CRS management meetings & visits to CRS to ensure federal- state coordination. 		400,000		400,000
1.2. Stakeholder engagement and public awareness on REDD+ enhanced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Civil society forum on REDD+ created and functional. Meetings and events to catalyse stakeholder engagement on REDD+. Training needs assessment. {UNEP} Information products (e.g. website, reports, leaflets). {UNEP} Public awareness campaign on REDD+. {UNEP} Focused training for interested stakeholders on REDD+ components. Awareness raising to relevant government officials (across ministries) & legislators. Private sector engagement – possible creation of a carbon investment platform. Media participation: Newspaper articles, CD/DVD, radio & TV programmes. 		80,000	80,000	160,000
1.3 Policy, legal and institutional arrangements for REDD+ established	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessments of national forest policies, national economics, trade, finance and land & forest tenure laws as they relate to REDD+ (partly with FAO's inputs). Analysis of issues related to Carbon rights and forest Carbon tenure. Identification of legal modifications needed to facilitate REDD+. Assessment of options to strengthen national carbon governance & finance capacities. 		85,000		85,000
1.4. Nigeria's international engagement on REDD+ enhanced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training on international climate policy and negotiations, with an emphasis on REDD+ (with other related UNDP initiatives). Creation and support of a task force for UNFCCC and REDD+ negotiations Support for Nigeria to take regional leadership on REDD+ (cooperation with ECOWAS). Promotion of South-South cooperation for REDD+. 		80,000		80,000

OUTCOME 2. Framework for REDD+ expansion across Nigeria prepared

[Implementation level: FEDERAL]

Outputs	core / indicative activities	Estimated UN-REDD budget (US\$) (*)			
		FAO	UNDP	UNEP	Total
2.1. National REDD+ challenges & potential assesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment of deforestation drivers and challenges to forest governance, and potential responses at national level. Assessment of national circumstances for REDD+ Assessment of intra-national displacement risks and measures. Preliminary design of the national REL framework 	95,000			95,000
2.2. National MRV framework designed [in conjunction with Output 3.4]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacities for developing a GHG inventory and reporting for international level Training on forest monitoring systems and GHG inventory – national forest monitoring system developed. Nationwide stratification of forests [in conjunction with CRS]. Development of national MRV on-line platform [co-finance likely required]. National software for GHG inventory [co-finance likely required]. Technical support to the GHG inventory unit to develop the national report. International MRV advisor (50%). 	300,000			300,000
2.3. A Preliminary National Strategy for expanding REDD+ across Nigeria's states built	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment of REDD+ potential across all Nigerian states. Exchange of knowledge & lessons between states, capitalising on CRS REDD+ experiences. Development of preliminary national strategy for REDD+ readiness expansion in other states. Support to investment planning for REDD+ and a national low-carbon economy. Fund raising and donor liaison efforts. 		90,000		90,000

OUTCOME 3. Institutional & technical capacity for REDD+ in Cross River State strengthened

[implementation level: CRS]

Outputs	core / indicative activities	Estimated UN-REDD budget (US\$) (*)			
		FAO	UNDP	UNEP	Total
3.1 CRS REDD+ Unit fully functional and effective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CRS REDD+ Unit strengthened (e.g. office, vehicle, equipment, field travel, operational costs). • Personnel: CTA (international, 50%, Calabar-based), stakeholder mobilisation specialist, Admin-Finance specialist, consultant support. • Specialised training for CRS REDD+ Unit and CRSFC; attendance of workshops & conferences. • Meetings of CRS REDD+ committees & associated working structures 		448,314		448,314
3.2. CRS stakeholders, with emphasis on forest communities, trained & engaged on REDD+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to CRS Stakeholder Forum on REDD+. • Training (broad-based & specialised). • Awareness raising for government officials, state legislators and local governments. • Awareness raising, training & organizational strengthening for communities 		235,000		235,000
3.3. CRS REDD+ Strategy is constructed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • REDD+ Strategy building assessments, such as: forest conservation and use, agriculture, energy, livelihoods, rural economy, biodiversity & ecosystem services, development issues. • Legal review, and proposed legal/policy reforms to enable a REDD+ mechanism in CRS. • Design of the REDD+ institutional/implementation framework • Drafting of a State Law on REDD+. • Analysis of land tenure dimensions and carbon rights' issues [in conjunction with Output 1.3]. • Free, prior & informed consent (FPIC) for REDD+ and Recourse Mechanisms • Assessment of benefit distribution options and design of a mechanism • Participatory & cross-sector development/adoption of a REDD+ Strategy for CRS • Participatory governance assessment 		270,000		270,000
3.4. CRS REDD+ forest monitoring system operational [in conjunction with Output 2.2 and relevant Federal agencies]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GIS laboratory & full equipment for forest monitoring [data to be shared with Federal government] • Satellite information management & interpretation / Specialised training. • Support to the nationwide stratification of forests [in conjunction with Federal agencies] • Design of the forest inventory and cost analysis (at state-level) • Community-based verification and monitoring of forest cover. • Collect and harmonise existing forest data (to be shared with federal government). • Establishment of Reference Levels (based on forest coverage & socio-economic conditions). • International MRV advisor (50%) 	662,000			662,000

OUTCOME 4. REDD+ readiness demonstrated in Cross River State

[implementation level: CRS]

Outputs	core / indicative activities	Estimated UN-REDD budget (US\$) (*)			
		FAO	UNDP	UNEP	Total
4.1. REDD+ experimental initiatives in the state well coordinated & supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Criteria & guidelines for the development of REDD+ pilot projects Technical support to REDD+ experimental initiatives and their stakeholders. Creation & administration of a fund to support community initiatives for REDD+ (aim: to foster and experiment alternatives to deforestation, local forest management & community empowerment) – <i>estimated budget: US\$ 150,000.</i> Establish a REDD+ registry and approval process (for enhanced coordination of pilot projects) 		255,000		255,000
4.2. REDD+ investments enabled [REDD+ Phase II triggered]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analytical support for forest transformation and a transition to a low-carbon economy. {UNEP} Preparation of investment plans and enabling programmes for REDD+ (transition to a low-carbon and climate-resilient development path in CRS) {UNDP/UNEP}. Financial resource mobilization, donor visits & dialogue (aiming at catalysing global climate funds, donor support and philanthropic funding). {UNDP/UNEP} Design of a financing mechanism for REDD+. {UNDP} 		100,000	158,000	258,000
4.3. CRS established as a centre of excellence & learning on REDD+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of a training & knowledge management centre (open for practical training on REDD+ readiness planning for other states and abroad). Knowledge management and dissemination of best practices of REDD+ readiness. REDD+ database developed [in conjunction with Output 2.2 and with FAO's inputs]. Organising a major international REDD+ event. Design of social & environmental safeguards, including design of information system [in conjunction with Output 3.3] {UNDP/UNEP} Field-level testing and monitoring of social & environmental safeguards. {UNDP} Assessment of ecosystem multiple benefits and proposed indicators/actions [to feed Output 3.3] & participatory collection of information on the achievement of ecosystem-based benefits {UNEP} Web-platform developed to allow transparency of data and results, and dissemination [in conjunction with Outputs 2.2 & 3.4]. {UNEP, with FAO technical lead} Information, public awareness & training materials. {UNEP} 		200,000	200,000	400,000

Table 6.
Synthesis of budget allocations *per* outcome and *per* UN-REDD agency (US\$)

UN-REDD agency	Outcome 1	Outcome 2	Outcome 3	Outcome 4	Programme cost	Indirect support cost (7%)	Total
FAO	-	395,000	662,000	-	1,057,000	73,990	1,130,990
UNDP	645,000	90,000	953,318	555,000	2,243,318	157,032	2,400,350
UNEP	80,000	-	-	358,000	438,000	30,660	468,660
TOTALS	725,000	485,000	1,615,318	913,000	3,738,318	261,682	4,000,000

4.3. Description of the Programme's outputs and core activities

Output 1.1 The REDD+ Secretariat is effective at coordinating REDD+ readiness nationwide. The national REDD+ secretariat will be responsible for coordinating inputs and outputs from the UN-REDD programme, overseeing and coordinating the process, and ensuring that REDD+ is fully integrated into national and sectoral development strategies. Activities under this Output will assure the Secretariat's basic functions, capacities and activities, including training and equipment. It will also cover travel and the meetings of the National Advisory Council, the National REDD+ Technical Committee, the associated working groups and Federal-CRS management meetings. It provides for half of the funding for the international CTA, a national programme officer, and an Administrative Finance specialist.

Output 1.2 Stakeholder engagement and public awareness on REDD+ enhanced. Based on a need assessment, training and communication plans and toolkits will be developed. These will be used as a basis to develop a civil society forum on REDD+ and launch a public awareness campaign. Following, focused training will be delivered to key stakeholders on specific aspects of REDD, including REDD+ mechanism, forest carbon governance, reference levels, forest monitoring, safeguards, benefit-distribution systems. As necessary and in line with priorities, meetings, government awareness raising, private sector participation will be supported. The communication plan will be implemented through pertinent media – newspapers, radio/TV. Websites will be used to deliver messages and build engagement. Special consideration will be given to the engagement of women and other vulnerable stakeholders.

Output 1.3 Policy, legal and institutional arrangements for REDD+ established. There is a series of policy, legal and institutional barriers to REDD+. Some of these are well documented and understood, others are less so. Some need to be addressed urgently, others can be addressed later. Activities in this output will cover the forestry, economics, trade, carbon rights and tenure sectors. Under this Output, activities will assess the situation and set out the road map to removing these barriers. This will point to needed modifications and amendments. One specific deliverable will be a Presidential Order endorsing REDD+ and giving legal backing to all the REDD+ committees and structures.

Output 1.4 Nigeria's international engagement on REDD+ enhanced. The aim is to strengthen Nigeria's role and engagement in the international community, in particularly in the West Africa (ECOWAS) region and in South-South Cooperation. Activities will include training on international climate policy and negotiations, active support to Nigeria's role on REDD+ cooperation with ECOWAS, and promoting South-South cooperation for REDD+.

Output 2.1. National REDD+ challenges & potential assessed. This output focuses on the identification of the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation and the analysis of the national circumstances and intra-national displacements in order to identify potential responses at national level. The data collected will provide the basics for the development of the national and state reference level and reference emission levels. Technical work necessary for expansion and replication of REDD+ to other States will be undertaken.

Output 2.2 National MRV framework designed. The main aspect of this output will be the development of a national satellite forest monitoring system. The system is crucial for reporting results during the second and third phase. In order to allow the applicability of the system, training will be provided in remote sensing applications in forestry, satellite data interpretation, GIS and field validation. In addition, a forest stratification will be achieved in order to allow the design of the national forest inventory. The development of a web-platform will allow the publication of the national information, the transparency of the data and the verification of the results. It will also cover the costs of an

international MRV advisor with the responsibility of supervising and providing the support on MRV at federal and state level.

Output 2.3 A preliminary national strategy for expanding REDD+ across Nigeria's states built. The key deliverable will be a preliminary national REDD+ strategy. This will set out the next steps to upscaling REDD+ in Nigeria, including identifying stakeholder, their roles, the budgets, timetables etc. This preliminary strategy will be developed and approved in a participatory manner. In addition to the participatory preparation of the preliminary strategy, activities will include providing technical advice on REDD+ to interested states, and supporting investment planning for a low-carbon economy.

Output 3.1 CRS REDD+ Unit fully functional and effective. The CRS REDD+ Secretariat will be responsible for coordinating inputs and outputs from the CRS REDD+ programme, overseeing the REDD+ process in CRS, and ensuring that REDD is fully integrated into State and sectoral development strategies. The CRS REDD Unit will become responsible for providing comprehensive technical support to all REDD+ actors in CRS. Activities under this Output will firstly assure the Secretariat's and the Unit's basic functions, capacities and activities. Specialized training to CRS REDD unit staff will also be provided, and essential equipment provided. This output also contains financing for the necessary staff as outlined in the results framework.

Output 3.2 CRS level stakeholders, with emphasis on forest communities, trained & engaged on REDD+. A full stakeholder assessment will identify information, awareness and training needs. A communications and stakeholder engagement plan will be developed with the necessary communications materials. Subsequently, capacity gaps will be filled through targeted training, and awareness raising for CRS government officials and concerned communities. The training will cover government, experts, private sector (including banks), NGOs and CBOs. Other activities will help establish a CRS Stakeholder forum on REDD, and will support organizational strengthening for communities.

Output 3.3. CRS REDD+ Strategy is constructed. Activities under this Output will lead to a full REDD+ Strategy for CRS. The full cycle of activities for preparing a REDD+ strategy will be supported. This includes a broad range of assessments, an in-depth assessment of drivers of deforestation, legal review, law drafting and the design of the REDD+ state-level institutional framework. There will also be an analysis of land tenure and carbon rights issues, and the design of social and environmental safeguards, and an assessment of the multiple ecosystem benefits and identifying indicators. Activities will also involve developing the Free, Prior informed Consent (FPIC) process and recourse mechanisms, and determining the benefit distribution system. The strategy will be developed and approved in a participatory manner.

Output 3.4. CRS REDD+ forest monitoring system operational. Under this output, a GIS laboratory in Cross River State will be implemented. The objective of this GIS laboratory is to manage the satellite images and aerial photographs with the objective to map previous and past forest cover and forest cover changes. The interpretation of the satellite imageries will be achieved and the data on forest cover change will be made accessible on the internet platform (output 4.3.). The verification of the information provided can be made at community level. Training will be provided at community level to allow the verification of the information and provide additional data useful for field validation. It will also cover an international MRV advisor with the responsibility of providing the support on MRV at federal and state level.

Output 4.1 REDD+ experimental initiatives in the state well coordinated & supported. Under this Output, the programme will initiate support to a series of REDD+ pilot projects in CRS State. The

criteria and guidelines for REDD+ pilot projects will be developed, and technical support will be given to pilot site stakeholders and design teams. A fund will be established to finance community initiatives that support sustainable forest management or alternative sustainable livelihoods. A REDD+ registry and approval process will be established. Initially, this Outcome will support REDD+ activities at three pilot sites in CRS. This will lead to reduced emissions from the sites, to improved forestry management and to co-benefits to the communities in and near the three sites. Under this Outcome, the Joint programme will support the full, participatory development of activities at each site, it will support the mobilization of finance to implement the required REDD+ activities at each site, and it will support comprehensive monitoring of all aspects of the activities – at both State level and at the site level. Sites that have been identified and are under design are: The Ekuri-Iko Esai-Okokori-Etara Eyeyeng-Owai-Ukpon River area; the Mbe Mountain – Afi River REDD+ Project; and the proposed Mangrove Forest Reserve Area.

Output 4.2 REDD+ investments enabled [REDD+ Phase 2 triggered]. This will involve the preparation of investment plans and enabling programmes for REDD+ (transition to a low-carbon and climate-resilient development path) across the state. Activities will focus on mobilizing financial resources, donor visits & dialogue and specifically the design of a financing mechanism for REDD+.

Output 4.3 CRS established as a centre of excellence & learning on REDD+. CRS State will be established as a centre of knowledge, capacity and expertise for supporting and developing REDD+, both across Nigeria and the region. This may include the establishment of a training & knowledge management centre, or the integration of REDD+ into CRS university curricula, and support for course design. This will include knowledge management and the dissemination of best practices of REDD+ readiness. Other activities may include developing a web-platform, supporting of participatory monitoring, and developing a complete REDD+ database. Finally, a major international REDD+ event (e.g. Katoomba Group, or Governors Climate and Forest Task Force) will be hosted.

4.4. Technical dimensions – the monitoring and MRV systems (outputs 2.2 and 3.4)

The Programme will require in-depth work on two core technical matters: the monitoring and MRV systems (outputs 3.4 and 2.2 respectively). Preparation of the Monitoring and MRV systems will include institutional and capacity building arrangements in the relevant national and state institutions, as well as requiring careful methodologies – see [Annex 8](#) for full details.

In essence, the objectives are to manage the following elements at the national level on a permanent basis:

- the safeguards,
- the national forest inventory,
- the satellite-based forest monitoring system, and
- the GHG inventory.

It is important to design an institutional structure that will be responsible to set up a National GHG inventory. The national system will include several tasks such as the MRV, the NFI, land statistics and national statistics. The national system will design legal, institutional and procedural arrangements between the entities in charge of these tasks. The national system will be adapted to the national circumstances. This system will be in charge of planning, preparing and managing the national GHG inventory.

At national level, the proposed design is composed of four main entities: the special Climate Change Unit (in charge of the coordination of the whole REDD+ implementation, the reporting to the UNFCCC, and data management); the GHG inventory unit (to be established, and to be in charge of the compilation of estimates); the federal department of Forests (in charge of collecting and managing the data from the forest inventory); and NASDRA (in charge of collecting the land area data, and in monitoring forest area and forest area change)

At state level, the Forestry Commission will play a crucial role in assessing the status of the forest resources but also in management and providing information in the state. The inventory unit of the forest commission can be in charge of the forest inventory. The forest mapping unit of the forest commission can be in charge of the data management, interpretation and dissemination of the information. At last, the compilation of the data to assess forest carbon stocks and carbon stock changes can be performed by an academic entity (as in fact mentioned during the consultations in Nigeria) or other relevant institution.

Annex 8 provides full details on the following aspects: (i) technical and methodological options for the Monitoring, Measurement, Reporting and Verification of forest carbon stock changes; (ii) how to initialize the forest inventory at CRS level; (iii) assessment of forest carbon stock and carbon stock changes; and on (iv) a REDD+ database and archiving system.

4.5. Social & environmental dimensions

Social & environmental safeguards

The work on social & environmental safeguards will be initially and principally carried out in CRS, as it is in CRS that the Programme will undertake full REDD+ readiness efforts as well as innovative and demonstrative work on operationalizing REDD+ that will serve as basis to design and test safeguards in a pragmatic, operational way.

The preparation of the CRS REDD+ Strategy (Output 3.3) will embrace full-fledge work on social & environmental safeguards. This will include analysis, stakeholder consultation, and identification of indicators and establishment of monitoring/reporting/recourse mechanisms for safeguards. The legal reviews and the FPIC mechanism will play an important role in this. Activities will also include training on safeguards and on how to satisfy them. The state-wide forest monitoring system (designed under Output 3.4) will incorporate the safeguards as well as the multiple benefits.

The field-level, demonstration activities (Output 4.1) will also address social & environmental safeguards, testing their design and monitoring from a pragmatic perspective. The criteria for pilot projects as well as the technical advice to be provided to them by the Programme will include as priority a focus on safeguards and multiple benefits. At each site, technical inputs and participatory methods will be merged to determine the optimal way to apply the safeguards at local sites, and to optimise multiple benefits.

As designing and monitoring safeguards is a major learning process, the efforts around REDD+ excellence in CRS (output 4.3) will serve to refine and disseminate safeguards and multiple benefits around REDD+, scale it up to national level as well as begin participatory monitoring of safeguards. It will be essential for the development of REDD+ in Nigeria that this work at the CRS level will be linked to development of safeguards at the national level. [Here further reference to national-level work on safeguards – and how they shall be a core constituent of the preliminary national strategy to expand REDD+ across Nigeria, under output 2.3].

Multiple benefits

In order to optimize and generate co-benefits, and lay the foundation for later REDD+ phases, the programme will support the following activities:

- Supporting a wide consultation and awareness-raising with government agencies and related organisations on the importance of co-benefits and the key factors to be incorporated in identifying and planning for them – at both national and state level (Cross River) (Outputs 3.2 and 1.2);
- Incorporation of better and additional data to reflect Nigeria's priorities and needs in the analysis of potential co-benefits – such data could include NASRDA satellite data on national land cover, national and state land use plans, poverty and population data, and information on additional benefits, including more detailed biodiversity information, forest product use and the role of forests in soil stabilisation. This will be first done at CRS level (Outputs 3.4 and 2.2);
- Building CRS capacity for conducting and using such analyses in planning for and implementing REDD+, and incorporating this into the work of the Centre of Excellence (Outputs 4.3, 3.1 and 1.2);
- Assisting with the development of co-benefits monitoring programmes. This will also contribute to Nigeria's ability to provide information relevant to safeguards (Outputs 3.4 and 2.2).

This is a major learning process, and all lessons will be documented. The Centre of excellence (Output 4.3) will cover this. Finally, all the lessons learnt through this process will feed into the development of the Preliminary National Strategy.

Gender dimensions

The Programme will support a series of focused and mainstreaming strategies to address gender concerns, as indicated below:

- Communications material and tools will be gender-sensitive, ensuring that the messaging addresses the concerns of women i.e. the impact on their children and livelihoods. As appropriate, different forms of media will be used to reach female audiences;
- Data and Information will be disaggregated by gender where possible, for example when determining how local people use the forest;
- When developing alternative livelihoods, the needs of women will be considered;
- Renewable energy sources- in many rural communities, women are responsible for providing the energy needs for the households, usually from firewood and/or charcoal, so options for women will be considered;
- The consultative process will ensure women are fully involved, and develop capacity to institutionalize a fully gender sensitized approach;
- Capacity building will adequately focus on women at all levels;
- Government staff and other facilitators will be trained in gender sensitivity and gender issues;
- MRV and monitoring – it will be ensured that women have a role in MRV and monitoring systems;

- The REDD+ management structure will ensure that women are involved and have a role to play at all levels;
- Key gender actors, such as the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Women's groups, will be fully involved.

It is critical that the role and implications for gender be fully accounted for at each planning, information and implementation stage. Initially, all key stakeholders will receive gender training. The ministry for women affairs was involved in the formulation of this programme and is part of the National Technical REDD+ Committee. Gender specialists will be recruited to ensure gender concerns are integrated into project activities.

Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) and recourse mechanisms

REDD+ has the potential to deliver several benefits to forest peoples and local communities, including the sustainable management of biodiversity, the provision of alternative livelihoods, and the equitable benefit sharing of revenues generated from the REDD+ mechanism. However, if REDD+ is not constructed and deployed appropriately, with due measures, it poses social and environmental risks, such as undermining livelihoods, biodiversity conservation or social equality. For REDD+ programmes to succeed in the long term, these risks have to be identified and addressed, to avoid or mitigate them, and stakeholders have to be involved in such effort. The UN-REDD Programme recognizes the importance of designing and applying specific policies to safeguard the rights and interests of forest and local communities. In this sense, the UN-REDD's *Operational Guidance on Engagement of Indigenous Peoples and Other Forest Dependent Communities* (2009) provides the policy framework for consultation and FPIC work (available on the Internet at: www.unredd.net). The UN-REDD Programme also recognizes that for REDD+ to be implemented, participating countries should comply with applicable international treaties and national laws.

One of the key social safeguards is related to free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) around REDD+, including the building of related recourse mechanisms (to monitor and react to FPIC failures). The UN-REDD Programme is currently developing global guidelines and best practice on FPIC and recourse mechanisms. Nigeria actually participated with 3 non-governmental and community delegates in the Africa consultation on FPIC and recourse mechanisms conducted in Arusha, Tanzania, in January 2011, under the leadership of the UN-REDD Programme. The implementation of the *Nigeria REDD+ Readiness Programme* will follow these guidelines and best practice, with technical support and advice from the UN-REDD Programme's staff. In particular, attention will be given to the following aspects around FPIC:

- A human rights based approach to REDD+, with attention to activities that may potentially impact forest-dependent and local communities, and in line with the *U.N. Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*, the *U.N. Development Group Guidelines on Indigenous Peoples' Issues*, and the *International Labour Organization Convention No. 169*.
- The right to Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) shall be upheld, as it is essential to ensuring the full and effective participation of forest and local communities in programme's activities and policy-making processes.

FPIC is the right to give or withhold free, prior and informed consent, and applies to all activities, projects, legislative or administrative measures, and policies that take place in or impact the lands, territories, resources or livelihoods of indigenous peoples and local communities. The FPIC process should be set in a national legal and policy framework which respects these rights, based on Nigeria's

commitment to existing international agreements. To achieve this, analysis of national legislation for compatibility with these international treaties and to ensure recognition of customary institutions and customary rights to land, resources, and forests will be conducted, hence informing the FPIC process and the REDD+ work. Arrangements to provide recourse shall also be explored.

The FPIC of indigenous peoples and local communities should be sought through an open, transparent consultation process, involving the rights holders. Relevant groups that have the right to FPIC, in the context of REDD+, include directly- or indirectly-affected indigenous peoples, tribal groups, ethnic minorities and other forest-dependent communities. These groups have the right to give or withhold their consent, through their own representative institutions and with due respect for their own decision-making processes, regarding activities, proposals, administrative measures and policies that may affect their land, territories, resources or livelihoods. All rights holders should be represented in the decision-making process.

Planned programme activities should be analyzed during the REDD+ design process to understand how, where and when consultation and/or FPIC should apply to different activities. Consultation processes should be integrated into programme/project design, development and implementation. Several outputs and activities of the Programme intend to support broad-based consultation and participation efforts (outputs 1.2, 3.2, 3.3., 4.1 and 4.3), with a specific FPIC action under Output 3.3.

Participatory governance assessments and support

[section developed, but yet to be added]

4.6. Assessment of fulfilment of international REDD+ readiness requirements

The Programme has been designed with due attention to each of the main components of REDD+ readiness, as agreed internationally. This is shown in the Table 6 next.

Table 3. Assessment of Programme's design against internationally-adopted REDD+ readiness components

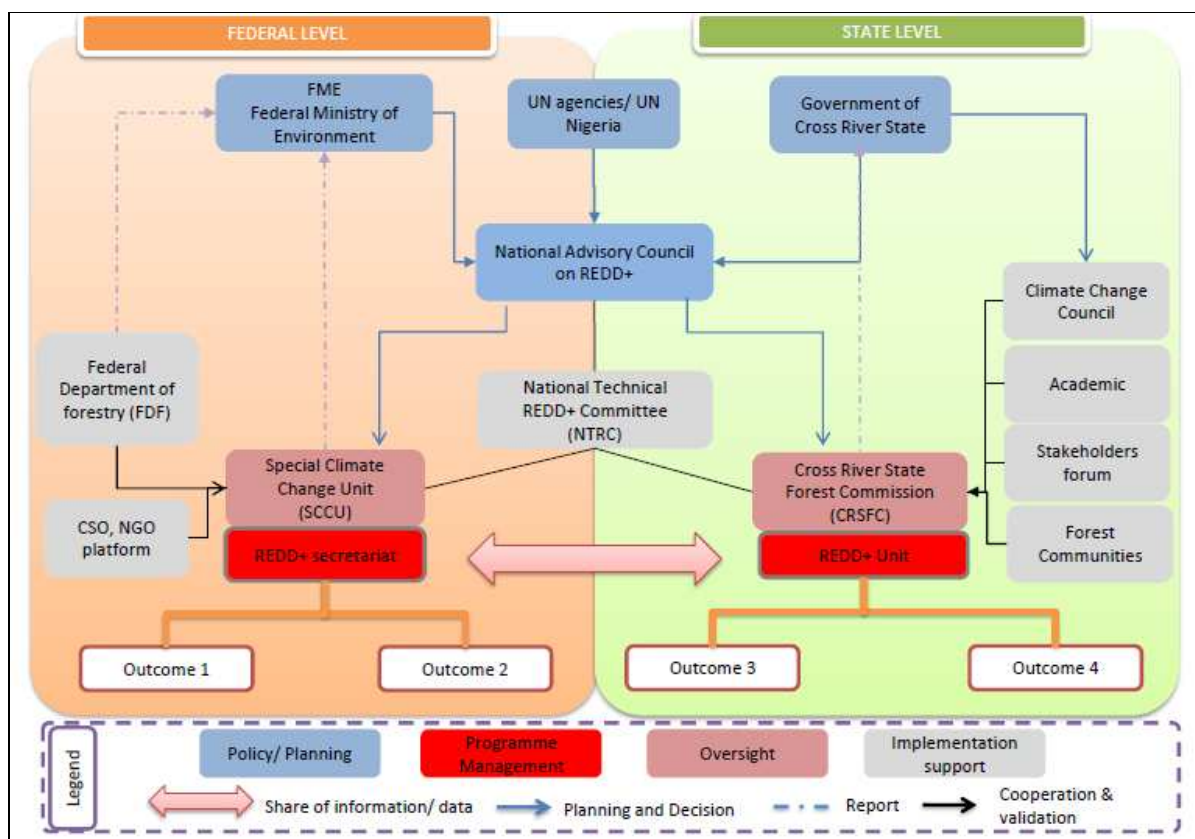
Readiness components	Brief description	Programme outputs & sections	
		FEDERAL	CRS
(1a) Management of readiness	Capacity-development to manage and co-ordinate REDD+ readiness activities, and to mainstream REDD+ into broader national development and low-carbon strategies.	Output 1.1 Output 1.3 Output 1.4 Output 2.1 Output 2.3	Output 3.1 Output 4.3
(1b) Stakeholder consultation and participation	Engagement of stakeholders, including potential beneficiaries, to get information, be consulted, and participate in the design of the REDD+ mechanism (<i>i.e.</i> quality, transparency and inclusiveness of REDD+ design & decision-making)	Output 1.2 Output 1.4	Output 3.2 Output 4.3
(2) REDD+ Strategy & REDD+ Implementation Framework	Identify the policy reforms & investments needed to address the drivers of deforestation, to reduce C emissions from the forest sector & to enhance multiple benefits. Design the institutions and measures to govern the REDD+ mechanism, including safeguards, governance, and financial mechanisms.	Output 1.3 Output 2.1 Output 2.3	Output 3.3 Output 4.1 Output 4.2 Output 4.3
(3) Reference Scenario (RLs/RELS)	Comparative framework between the intended reality under a REDD+ policy and a scenario of business-as usual if no REDD+ policy had occurred (<i>i.e.</i> establishing the basis for estimating emissions reductions due to REDD+ and therefore define legitimate REDD+ payments under REDD+ Phase 3)	Output 2.1	Output 3.4
(4) REDD+ monitoring system	Design and establish a monitoring system for: (i) MRV on emissions reductions and removals of GHGs; and (ii) impacts and benefits of REDD+ over time.	Output 2.2	Output 3.4
(5) Schedule & budget	Due Programme planning and financing	Output 1.1 Sections 4 & 5	Output 3.1 Sections 4 & 5
(6) Monitoring and evaluation framework	Due Programme monitoring and evaluation	Output 1.1 Section 7	Output 3.1 Section 7

5. Management and Coordination Arrangements

5.1 Overall management of the REDD+ readiness process

The Programme's management and coordination arrangements will utilize the existing REDD+ management mechanisms in Nigeria at the Federal level and in CRS (Figure 9). To the extent necessary, the UN agencies will participate in the existing coordination mechanisms to guide activities under this Programme.

Figure 9 . Overall management of the REDD+ readiness process in Nigeria



5.2. Programme's planning & policy

The planning and policy decision-making for the Programme will be provided by the National Advisory Council on REDD+, which was recently created, and which will play three crucial functions: (i) to monitor and review progress and impact of the Programme, (ii) to ensure federal-state coordination on REDD+ matters; and (iii) to approve the work plans & budgets of the Programme, likely on an annual basis.

The *Council* will be slightly reformed to ensure these functions. For the purposes of this Programme, the *Council* will include the UN Resident Coordinator as a full member, representing UNDP, FAO and UNEP, as well as a fair representation of civil society and forest community representatives. This extended *Council* will serve as the Programme's executive board. A proposed composition, to be adopted before Programme's implementation start, is presented in Box 6 below. The Council will be chaired by the Federal Minister of the Environment, with the Governor of Cross River State and the UN Resident Coordinator as co-chairpersons.

Box 4. Proposed revised composition of the National Advisory Council for REDD+, so to better serve as executive board for the *Nigeria REDD+ Readiness Programme*:

- Federal Minister of the Environment (Chairperson)
- Government of Cross River State (co-Chairperson)
- UN Resident Coordinator (co-Chairperson)
- Special Climate Change Unit (representing also the National REDD+ Technical Committee)
- Federal Department of Forestry
- National REDD+ Coordinator (Secretary)
- Chairman of Cross River State Forestry Commission
- Chief Technical Advisor of the Programme (as observer)
- Federal CSO/NGO platform on REDD+ representative (Federal level)
- CRS Stakeholders Forum on REDD+ representative (CRS)
- 2 forest community representatives (CRS)
- Ecological Fund Office
- MDG Office
- National Planning Commission

The *Council* will meet at least two times per year. The Council will be responsible for overall coordination of the programme, the approval of annual work plans and budgets, and overall monitoring. Council decisions relating to this programme will be reached by consensus. Specific responsibilities include:

- Approving the strategic direction for the implementation of the Joint Programme within the approval by the UN-REDD Policy Board;
- Approving the annual work plans and budgets;
- Reviewing and adopting the Terms of Reference of the Programme management units;
- Reviewing the Consolidated Joint Programme Report from the Administrative Agent and providing strategic comments and decisions;
- Creating synergies and seeking agreements with related national programmes and similar programmes/projects supported by other international partners;
- Ensuring full coordination between programme activities at Federal and local levels;
- Suggesting corrective action to emerging strategic and implementation problems; and,
- Aligning UN-REDD funded activities with the UN Strategic Framework or One-Plan approved strategic priorities.

5.3. Programme management & oversight

Federal level

At the federal level, government oversight is to be provided by the Special Climate Change Unit (SCCU), given its cross-sectoral mandate and competence, and its direct linkages with the UNFCCC. The REDD+ Secretariat will be responsible for day-to-day management of federal-level activities, *i.e.* Outcomes 1 and 2, and for overall coordination of the Programme. The REDD+ Secretariat is to be embed in the SCCU, while keeping close links with the Federal Department of Forestry as its lead technical branch.

The REDD+ Secretariat will therefore serve as the programme management unit, and will be staffed accordingly for that purpose. The REDD+ Secretariat's tasks, related to Outcomes 1 and 2, include:

- preparing draft annual and quarterly work plans;
- preparing TOR for all inputs and activities;
- preparing all progress and monitoring reports;
- overseeing the programme activities and consultants; and
- ensuring the programme payment and records are efficient and in line with required international standards.

Specific responsibilities of the SCCU, ***with regards to Outcomes 1 and 2***, will include:

- Ensuring full operational coordination across activities in the programme and with activities in other government and internationally supported programmes;
- Providing technical and substantive leadership regarding the activities envisaged in the Annual Work Plan;
- Ensuring full coordination between activities at Federal and local levels;
- Providing inputs to the preparation of work plans and TOR;
- Addressing management and implementation problems;
- Identifying emerging lessons learned and supporting dissemination; and
- Overseeing the development and implementation of communication and public information plans.

CRS Level

The CRS Forestry Commission's REDD+ Unit will be responsible for day-to-day management of CRS level activities; *i.e.* Outcomes 3 and 4. The CRSFC REDD+ Unit will therefore serve as a sub-programme management unit, and will be staffed accordingly for that purpose. Since a substantial part of Nigeria's REDD+ readiness will occur in Cross River State, to provide the country with a demonstration model for REDD+, the chief technical advisor for the Programme, to be recruited, will be based in CRS REDD+ Unit (Calabar), with frequent travel expected to the federal capital (Abuja) and to other states that also advance on REDD+.

With regards to Outcomes 3 and 4, the CRSFC and its REDD+ Unit will be in charge of the following tasks [to be refined]:

- Preparing draft annual and quarterly work plans.
- Preparing TOR for all inputs and activities
- Preparing all progress and monitoring reports.
- Overseeing the programme activities and consultants

- Ensuring the programme payment and records are efficient and in line with required international standards.
- Ensuring operational coordination across activities in the programme and with activities in other government and internationally supported programmes in CRS;
- Providing technical and substantive leadership regarding the activities envisaged in the Annual Work Plan;
- Providing inputs to the preparation of work plans and TOR;
- Addressing management and implementation problems;
- Suggesting corrective action to emerging strategic and implementation problems;
- Creating synergies and seeking agreement on related domestic programmes and similar programmes/projects supported by other international partners in CRS;
- Ensuring full coordination between activities at Federal and local levels;
- Identifying emerging lessons learned and supporting dissemination; and
- Establishing communication and public information plans.

At the State level, government oversight is provided by the CRS Forest Commission. The CRS FC will allocate sufficient staff to support the programme, hence joining the professionals to be recruited by the Programme.

Human resources required

In view of the interrelated needs to enhance management of REDD+ readiness, implement this Programme and create a critical mass for REDD+, a number of specialised personnel are to be recruited for the period of the Programme. They are as follows:

- **Chief technical advisor**, based in Calabar, with frequent travel to Abuja and across Nigeria, to ensure high management & technical quality across all the Programme, and conduct the implementation Outcomes 3 & 4 – an international professional, likely UN P4 level.
- **National programme officer** based in Abuja, to conduct the implementation of Outcomes 1 & 2 – national-level recruitment.
- **Forest monitoring and MRV specialist**, with a focus on satellite data information and interpretation, to be based in Calabar with frequent travel to Abuja, to support outputs 2.2. & 3.4 – probably an international professional, likely UN P3 level.
- **Stakeholder mobilisation specialist**, based in Calabar, to enhance stakeholder engagement and training, support community activities, and have a direct role in the implementation of outputs 3.2, 4.1 & 4.3, as well as to provide support at federal-level for output 1.2 – a national level recruitment.
- Two **Administrative-Financial specialists**, one in Abuja and one in Calabar, to ensure smooth implementation in aspects such as budget management, procurement and disbursement, as well as secretarial support to the national REDD+ Secretariat and CRS REDD+ Unit, respectively – these are to be national level recruitments.

These posts are included in the budget (Table 5 above). An outline of Terms of Reference for each of these posts is found in Annex 5.

5.4. Programme support mechanisms (technical, advisory and stakeholder engagement)

[refinement of this section is envisaged]

A series of bodies and actors will provide technical support to the programme, as follows:

National technical REDD Committee With inputs from working level representatives of the three UN Agencies, the National REDD Technical Committee will technically support programme implementation and coordination. It will meet once per quarter to discuss programme progress, outputs and challenges. It will notably be responsible for:

- Commenting on TOR and planned activities;
- Commenting on draft outputs;
- Identifying service providers and expertise, and collecting data.

Federal Department of Forestry. The FDF will be responsible for ensuring that the Programme is fully integrated into the sustainable forestry management approach in Nigeria, and anchored into all forestry initiatives and programmes. This will include ensuring the programme links to ongoing initiatives, benefits from any existing opportunities, and is able to optimally influence the enabling environment for forestry in Nigeria.

A CSO/NGO Platform for REDD+ is as of February 2011 under creation. This will serve to ensure the knowledge and perspective of all non-governmental participants and stakeholders are adequately reflected in the programme's approach and strategies. The Platform will meet at least twice per year to discuss programme progress, outputs and challenges. Members of the Platform will be invited to contribute to programme planning and to programme activities, notably to comment on draft TOR, planned activities, and outputs.

CRS Level

Climate Change Council [to be described].

Stakeholder's Forum will ensure the knowledge and perspective of all non-governmental participants and stakeholders are adequately reflected in the programme's approach and strategies. The Platform will meet at least twice per year to discuss programme progress, outputs and challenges. Members of the Platform will be invited to contribute to programme planning and to programme activities, notably to comment on draft TOR, planned activities, and outputs. Members of the Forum will include a broad cross-section of stakeholders in CRS.

Academics will be represented on the Stakeholder's Forum and the climate change council. This will ensure that the best academic and expert knowledge is brought to bear on the programme design, programme activities and programme outputs. This will also help ensure that the lessons learnt through the programme are disseminated through academic circles in Cross River State and beyond.

Forest Communities will be represented on the Stakeholder's Forum and the climate change council. This will ensure that the voice, opinion, concern and knowledge of forest communities are fully reflected in the programme's approach and activities.

Legal sub-committee on REDD [to be described].

5.5. UN-REDD Programme structure and support

The Nigeria REDD+ Readiness Programme is a national initiative that emerged from Nigeria's engagement with the UN-REDD partnership. The Programme will therefore receive technical and policy implementation support of the UN-REDD partnership and its three UN agencies (namely FAO, UNDP and UNEP), as well as an initial allocation of US\$ 4 million [if the UN-REDD Policy Board approves so]. Further co-financing sources and additional international implementation partners are probably to emerge in the next months, and desirable.

The implementation of the Programme, including the UN-REDD funding, is primarily the responsibility of the Government, through both the National REDD+ Secretariat and the CRSFC. The UN-REDD agencies are technical and financial partners and shall ensure country ownership and decision-making on all aspects of the Programme's implementation, with due respect to UN rules and procedures. Funds will be managed in a consistent manner among the three UN-REDD agencies, which will employ the UN's *Harmonised Approach to Cash Transfers* (HACT). Funds will be disbursed in full agreement and accordance with work plans, terms of reference and other operational elements prepared by the federal and state REDD+ structures and/or as endorsed by the Government.

The implementation, disbursement and reporting needs for the UN-REDD funds will follow rules and procedures of the UN and of the UN-REDD Programme. Due compliance with UN requirements will be ensured by the presence of a chief technical advisor (CTA), to be recruited through UN procedures and to also represent UN-REDD in the country. The CTA will be part of the joint Federal and CRS REDD+ team, and will be placed into Government structures to maximise capacity-building ensure country leadership and ease implementation (in fact, it will be hosted in CRS, where substantial REDD+ readiness work will occur, and will travel frequently to the federal capital and to other states interested in REDD+, as necessary).

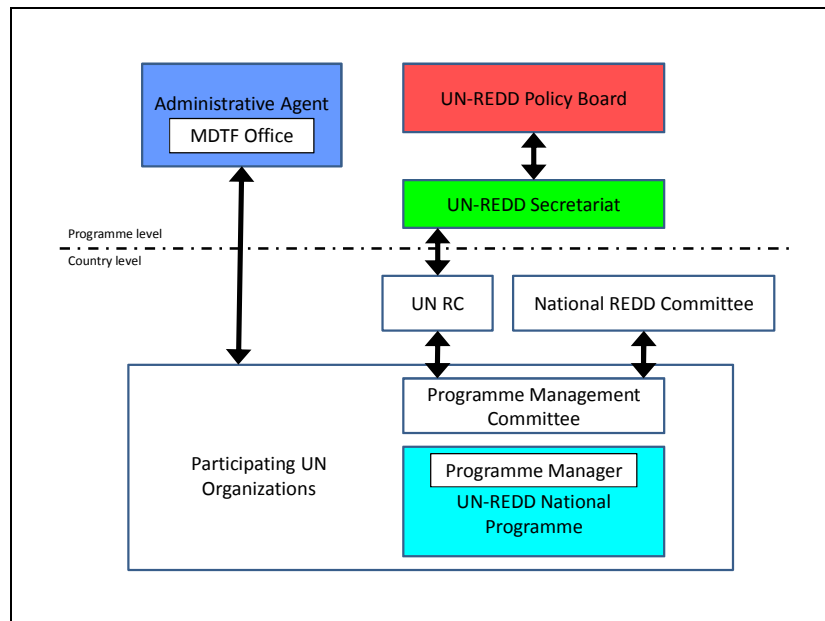
The UN Resident Coordinator, in their strategic leadership of the UN Country Team, will provide oversight to the implementation of the UN-REDD funds, ensuring that participating UN organisations are meeting their obligations.

On an international level, the main structures of the UN-REDD Programme are as follows:

- *UN-REDD Policy Board*: It provides overall leadership and sets the strategic direction of the UN-REDD Programme. It decides on the Programme's financial allocations, in line with the budget parameters set out in the UN-REDD Framework Document, and develops monitoring mechanisms, with a view to ensuring Fund-wide success. The UN-REDD Policy Board will ensure coordination with REDD+ actors at a global scale, such as the World Bank's FCPF. The Terms of Reference and Rules of Procedure for the UN-REDD Policy Board are available on the UN-REDD Programme website: <www.un-redd.org>. See also the UN-REDD Workspace for eligible users: <www.unredd.net>.
- *UN-REDD Secretariat*: It serves the UN-REDD Policy Board, using the capacities of the participating UN organisations, research institutions and recognized experts. It ensures that policies and strategies decided by the Policy Board are implemented and adhered to. It helps coordinate the UN-REDD agencies (FAO, UNDP, and UNEP). The Secretariat also manages the national joint programme review process, as well as the overall monitoring and evaluation of implementation. It also ensures partner and external relations, provides quality assurance and oversight of national joint programmes and supports knowledge management.

- *Participating UN Organisations' Coordination Group:* This structure consists of representatives of the three UN agencies (FAO, UNDP, and UNEP) and has as the main function to ensure active, participatory and well-coordinated engagement by the agencies to implement the goals and objectives of the overall UN-REDD Programme.
- *Administrative Agent:* The UNDP's Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) Office is the Administrative Agent of the UN-REDD Fund. The MDTF Office manages the distribution of resources and serves as the administrative interface with donors. UNDP's accountability as the Administrative Agent is set out in the policy "UNDP's Accountability when acting as Administrative Agent in MDTFs and/or UN Joint Programmes using the pass-through fund management modality". The MDTF Office as Administrative Agent is responsible for: (i) receipt, administration and management of contributions from donors; (ii) disbursement of funds to the participating UN organisation, in accordance with the instructions of the UN-REDD Policy Board; (iii) provide support to FAO, UNDP and UNEP in their reporting functions; and (iv) compilation of consolidated narrative and financial reports to the Policy Board through the Technical Secretariat, national steering committees and to donors. The Administrative Agent may undertake additional functions at the request of the participating UN organisations.

Figure 10: UN-REDD National Management Arrangements



5.6. Potential regional-level implementation partners

A number of regional organisations are active in REDD+ in Nigeria and in West Africa, representing potential partners for this Programme. They include the following ones:

- ECOWAS (Economic Community of West African States) is a regional political group of fifteen countries, founded in 1975, with the mission of promoting economic integration in "all fields of economic activity, particularly industry, transport, telecommunications, energy, agriculture, natural resources, commerce, monetary and financial questions, social and cultural matters ..".

The ECOWAS Commission has a mandate to play a more effective role in the integration and development process in the region. ECOWAS gives high importance to coordinating regional responses to climate change, to related knowledge management, and to assisting individual countries. In 2010 the ECOWAS Specialized Ministerial Technical Committee on Agriculture, Environment and Water Resources adopted the "ECOWAS Framework of Strategic Guidelines on the Reduction of Vulnerability and Adaptability to Climate Change in West Africa". ECOWAS can provide political support, can help mobilize financial support, and can be an effective disseminator of knowledge.

- The Katoomba Group is an international network of individuals working to promote, and improve capacity related to, markets and payments for ecosystem services (PES), including carbon markets. The Group serves as a forum for the exchange of ideas and strategic information about ecosystem service transactions and markets, as well as site for collaboration between practitioners on PES projects and programs. The Katoomba Group has established the West African Incubator in Ghana. The Incubator brings together global expertise and local capacity with the aim of helping communities, landowners and governments develop viable carbon finance and other payments for ecosystem services projects. Globally and in the region, The Katoomba Group has access to a broad range of important REDD capacity and experience.
- IITA (International Institute of Tropical Agriculture) is one of Africa's leading research partners in finding agricultural solutions for hunger, malnutrition, and poverty. IITA's headquarters are precisely based in Nigeria, in Ibadan. IITA works with partners to enhance crop quality and productivity, reduce producer and consumer risks, and generate wealth from agriculture. It has extensive work on agricultural products such as cowpea, soybean, banana/plantain, yam, cassava and maize. IITA is a key partner in finding responses to non-sustainable agriculture and to improving agriculture. Given that unsustainable agriculture is the most important driver of deforestation, IITA could be a key partner in finding responses. IITA has indicated its willingness to be a partner in REDD.
- WCS (Wildlife Conservation Society). WCS has worked to protect Africa's wildlife since 1920 and is active in 20 countries across the continent. WCS is currently involved with the development of potential carbon-financed forest protection projects in Madagascar and Congo and other countries. In Nigeria, WCS has focused on carrying of ecological research in the Afi Mountain/Okwangwo Division part of Cross River State and is helping to write a management plan for Cross River National Park. WCS has an office in Calabar. WCS has strong in-house capability to conduct field based carbon-stock surveys and a team of highly experienced lawyers specialising in environmental law and policy. WCS has good access to data and GIS. WCS has indicated its willingness to be a partner in REDD in Nigeria.
- FFI (Fauna and Flora International). FFI has been present in Cross River State for nearly 20 years chiefly through their long-term support for the conservation activities of Pandrillus at the Afi Mountain Wildlife Sanctuary and nearby forest areas. FFI recently received funding from the UK's Foreign and Commonwealth Office in Nigeria for a three year study to investigate the feasibility of a REDD project for the Afi area.
- NCRC (the Nature Conservation and Research Centre): It is the leading conservation NGO in Ghana and has a broader West African work range. NCRC has worked closely for many years supporting rural communities, traditional leadership and farmers in building local institutions to access payments for ecosystem services in Ghana. In particular, NCRC has led the process in Ghana to highlight the opportunities that carbon finance represents. NCRC is currently collaborating on projects in Nigeria, Mali, Cote d'Ivoire, Liberia and Sierra Leone.

6. Fund Management Arrangements

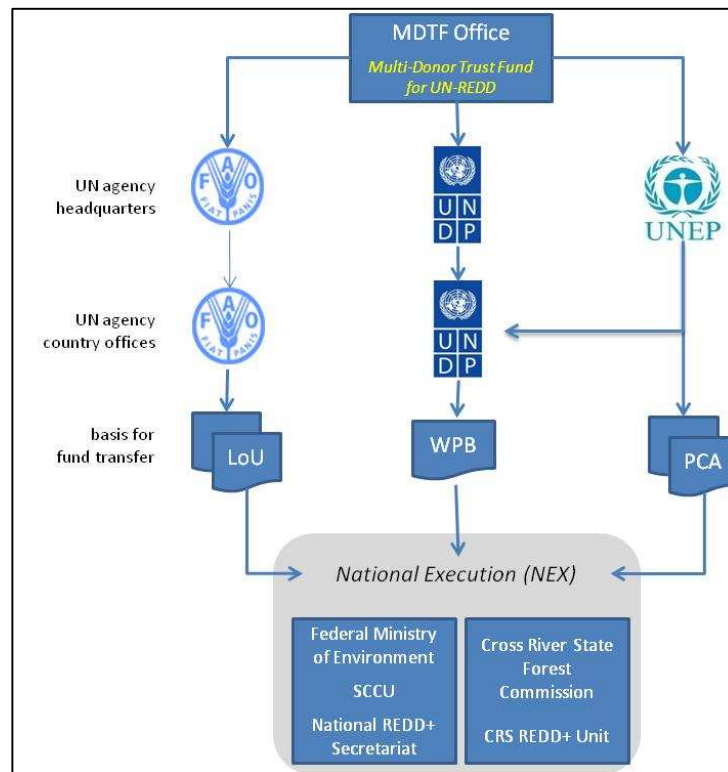
The UN-REDD Programme is financed through a Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF), which is administered by UNDP (so-called the "Administrative Agent"). In principle, the UN-REDD programme uses the "pass-through" modality for fund management, which means that funds go from the MDTF to each agency, according to the budget share as set out in Section 4 above, and then to the countries.

Fund execution modality will be National Execution (NEX modality), which means that the country leads implementation, with support from the UN agencies. UNDP does this on a regular basis in Nigeria. FAO may need to enhance their country office's capacities to be able to do so. UNEP, which has no office in Nigeria, may be able to disburse funds with NEX modality via an agreement with country institutions (PCA) or through UNDP's country office in Nigeria.

The three participating UN organisations (FAO, UNDP, UNEP) assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds received from the MDTF's Administrative Agent. As stated earlier, funds will be managed in a consistent manner among the three UN-REDD agencies, which will employ the UN's *Harmonised Approach to Cash Transfers* (HACT). Funds will be disbursed in full agreement and accordance with work plans, terms of reference and other operational elements prepared by the National REDD+ Secretariat, the CRS Forestry Commission (as holder of the CRS REDD+ Unit) or as endorsed by the Federal Government.

The UN-REDD Programme will use the pass-through modality for fund management, in which each agency receives and manages a share of the budget, and will normally use NEX as disbursement modality.

Figure 11: Nigeria UN-REDD fund management



Fund management will follow two principles, which are agreed internally among the UN-REDD agencies, as follows: (i) each UN agency will abide by the application of the HACT in the country to determine the fund transfer modality to national counterparts; and (ii) each UN agency will use the same funds transfer modality with the same national counterpart.

At the federal level, the HACT micro-assessment for the Ministry of Environment indicates that NEX modality is the one to employ. At the CRS level, a micro-assessment of the Forestry Commission will be conducted by UNDP within the next two months, and certainly by the start of the Programme's implementation, in order to examine implementation modalities. As the CRS Forestry Commission is a well reputed agency that some two years ago went through a solid reform in a transparent way, it is very probable that the micro-assessment endorses the use of NEX modality. UNDP is already planning to provide training to CRS Forestry Commission staff on UN fund management in order to ensure that the NEX modality is ready to be employed at Programme's implementation onset.

Funds will be released in accordance with the UN-REDD Programme's Rules of Procedure. These procedures require the UN-REDD Secretariat to submit the following to the Administrative Agent: (i) a copy of the signed National Programme Document (*i.e.* the present document), and (ii) a Submission Form signed by the Chair of the Policy Board. Upon receipt of the necessary documentation, the Administrative Agent shall release funds to the participating UN organisations as set out in Section II of the *Memorandum of Understanding for the Multi-Donor Trust Fund* (<www.undp.org/mdtf/UN-REDD/overview.shtml>). The Administrative Agent shall notify the participating UN organisations and the UN Resident Coordinator when the funds have been transferred. Each participating UN organisation shall establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent.

The Administrative Agent will ensure consistency of the approved joint programme with the applicable provisions of the Standard Administrative Arrangements (SAA) entered between donors and the Administrative Agent, and the MOU between the participating UN organisations and the Administrative Agent.

Participating UN organisations are entitled to indirect support costs of 7%. In addition, specialized service delivery costs for programme and project implementation may be charged directly to the national programme, in accordance with the respective Participating UN Organization's policies.

The UN agencies will not make any commitments above the approved budgets. If there is a need to exceed the budgeted amounts, the UN agency concerned will discuss with the other participating UN agencies and then submit a supplementary budget request to the UN-REDD Policy Board, through the Secretariat.

7. Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

7.1. Monitoring framework of the Programme

A monitoring framework has been prepared, proposing two indicators per outcome (total of 8 indicators). Table 8 presents the framework, including indicators (at output level, as mentioned), baseline, proposed target (with timeframe), means of verification, institutional responsibilities to track it, and risks/assumptions. This Monitoring Framework requires some refinement and finalisation before signature, to ensure it is feasible to apply and useful.

7.2. Risk assessment

A risk assessment has been prepared – see Table 9. The main identified risks are as follows [to be enumerated here].

Table 4. Programme Monitoring Framework [draft]

Expected Results (Outcomes)	Indicators at Output level (with baselines and timing)	Means of verification	Responsibilities
1. Improved institutional and technical capacity at the national level	A. Presidential Order on REDD+ is promulgated <i>Baseline:</i> no official REDD+ legal endorsement, weak REDD+ structures <i>Time:</i> At implementation's mid-term (month 15 th).	Official legal gazette	FME, SCCU, national REDD+ Secretariat
	B. A multi-stakeholder REDD+ team sustains REDD+ process at federal level <i>Baseline:</i> REDD+ team is small and with minimal capacities. <i>Time:</i> By end of year 2.	Annual reports, surveys, external reviews	National REDD+ Secretariat, CSO/NGO platform on REDD+
2. Framework for REDD+ expansion across Nigeria prepared	C. Nationwide assessment of deforestation drivers consulted and adopted <i>Baseline:</i> inexistent <i>Time:</i> At implementation's mid-term (month 15 th)		
	D. Good-quality GHG report submitted to the UNFCCC (by end of Programme) <i>Baseline:</i> GHG not reported with quality <i>Time:</i> End of Programme		
3. Institutional & technical capacity for REDD+ in Cross River State strengthened	E. CRS REDD+ Strategy elaborated in a participatory way and adopted by both governmental and non-governmental stakeholders <i>Baseline:</i> Inexistent. <i>Time:</i> End of Programme.		
	F. CRS forests are well monitored via satellite and with community inputs <i>Baseline:</i> No forest monitoring system in place. <i>Time:</i> End of Programme (in time to trigger REDD+ phase 2)		
4. REDD+ readiness demonstrated in Cross River State	G. Community and local stakeholders engaged and coordinated in REDD+ initiatives and experimentations <i>Baseline:</i> Few initiatives, dispersed, no guidelines and criteria for REDD+ pilots <i>Time:</i> Year 2.		
	H. At least US\$ 15 million mobilised for forest investments & REDD+ phase 2 in CRS. <i>Baseline:</i> minimal REDD+ finance available, forest investments hard to mobilise. <i>Time:</i> End of Programme		

Table 5. Risk assessment [DRAFT, and under drafting]

	Description of risks	Assessment and levels of risks	Mitigation measures	Responsibilities
1	Commitment of Government towards implementing REDD+ declines	<p>Progress on REDD+ process and on the Programme implementation relies highly. If high-level support is lacking, the progress in programme implementation would be slow, and REDD-readiness would not be achieved, and the viability of REDD as an approach to CC mitigation and forest conservation could be undermined.</p> <p>Risk is considered low. Both federal and CRS governments have been active and engaged in REDD+, being able to mobilise stakeholders and prepare a proposal for UN-REDD in a record time.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Several outputs are devoted to support management of REDD+ readiness, capacity building, stakeholder engagement & dialogue, and public awareness, which will serve to maintaining and enhancing the political commitment reached so far (which is high). • The focus of the Programme on community capacities and mobilisation, and the work on • Global support for REDD+ and the importance of REDD+ in ongoing climate-change negotiations. • Nigeria's intended leadership role on REDD+ in West Africa region and in ECOWAS, which is to be enhanced through Output 1.4, will maintain political commitment. 	UNRC and UN-REDD missions will monitor. The CTA will ensure political commitment is at pace with progress and decision-making requirements
2	Government agencies do not cooperate and coordinate activities effectively	<p>Failure of federal and CRS agencies to cooperate would slow down and disrupt the Nigeria REDD+ process and the Programme's implementation.</p> <p>This risk is considered medium. The federal structure of Nigeria is complex and this Programme relies on a smooth federal-states cooperation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programme supports awareness raising and a fully participatory approach, to optimize broad engagement. • The project uses and supports existing in-country coordination mechanisms. • However, since REDD+ arrived to the country, federal and CRS government have worked cooperatively. The Programme structure, with outcomes shared. 	The Programme Manager will be responsible for reporting to UNDP CO on any early indications of lack of coordination.
3	REDD activities becomes unpopular with broad stakeholder groups in CRS.	<p>There is a vast diversity of stakeholders in CRS, with many competing demands, and a danger that REDD may be unwelcome amongst some groups, or may even be perceived as a threat to local development.</p> <p><u>Medium</u> Although the probability is high, the impact would not be significant impact.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broad participation process will be conducted. • High attention will be paid to developing and respecting social and environmental safeguards. • Although the support of all stakeholders can never be guaranteed, lack of support should not be sufficient to derail the programme. 	The Programme Manager will be responsible for reporting to UN agencies on apparent or potential delays in mobilizing inputs.

	Description of risks	Assessment and levels of risks	Mitigation measures	Responsibilities
4	Programme inputs (funds, human resources, etc.) are not mobilized in a timely fashion.	Most of the outputs in the programme log frame are inter-connected – so slow mobilization of inputs to one component will slow down the whole programme. <u>Medium</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project offices will be well equipped and staffed. • The existing UN offices will actively support implementation, especially in the start-up phase. 	The Programme Manager will be responsible for reporting to UN agencies on apparent or potential delays in mobilizing inputs.
5	Potential investors are too eager to get into REDD+, carbon finance and carbon trading, creating confusion.	Nigeria's reputation for financial management remains varied, and there is a danger that some international partners will be wary of investing in innovative instruments, especially if alternative REDD programmes are operating in other countries with a stronger financial governance reputation. <u>Medium</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High attention will be paid to establishing a financial management system that meets highest international standard. • Involvement of UN in the management mechanism will reassure some investors. • Some investors will remain interested in Nigeria, as it is their focal country, and they have lots of experience investing in Nigeria. 	The UN agency country offices and regional coordinators will monitor.
6	UN agencies do not coordinate well and the Programme suffer from budget disbursement delays	The three UN Agency partners in UN-REDD have limited experience in working on joint programmes, and have different approaches to project management and fund disbursement, which could impact efficiency of programme implementation. <u>Low risk</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular communication among UN agencies will reduce risks. • UN Resident Coordinator office will strengthen coordination. • Experience from similar UN REDD Joint Programmes will be used. 	The UN agency country offices and regional coordinators will monitor.

7.3. Evaluation and reporting requirements

The Participating UN Organizations are required to provide narrative reports on results achieved, lessons learned and the contributions made to the national programme. The information shall be consolidated by the Chief Technical Advisor of the Programme into a single narrative report every 6 months, and submitted to the UN-REDD Secretariat, which will in its turn update the UN-REDD Policy Board. The UN Resident Coordinator will assist in ensuring that UN organisations at country level provide the necessary information.

Participating UN organisations in receipt of UN-REDD resources will be required to provide the Administrative Agent with the following statements and reports:

- Narrative progress reports for each twelve-month period ending 31st December, to be provided no later than 3 months after the end of the applicable reporting period;
- Annual financial reports as of 31st December each year with respect to the funds disbursed to it from the Joint Programme Account, to be provided no later than 4 months after the end of the applicable reporting period;
- A final narrative report and financial report, after the completion of all national programme's activities financed from the UN-REDD MDTF, to be provided no later than 30th April of the year following the financial closing of Programme activities; and
- A final certified financial statement, to be provided no later than 30th June of the year following the financial closing of Programme's activities.

The UN-REDD agencies will conduct regular planning and implementation support missions together with the national counterparts (notably the national REDD+ secretariat and the CRS FC) in order to monitor progress, provide good-quality advice to implementation partners to improve the implementation, ensure inter-agency coordination, offer solutions to problems, and ensure fulfilment of outcomes. A Mid-Term Evaluation exercise, consisting of an independent evaluation (by a consultant) and a UN-REDD mission, will be conducted around the 15th month of implementation.

Additional external reviews, reporting, audits and other monitoring & evaluation procedures may be conducted according to U.N. procedures, UN-REDD requirements and country requests.

Information given to the press, to the beneficiaries of the UN-REDD Programme, all related publicity material, official notices, reports and publications, shall acknowledge the role of the UN-REDD donors, the UN Agencies, and any other relevant parties. Whenever possible and to the extent that it does not jeopardize the privileges and immunities of UN Agencies, and the safety and security of their staff, UN Agencies will promote donor visibility on information, project materials and at project sites, in accordance with their respective regulations, rules, policies and procedures.

8. Legal context

The Participating UN Organizations (FAO, UNDP and UNEP) have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to implement the UN-REDD Collaborative Programme, which came into effect on 20th June 2008 and ends 20th June 2012. This Joint Programme document is consistent with the cooperation/assistance agreements signed by the lead UN agencies involved in this programme with the Government of Nigeria. For the UNDP, this Document is pursuant to the Country Programme Action Plan and the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) signed with the Government of Nigeria in February 1988. All provisions in the SBAA therefore apply to this document. Consistent with Article III of the SBAA, the responsibility for the safety and security of the implementing partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the implementing partners' custody, rests with the implementing partner.

The implementing partner shall:

- put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried; and
- assume all risks and liabilities related to the implementing partner's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

The UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of this agreement.

On the part of the FAO, this document is consistent with the basic agreement with Government of Nigeria as indicated in the exchange of letters between the Government of Nigeria and FAO on [insert date]. The FAO Representative shall represent the Organization in Nigeria, and shall be responsible within the limits of the authority delegated to him/her, for all aspects of the Organizations activities in the country. In the effective performance of his/her functions, the FAO representative shall have access to appropriate policy and planning levels of Government in the agriculture, fishery and forestry sectors of the economy, as well as, to central planning authorities. He/she shall maintain close liaison with the Government's coordinating agency for external assistance and thereby serve to keep all the appropriate Government agencies fully informed on all aspects of the policies and procedures of FAO's programme in Nigeria.

For UNEP, in line with its position as a non-resident agency with a global mandate for technical cooperation and capacity building, the signed Programme document shall be the legal basis of UNEP's relation with the Government of Nigeria within the context of this programme. UNEP will work in close coordination with the programme management team.

The Participating UN Organizations agree to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the funds received pursuant to UN-REDD are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by Participating UN Organizations do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via:

<http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1267/1267ListEng.htm>. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this programme document.

Annexes

Annex 1. Chronicle of the REDD+ process in Nigeria and CRS to date

DATE	EVENT AND LOCATION	RESULTS
June, 2008	Cross River State Environment Summit in Calabar	Resolutions ratified by state EXCO to manage Cross River State for Carbon Concession Remove revenue targets from forest exploitation. 2 year ban on logging.
November 2008	Anti-Deforestation Task Force set up in Calabar	Many arrests of violators of the ban on logging Seizure of illegally harvested wood and power chain saws.
February, 2009	International campaign for support for CRS anti-deforestation efforts in Calabar commences	International Task Force set up for forest carbon credits.
July, 2009	Presentation on REDD to His Excellency, Senator Liyel Imoke, Gov. of CRS in Calabar by Tunde Morakinyo and Odigha Odigha	His Excellency requested for a REDD reconnaissance visit to the State by experts - Mr. Tunde Morakinyo and John Mason
September, 2009	Visit by REDD experts – John Mason of NCRC and Tunde Morakinyo of ERM to CRS	Visit to Ekuri, Iko Esai forests and Mbe Mountain forest communities by experts to raise awareness on REDD+ Presentation on REDD to EXCO by experts. Experts invited State team to Katoomba meeting in Ghana
October, 2009	His Excellency Senator Liyel Imoke, Gov. of CRS led a CRS delegation to the 1 st West Africa Katoomba meeting on Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) in Accra, Ghana	Strategic members of CRS EXCO attended the meeting and became sensitized about PES & REDD. HE, Senator Liyel Imoke made a presentation requesting help/ collaboration from experts. Received contact for UN-REDD, WB-FCPF and GCF.
October, 2009	HE, the Governor led a State delegation to FME to meet the Minister for collaboration in Abuja.	REDD and Cross River State is captured in Nigeria's position, paper to COP15 talks. Good understanding/relationship established between the FME and Cross River State Government on REDD.
October, 2009	Hon. Minister for Federal Ministry of Environment, Mr. John A. Odey applies for Nigeria's membership of UN-REDD and World Bank- FCPF	Nigeria's application acknowledged by UN-REDD secretariat and the WB-FCPF Secretariat. Cross River State designated as Nigeria's pilot State for REDD in the application.
November, 2009	HE, Governor Liyel Imoke applies for membership of the Governors' Climate and Forest (GCF) Task Force in California, USA	Application accepted and Governor invited to GCF meeting in Copenhagen in December, 2009
December, 2009	Nigeria attends the COP15 in Copenhagen, Denmark and delegation on REDD includes His Excellency, Governor Liyel Imoke	Nigeria holds press conference to inform the world about efforts to protect Tropical High Forest (THF) in CRS, Nigeria. Met with the officials of WB FCPF, UN-REDD and GCF requesting for assistance to Nigeria
January, 2010	Experts from the Katoomba Group (Prof. Yadvinder Malhi of Oxford University and John Mason of Nature Conservancy and Research Centre (NCRC) visit CRS.	Spent 11 days of study tour of two of the identified pilot sites for REDD (Mbe Mountain/Afi River Forest Reserve and Ekuri/Iko Esai community forests working with communities on production of data for draft PINs 1st draft of PIN (Project Idea Note) for REDD pilots produced
March, 2010	Nigeria admitted as observer to UN-REDD and invited to the UN-REDD meeting in Nairobi – Kenya.	The National Focal point on REDD, Coordinator of REDD in Cross River State and UNDP – Abuja officer for Climate Change and Energy present at meeting. Collaboration of efforts between UNDP and Nigeria on REDD began and road map for REDD in Nigeria agreed.
March, 2010	Nigeria admitted as observer to WB-FCPF and invited to Gabon	The National focal point on REDD attended the Gabon meeting.
April, 2010	REDD governance structure established in CRS Forestry Commission	Sub-Committees established Legal reform Technical aspects Stakeholder engagement

DATE	EVENT AND LOCATION	RESULTS
May, 2010	State Coordinator of REDD and Mr. Arikpo Arikpo attended the GCF meeting in Banda Aceh – Indonesia.	State coordinator involved in the building of GCF structures to support REDD in GCF member States.
July, 2010	Inauguration of Nigeria's REDD+ Federal structures	National Technical Committee on REDD+ National REDD+ Secretariat National REDD Advisory Council
Sept, 2010	Mr. Arikpo Arikpo and Mrs. Edu Effiom of CRSFC attended the GCF meeting in Para Santerem, Brazil	State delegates coordinated the preparation and submission of a state REDD database document to GCF
Sept, 2010	CRS hosts Katoomba representatives from across West Africa on the development of ESPA programme.	Deliberation on areas of research required for REDD across West Africa.
14-17 Oct, 2010	Katoomba Group/NCRC carry out training in carbon measurement.	Training of CRSFC, NGOs and forest communities in biomass assessment Preliminary carbon measurement in the 3 REDD pilots in CRS
14-17 Oct, 2010	First UN-REDD Scoping mission to Nigeria	Visit to stakeholders at Federal and CRS levels including forest communities Institutional, capacity and technical readiness indicators assessed Stakeholders dialogue workshop in Abuja and Calabar.
Nov, 2010	Nigeria presents at UN-REDD Policy board meeting in Washington DC	Nigeria given go ahead to submit a REDD Readiness proposal
Dec, 2010	COP 16 in Cancun, Mexico	Presentation of "the Journey so far" to GCF Consultations with international stakeholders
January, 2011	UN-REDD holds REDD Readiness proposal drafting meeting in Abuja and Calabar	Brainstorming of outline Results Framework Preparation of the workplan and calendar for submission of the proposal by March
27-27 January 2011	Nigeria attends Africa workshop on FPIC and Recourse Mechanisms, Arusha (Tanzania)	Three community and NGO representatives from Nigeria contributes to UN-REDD guidelines on FPIC and recourse mechanisms
20 th Jan 2011	Nigeria attends FAO workshop on GHG/MRV systems in Rome (Italy)	Training on forest and GHG monitoring system for Nigeria's REDD+ Readiness Programme
31 st January, 2011	CRS REDD stakeholders forum held in Calabar	Discussion on the Nigeria REDD+ proposal workplan by government, NGO and community stakeholders Formation of steering and drafting committees to assist in the preparation of the proposal and other REDD Readiness activities
5 th Feb 2011	Review of 1 st draft of Nigeria REDD+ Readiness proposal carried out in Calabar	First proposal draft reviewed by Federal, CRS government, NGO and community stakeholders Submission of comments to drafting team
14 th – 22 nd Feb	Second UN-REDD mission to Nigeria	Drafting of Nigeria REDD Readiness programme document Stakeholders Appraisal workshop held in Calabar National Validation workshop held in Abuja

Annex 2. Overall institutional & stakeholder mapping for REDD+ in Nigeria and Cross River State

[to be completed]

Institutions & stakeholders	Primary function	REDD+ roles
FEDERAL LEVEL		
Federal Ministry of Environment	Conservation and Management of Nigeria's Environmental resources in sustainable manner	Lead agency for Nigeria's climate Change Policy and implementation, including REDD+
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Special Climate Change Unit (SCCU) National Advisory Council REDD+ 	Designated National Authority for Climate Programme in Nig.	Provide legal, financial & institutional platforms for mainstreaming REDD+ into overall National Climate Change Policy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Federal Department of Forestry 	Lead Agency for planning, policy and regulations for the Conservation, protection and sustainable management of Nigeria's forest Resources	Provide policies guidelines for sustainable forest mgt. (SFM) in Nigeria's including REDD+ / Houses the national REDD+ Secretariat
National Planning Commission	Responsible for overall National Development Policies in Nigeria	Integrate REDD+ into National Development Programmes, including Budget processes
Fed. Ministry of Agric. & Rural Dev.	Agriculture and rural dev policy formulation and projects implementation	Integration of REDD+ into National Agriculture and Rural Development policies and programmes [Agriculture is a major deforestation driver in Nigeria]
Nigeria Air Space Research and Development Agency (NASRDA)	Provision of maps and data on Nigeria's Natural Resources and land use and monitor change therein	Provision of vegetation and land use change maps & data (for the purposes of MRV, Carbon / Biodiversity mapping)
Federal Ministry of Women Affairs	Mainstreaming gender equality and women affairs into national and international development.	Ensuring active participation of women in REDD+ programmes and promotion of equitable distribution of REDD+ benefits to women who have particular linkages with the forest.
Research Institutes (ABU, FRIN etc)	Teaching and research in National resources in sustainable Forest Dev. in Nigeria	Studies and research on social, economic and technical aspects of REDD+
NGO /CSO stakeholders	Advocacy, studies, awareness creation and capacity building in partnership with institutions and programmes on Climate Change and sustainable environment management in Nigeria	Studies, awareness creation, capacity building and liaison between REDD+ implementing agencies and other stakeholders
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a national REDD+ forum is under creation as of February 2011 	To serve as platform for cross fertilization of ideas on planning and implementation of REDD+	Facilitate regular update and exchange of feedbacks between REDD+ implementing Agencies and Stakeholders
Media	Dissemination of information on CC & other matters to the general public	Dissemination of information on the potentials and benefits of REDD+ on the forest communities, stakeholders & general public.
	Management of private forests; timber production; agro-	

Forest related Private Sector	forestry based ecosystem restoration.	Investment and Best practices for forest conservation and enhancement of Carbon stocks; Carbon projects.
Federal Ministry of Energy	Policies and regulations on Energy, including renewable energy	Enhancement of access to alternative & clean energy for forest communities to reduce pressure on fuel wood as energy source
Federal Ministry of Finance	Financial policies and regulations, including international financial mechanisms	Advise on carbon finance and REDD+ financial mechanism
National Park Service	Protection, management and biodiversity conservation in National Parks/Protected Areas	Joint implementation of REDD+ project activities, including biodiversity co-benefits and other ecosystem services
UN Donor Agencies (e.g. UNDP,FAO, UNEP)	Technical & financial assistance/collaboration on national and international development programmes, including CC	Already involved in REDD+ planning and implementation in Nigeria.
STATE LEVEL		
Cross River State Forestry Commission.	Manage the CRS forest estate; protect the forest estate; carry out regeneration and aforestation programmes; co-ordinate community & private Forestry activities in CRS.	Provide CRS REDD+ Desk.Co-ordinate all REDD+ activities in the state. Liaise with the Nat. REDD+ secretariat
State Technical Committee on REDD+	REE+ readiness oversight and advice	Provide overall governance on the direction of REDD+ in the state. Co-ordinate the activities of the tech. sub-committees.
Legal sub-comm.	To ensure that REDD+ programmes are protected by law.	Integration of REDD+ activities into the state legal instruments.
MRV sub-comm.	To undertake monitoring and reporting, of the REDD+ programmes in the state.	Monitor changes in the forest cover and carbon stocks in the state.
Stakeholders' sub-comm.	Ensures the participation of all stakeholders in the REDD+ process in the state.	Raising awareness, promote dialogue, foster collaboration, Identify Stakeholders needs & concerns in REDD+ process in state.
Stakeholders' forum	Articulate stakeholders' interest and concerns	Collaborate with the state REDD+ secretariat to ensure full participation and support of all stakeholders in the REDD+ programmes in the state.
State Climate Change Committee	Articulation of climate change policies and programmes and facilitation of their implementation in the state.	Monitor and ensure the implementation of REDD+ activities in the state.
Forest Dependant Communities		
Local NGOs and CSOs		
Academia (University of Calabar and Cross River State University of Technology)	Education, Research and Community Service	Provide research, collate/manage data to support REDD+ process in the state; collaborate with other agencies to undertake REDD+ related research / dissemination of research results; Provide training and capacity development for REDD+ programmes.

Annex 3. Detailed work plans and budgets

[to be prepared in late March 2011, before signature]

Work Plan for: (Insert name of the Joint Programme/Project)

Period (Covered by the WP) ¹ ____

JP Outcome										
UN organization-specific Annual targets	UN organization	Activities	TIME FRAME				Implementing Partner	PLANNED BUDGET		
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Source of Funds	Budget Description	Amount
JP Output 1:										
(of UN organization 1)										
(of UN organization 2)										
(of UN organization 3)										
JP Output 2:										
(of UN organization 1)										
(of UN organization 2)										
Total Planned Budget										
Including*	Total UN organization 1									
	Total UN organization 2									
	Total UN organization 3									

* f the Joint Programme and signature of all parties involved or following the Annual/Regular review example in reviews and agr* The Total Planned Budget by UN Organization should include both programme cost and indirect support cost

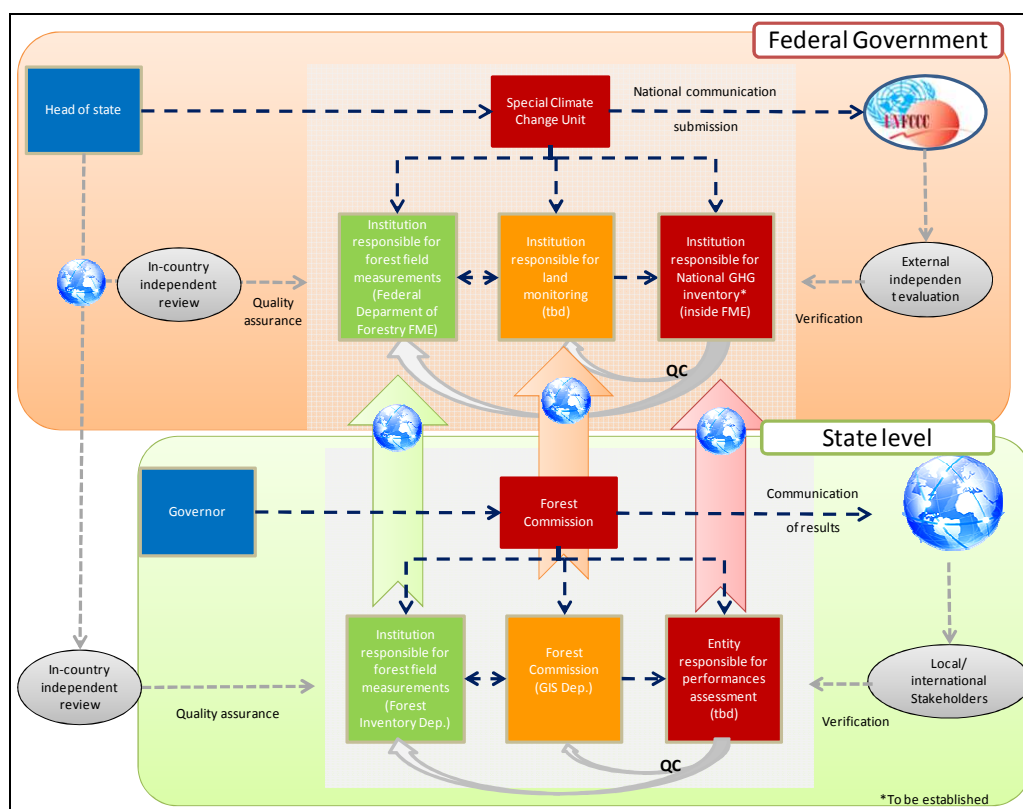
¹ Annual Work plans cover not more than a 12-month period. However, usually at the start-up of the programme, these may cover less than one year. In both cases, the corresponding period should be specified.

Annex 4. Specific description for the monitoring and MRV systems (outputs 2.2 and 3.4)

Institutional, governance and participative arrangements

Preparation of the Monitoring and MRV systems will include institutional and capacity building arrangements in the relevant national and state institutions (**Figure 12**). The objectives are to manage the following elements at the national level on a permanent basis: (i) the safeguards, (ii) the national forest inventory, (iii) satellite-based forest monitoring system, and (iv) the GHG inventory. It is important to design an institutional structure that will be responsible to set up a National GHG inventory. The national system will include several tasks such as the MRV, the NFI, land statistics and national statistics. The national system will design legal, institutional and procedural arrangements between the entities in charge of these tasks. The national system will be adapted to the national circumstances. This system will be in charge of planning, preparing and managing the national GHG inventory. The concept of National systems is explained in paragraph 9 of the Annex to Decision 19/CMP.1. REDD+ will be a mechanism that will require in Phase 2 the full participation of national institutions in Non-Annex I Parties to the financial mechanism under the Convention (e.g. like Annex I countries under the Kyoto Protocol). Thus, most probably countries participating in REDD+ will be required to set up such National systems.

Figure 12. Nigerian system for GHG inventory in the context of REDD+ activities



At national level, the proposed design is composed of four main entities. The special Climate Change Unit is in charge of the coordination of the whole REDD+ implementation and is connected with the head of State Office. It is also the lead agency and responsible for the coordination between the other agencies. The Special Climate Change Unit will also be in charge of the reporting to the UNFCCC and archiving the data, data access and sharing and information dissemination. The GHG inventory unit will be established and will be in charge of the compilation of estimates. The data from the forest inventory are collected by the forest department. The land area data are collected by the NASRDA (the role of NASRDA in monitoring forest area and forest area change was mentioned by stakeholders during the UN-REDD mission of February 2011). On one hand, data produced by NASRDA can be used for the stratification of land for the forest department and forest commission. On the other hand, the data from

forest department and forest commission can be used for field validation. Quality control is performed by the personnel from the GHG unit who compile the inventory. Quality Assurance is conducted by personnel not directly involved in the inventory compilation/development process (e.g. Independent evaluation). The verification refers to the collection of activities and procedures conducted during the planning and development, or after completion of an inventory that can help to establish its reliability for the intended applications of the inventory. The independent review is performed by the UNFCCC review expert team to verify the transparency, consistency, comparability, completeness and accuracy of the submitted data.

At state level, the Forestry Commission (or equivalent agency) plays a crucial role in assessing the status of the forest resources but also in management and providing information in the states. [The forest commission has the authority to ...]. The inventory unit of the forest commission can be in charge of the forest inventory. The forest mapping unit of the forest commission can be in charge of the data management, interpretation and dissemination of the information and particularly providing the necessary data to the Federal forest department. At last, the compilation of the data to assess forest carbon stocks and carbon stock changes can be performed by an academic entity (as in fact mentioned during the consultations in Nigeria) or other relevant institution. The quality control is supposed to be performed by this entity in order to ensure that the data are comparable, consistent, and accurate and can be compiled at federal level.

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

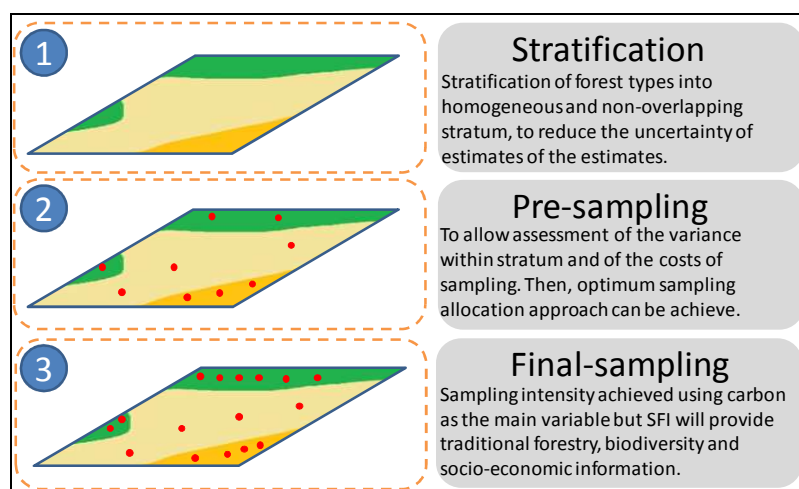
As shown in Figure 4, forest carbon stock changes estimates for the MRV system will be based on two types of measurements: (i) AD using a Satellite Land Monitoring System (SLMS) and (ii) data on emission factors through a State Forest Inventory (SFI). The estimation of the AD will be realized through a monitoring system based on remote sensing techniques that should be able to provide AD estimates annually. The monitoring system will also generate the relevant information on the different forest types that will be the basis for the SFI. On the other hand, the SFI field activities and measurements will contribute to the forest area assessment mainly as a training data for remote sensing image analysis and as ground verification.

The State Forest Inventory

Emissions or removals resulting from land conversions are manifested in changes in ecosystem carbon stocks in the five IPCC eligible pools: 1) aboveground biomass, 2) belowground biomass, 3) litter, 4) deadwood and 5) soil organic carbon. In order to allow an efficient and cost-effective SFI, a three stage inventory is proposed (**Figure 13**): (i) Forest area pre-assessment and stratification (); (ii) pre-sampling and (iii) final sampling and assessment. This three-stage approach consists of a learning-by-doing process but simultaneously resources and efforts can be better targeted if priorities evolve or resources are scarce. Different sampling designs can take advantage of pre-existing knowledge of the forest structure (and other information) to improve precision or reduce the inventory costs. During pre-sampling, preliminary statistics of different forest strata will be assessed. These preliminary statistics will be used to define the final sampling strategy but also to produce conservative estimates of EF. The overall approach of the SFI's final sampling stage will be to use a combination of temporary and permanent plots. As for the pre-sampling stage, there will be an optimal allocation of plots combined with a cost-effective and statistically sound solution to sample in 'managed' unexploited forests and in 'unmanaged' (intact) forests. This information is needed so that the minimum amount of plots may be undertaken that are required for an accuracy that will be decided by Nigeria.

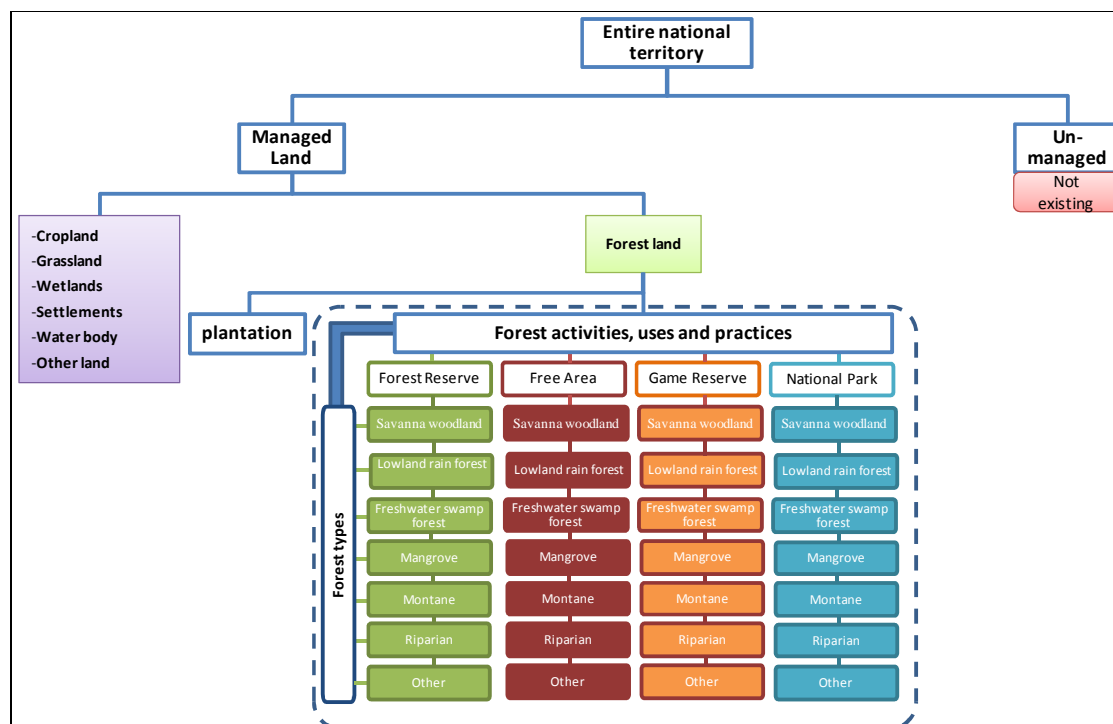
In order to increase the efficiency of the state forest inventory, ensure consistency and comparability with other states, the stratification of forests is made at national scale. Using national forest stratification allows using the data collected in one state to the other states when identical forest and management types are found.

Figure 13. Three stage forest inventory



An optimum allocation approach can potentially be very powerful as it is designed to give the most information per dollar spent - in other words, to cost the least for a given precision of the estimate or, for a given cost, to produce a minimum variance. Optimum allocation requires that estimates of both the within-forest type (stratum) variances and the costs of sampling are available. Such information is often difficult to obtain. Nonetheless, by using the proposed multi-purpose three-stage SFI this would be possible. The SFI will have to serve, guide and inform several social, economic and environmental policy purposes simultaneously. It will hence be a multi-purpose SFI. Although the optimal allocation will use carbon as a variable to decide on the sampling intensity at a given accuracy, the SFI will provide traditional forestry, biodiversity and socio-economic information. The targeted accuracy will be decided in agreement between Cross River State and the federal Nigerian government.

Figure 14. Potential Forest Land use classification/stratification system for Nigeria's national territory, based on Forest Resources Study (1998)



Forest carbon stock and carbon stock changes assessment

The data from the forest inventory and the data from the satellite forest monitoring system are integrated into a GHG inventory. The GHG inventory is the tool to provide the necessary data for reporting to the UNFCCC. The data from the forest inventory are converted into biomass and carbon stocks using allometric equations. The forest carbon stock data are used to assess emission factors. Emission factors provide the amount of carbon that is released to the atmosphere for the different forest land use types. The compilation of the emission factors and the forest area changes per management types provides estimate of forest carbon stocks and carbon stock changes. The GHG inventory assessment is performed using software that integrates matrix of forest area changes and the emission factors.

REDD+ database and archiving system

A standard, uniform national database should be designed. This form the basis for a future REDD+ registry and transparency of any financial flows. This should be developed with the specific purposes of the NFI and in parallel with the development of the field sheets in order to facilitate data input and error checking. Finally, the NFI will ultimately have to serve, guide and inform several social, economic and environmental policy purposes simultaneously. It will hence be a multi-purpose NFI. Although the optimal allocation will use aboveground biomass as a variable to decide on the sampling intensity at a given accuracy, the NFI will also provide traditional forestry, biodiversity and socio-economic information. Its novelty will be that the using the NFI, Nigeria will be able to estimate EFs that will feed into the GHG Inventory used to report carbon and carbon stock changes in the five carbon pools under the UNFCCC.

Background data on forest land assessment and carbon stocks

Nigeria has data on forest land uses and land use changes in forest carbon stocks that could be used for reporting under the UNFCCC. At current state, the data does not allow reporting National Greenhouse Gas Inventories that are transparent, comparable, consistent, as accurate and complete as possible, and with reduced uncertainties, which should be aimed for when reporting under the Convention. However, the background data can be used and completed particularly the past analysis on forest land area assessment. The past aerial photographs can be used with additional satellite imageries to assess historical forest area changes. In addition, the existing forest inventory data can be compiled together and harmonized in order to allow the comparability of the existing data and their use for the GHG inventory. However, some gaps will have to be filled in the future particularly when considering the use of the allometric equations. None of the existing country specific allometric equations focus on biomass assessment in natural forests.

Annex 5. Outline of Terms of Reference for key programme personnel

CHIEF TECHNICAL ADVISOR (CTA)

{Outline of ToR}

Scope: International post (UN recruitment)

Duration: 2 ½ years, full time.

Station: Calabar, with regular assignments in Abuja and occasional travel throughout Nigeria.

Objectives: To ensure efficient and effective implementation of the Nigeria REDD+ Readiness Programme, ensuring Federal and CRS integration, and UN inter-agency coordination.

Main Roles and Responsibilities:

1) Provide advice to Government counterparts and facilitate knowledge building, focusing on:

- Share knowledge on REDD+ readiness by taking an active role in meetings & events, documenting lessons learnt & best practices, and contributing to knowledge-based tools (policies, strategies, guidelines, et al.);
- Provide timely quality information & technical advice to the Federal Government, CRS Government, UN Country Team, implementing partners, ministries and other partners to ensure effective delivery ;
- Lead the review of relevant policies and development of policy framework;
- Provide technical input into all programme activities and outputs;
- Provide advice, methodological support & policy options for the development CRS REDD+ Strategy.

2) Support day-to-day management of UN-REDD programme focusing on achievement of the following results:

- Assist the CRSFC and the SCCU to coordinate technical assistance inputs and donor support;
- Assist in the identification of technical expertise and support, including assisting with the preparation of ToR, identification and evaluation of experts and reviewing reports;
- Provide close and regular backstopping to the CRSFC and the Federal Ministry (SCCU) and other implementing entities for the implementation of various components of the UN-REDD programme;
- Assist Federal and CRS REDD+ managers and teams to coordinate and liaise with stakeholders;
- Liaise with REDD+ initiatives within CRS and across Nigeria, as appropriated;
- Assist with the Programme's inception, including work plans & budget, and indicators &, benchmarks.

3) Capacity Development:

The CTA will be expected to have significant experience in the overall REDD+ readiness process and at least on one technical area related to REDD. The CTA shall transfer his/her knowledge in this area directly to colleagues and indirectly to stakeholders in CRS and Nigeria. Typical actions will include public awareness, training events, strategy setting, design of legal and institutional arrangements for REDD+.

4) Qualifications, Experience and Competencies:

- Masters degree or equivalent in NRM, economics or a development-related discipline;
- A minimum of 7 years of professional experience in development, including at least 5 years of experience in project/programme management;
- Experience working in inter-cultural environments, with experience in Nigeria strongly preferable;
- Good knowledge on climate change, REDD+ matters, and UNFCCC policy and technical issues;
- Strong inter-personal skills, especially oral communication skills;
- Experience in dialogue processes between Government and civil society, and on consensus building;
- Proficiency in both spoken and written English.

INTERNATIONAL MONITORING, REPORTING AND VERIFICATION (MRV) ADVISOR

{Outline of ToR}

Scope: International

Duration: 2 ½ years, fulltime.

Station: Calabar, with frequent assignments in Abuja

Objectives: The objective is to facilitate the development of a robust forest monitoring and reporting system in order to meet the needs at the national and international reporting requirement levels.

Main Roles and Responsibilities:

1. At CRS level:

- Undertake capacity needs assessment on forestry monitoring;
- Develop capacities for undertaking GHG inventory in forestry and land-use sector;
- Provide specialized training on forest monitoring to experts;
- Oversee programme to develop capacity for participatory forest monitoring;
- Oversee design and installation of GIS laboratory and full equipment ;
- Oversee purchase and interpretation of satellite data information;
- Oversee and provide ongoing support to: (i) stratification process; (ii) design of the forest inventory; (iii) collection and harmonization of data; (iv) community based verification process and (v) establishing reference levels.

2. At federal level:

- Undertake capacity needs assessment on forestry monitoring;
- Develop capacities for undertaking GHG inventory in forestry and land-use sector;
- Provide training on forest monitoring to experts;
- Oversee programme to develop capacity for participatory forest monitoring ;
- Develop an approach to determine nationwide approach to stratification ;
- Oversee and collaborate with the on-line tools for MRV ;
- Provide ongoing support to REDD+ Technical support to unit.

Qualifications, Experience and Competencies:

- Masters degree or equivalent in a discipline closely related to Remote sensing, GIS, or forest management;
- Competent in forest information system development and information management, experience in capacity building, forest modelling and MRV implementation is preferable;
- A minimum of 10 years professional experience;
- A minimum of 5 years of professional experience in international development programmes;
- Experience working in inter-cultural environments, with experience in Nigeria preferable;
- Good knowledge on climate change in general and REDD+ in particular, as well as UNFCCC/IPCC technical procedures and guidelines;
- Strong inter-personal skills, especially oral communication skills;
- Proficiency in both spoken and written English.

NATIONAL PROGRAMME OFFICER

{Outline of ToR}

Scope: National-level post

Duration: 2 ½ years, fulltime.

Station: Abuja, with regular travel to Calabar and throughout Nigeria

Objectives: The overall objective of the assignment is to ensure efficient and effective implementation of the Nigeria UN-REDD Programme.

Main Roles and Responsibilities (with regards to Outcomes 1 and 2):

- Organises regular meetings of the Advisory Council;
- Prepares and updates programme work plans, and submits for approval;
- Prepare and participate in quarterly work planning & progress reporting meetings with concerned parties;
- Ensures that all agreements with implementing agencies are prepared, negotiated and agreed upon.
- Helps drafts TORs for key inputs (i.e. personnel, sub-contracts, training, procurement) and submits these for approval;
- With respect to external programme implementing agencies/ sub-contractors: (i) Ensures that these agencies mobilize and deliver the inputs in accordance with their letters of agreement or contracts; and (ii), Provides overall supervision and/or coordination of their work to ensure the production of the expected outputs.
- Assumes direct responsibility for managing the programme budget by ensuring that:
 - Programme funds are made available when needed, and are disbursed properly;
 - Expenditures are in accordance with the programme document and/or existing programme work plan;
 - Accounting records and supporting documents are properly kept;
 - Required financial reports are prepared;
 - Financial operations are transparent and financial procedures/regulations for NEX projects are properly applied; and
 - S/he is ready to stand up to audits at any time.
- Assumes direct responsibility for managing the physical resources (e.g. vehicles, office equipment, furniture...) provided to the programme by UN agencies;
- Supervises the programme staff and local or international short-term experts/consultants working for the programme;
- Drafts programme progress reports of various types and the Final Programme Report as scheduled, and organizes review meetings and evaluation missions in coordination with UN agencies;
- Reports regularly to and keeps the Government and UN agencies' up-to-date on programme progress and problems.

Qualifications, Experience and Competencies

- Post graduate degree in Environmental Science, Natural Resource Management, Environmental Economics, or similar.
- At least five years experience in programme management;
- Significant experience working with government agencies;
- At least 5 years of working experience on conservation and resource management in Nigeria.
- Strong inter-personal skills, especially oral communication skills.
- Proficiency in both spoken and written English.
- Good computer literacy and hands-on experience with data management and data analysis desired.

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT SPECIALIST

{Outline of ToR}

Scope: national recruitment

Duration: 30 months, fulltime.

Station: Calabar with regular travel throughout CRS

Objectives: The overall objective of the assignment is to ensure a full and efficient participation in the development of the CRS REDD Strategy and its subsequent implementation.

Main Roles and Responsibilities:

- Undertake, in a participatory manner, full stakeholder analysis;
- Develop comprehensive stakeholder involvement plan, with indicators of progress;
- Develop gender strategy and oversee its implementation;
- Oversee and ensure active involvement of NGOs and CBOs in the programme strategy development and implementation;
- Support development and action of Stakeholder Forum, acting as secretary/coordinator;
- Undertake regular consultations with the broad stakeholder group, ensuring their increasing engagement and participation;
- Undertake regular visits to concerned communities, in particular to pilot projects, to develop engagement;
- Contribute to legal/policy reviews and make appropriate recommendations regarding stakeholder participation;
- Oversee activities to develop social and environmental safeguards;
- Oversee development of an appropriate FPIC process for REDD+ in CRS;
- Provide training on stakeholder engagement methods to programme team and other stakeholders.

Qualifications, Experience and Competencies

- Post graduate qualification in social studies, communications, or related subject;
- At least five years experience on developing stakeholder participation in development processes;
- At least five years experience in internationally supported development projects;
- Strong inter-personal skills, especially oral communication skills.
- Proficiency in both spoken and written English.

FINANCIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS (2 posts)

{Outline of ToR}

Scope: national recruitments

Duration: 30 months, fulltime.

Station: One in Abuja, one in Calabar

Main Roles and Responsibilities:

Provide financial and administrative support to ensure Programme's efficient implementation. The post in Abuja will focus on Outcomes 1 & 2 (and overall reporting); the post in Calabar will be responsible for Outcomes 3 & 4.

Administrative roles

- Provide necessary assistance in the operational management of the Programme;
- Draft correspondence on administrative and program matters;
- Undertake all preparation work for procurement of office equipment and support facilities as required;
- Undertake preparation for programme events, including workshops, meetings, study tours, trainings, etc. ;
- Logistical arrangements (e.g. visa, transportation, bookings) for Programme staff, consultants & guests;
- Be responsible for programme filing system;
- Prepare regular list of events for information sharing within programme staff and external;
- Take care of programme telephone, fax, and email system.

Planning tasks

- Participate in work planning & progress reporting meetings with the CTA and programme leaders;
- Prepare documentation to ensure flow of funds for programme implementation on a timely basis.

Accounting/ Reporting

- Set up accounting system, including reporting forms and filing system for the programme, in accordance with the Programme document and UN procedures;
- Maintain petty cash transactions. This includes writing of receipts, preparation of payment request form, receipt and disbursement of cash and clearance of advances;
- Prepare programme financial reports and submit for clearance;
- Enter financial transactions into the computerised accounting system;
- Reconcile all balance sheet accounts and keep a file of all completed reconciliation.

Control

- Check and ensure all expenditures of programme are in accordance with UN procedures;
- Check budget lines to ensure that all transactions are correctly booked to the correct budget lines;
- Ensure documentation relating to payments are duly approved by the National Programme Director;
- Ensure Petty Cash is reviewed and updated and records are kept up-to-date.

Inventory Register

- Maintain a proper inventory of programme assets register, including numbering, recording, and reporting;
- Maintain the inventory file to support purchases of all equipment/assets.

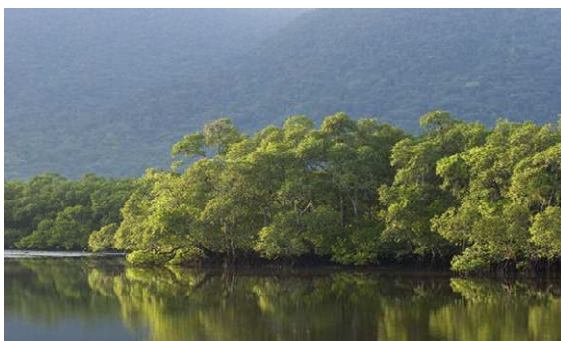
Qualifications, Experience and Competencies required

- University degree in accounting, finance or related fields;
- Solid experience of budgeting, planning and reporting on foreign funded projects;
- Good secretarial skills and good organizational capacity;
- Knowledge in administrative and accounting procedures of the Government;
- Good computer skills in common Word processing, spreadsheet (MS Excel), & accounting software;
- Appropriate English language skills, both spoken and written.

Annex 6. Leaflet on MRV in Nigeria



Forest monitoring and MRV for REDD+ in Nigeria



REDD+ in Nigeria

Nigeria's rate of deforestation is one of the highest in the world and less than 10% of Nigeria's original forest remains. More than 50% of what is left as Tropical High Forest in Nigeria, is found in Cross River State. Deforestation and forest degradation reduce terrestrial carbon stocks and contribute to anthropogenic climate change. The REDD+ mitigation mechanism under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) would make it possible for developing countries to receive financial benefits for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation; forest conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks (REDD+). As REDD+ is a result based mechanism, countries will be required to quantify their achievements in REDD+. Therefore, it is a key priority for Nigeria to establish robust and transparent forest monitoring systems.

Forest monitoring and MRV systems

REDD+ activities should be implemented in phases beginning with (1) readiness (2) results-based demonstration activities, and (3) evolving into results-based actions that should be fully **Measured, Reported and Verified (MRV)**. Nigeria is requested to develop a robust and **transparent national forest monitoring system** for the monitoring and reporting of the REDD+ activities, with, if appropriate, sub-national monitoring and reporting as an interim measure, in accordance with national circumstances.

Key-issues in MRV for REDD+

Country driven process: each country has to establish an autonomous MRV system. The national MRV system is a crucial element of REDD+ implementation.

Learning-by-doing approach: the development of an MRV system has to be based on in-country human resources being involved in the MRV development process from the very beginning and gradually improving skills whilst progressing towards its full implementation.

Safeguards: the inclusion of the 'REDD+ Safeguards' in the monitoring system improves the consideration of biodiversity, governance and the involvement of local communities.

Consistency: an MRV system should provide estimates that are consistent across years. Under certain circumstances, estimates generated from different methodologies in different years can be considered consistent if they have been calculated in a transparent manner.

Transparency: all the data and the methodologies used in the MRV system should be clearly explained and appropriately documented, so that stakeholders can verify their correctness.

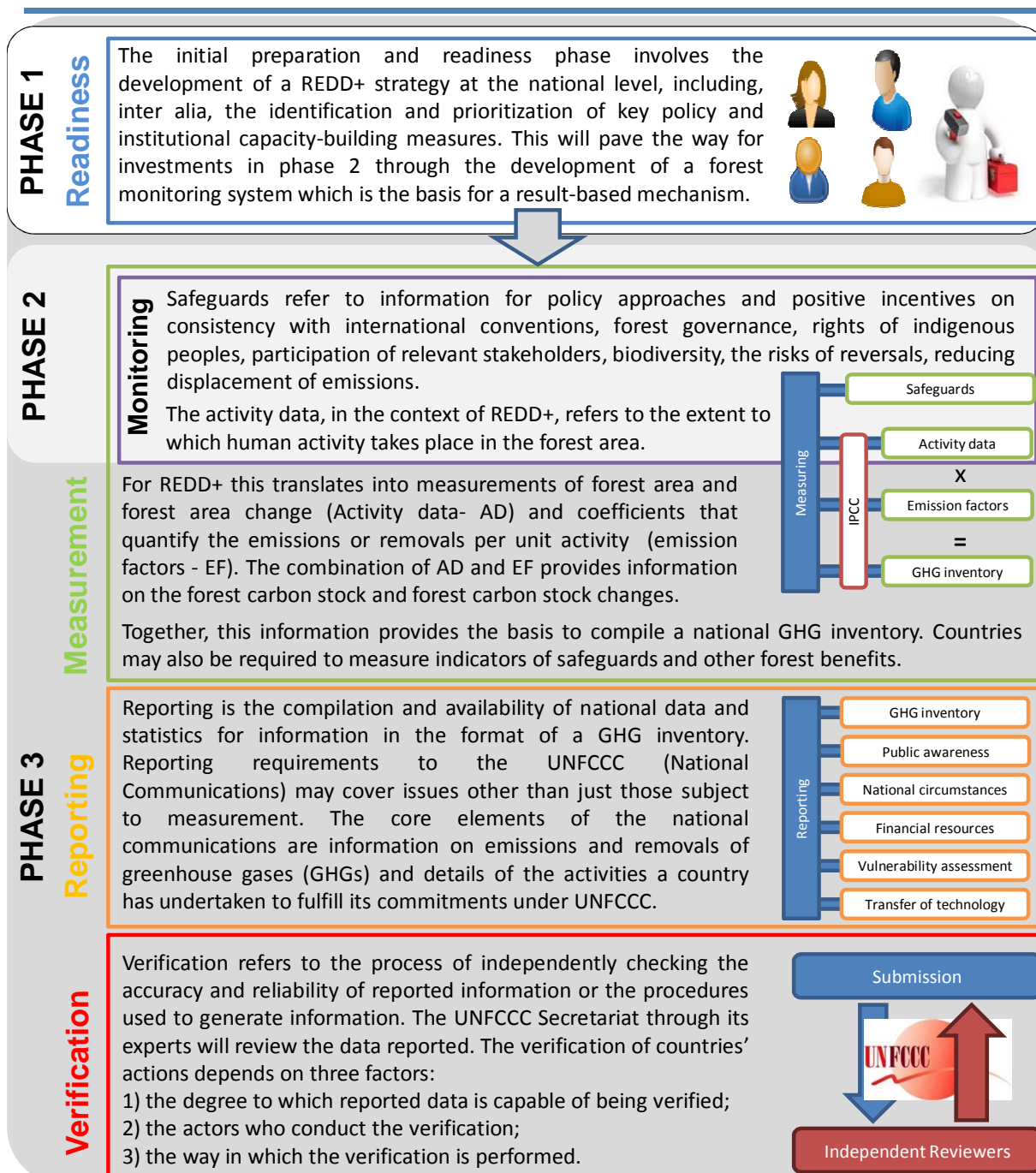
Comparability: estimates of emissions and removals should be comparable among Parties. For this purpose, Parties should follow the methodologies and standard formats provided by the IPCC and agreed within the UNFCCC for compiling and reporting inventories.

Conservative estimations: when completeness or accuracy of estimates cannot be achieved, the reduction of emissions should not be overestimated, or at least the risk of overestimation should be minimised.

Annex 7. The ABC of MRV: Forest monitoring and MRV for REDD+ in Nigeria

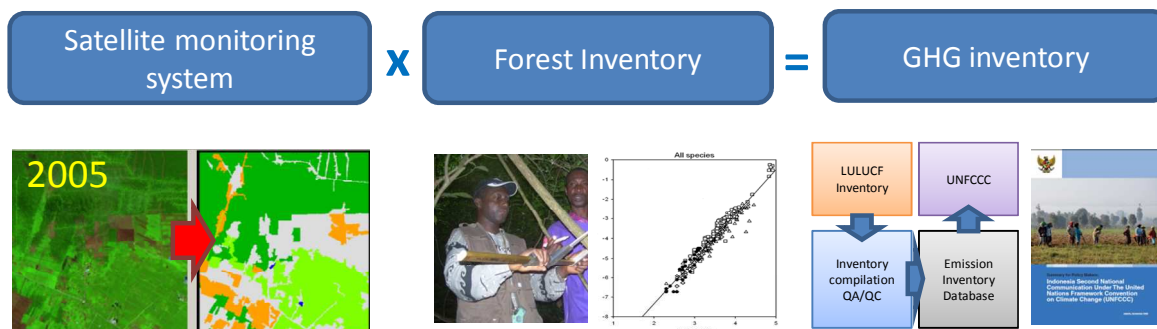
The ABC of MRV

Forest monitoring and MRV for REDD+ in Nigeria



The ABC of MRV

MRV and forest monitoring for REDD+ in Nigeria



Measurement

Assessing the land area covered by the different forest classes. This is done with a satellite monitoring system. Measurements at different points in time are used to estimate forest area changes.

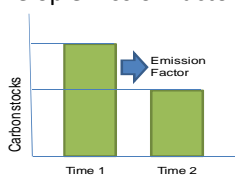
Assessing biomass, carbon stocks and emission factors. The data are obtained from a national forest inventory. Forest classification and sampling design improves the accuracy and the efficiency of the inventory.

Accounting all the greenhouse gasses. It is based on the data collected from the national forest inventory, the satellite monitoring systems and can be done using the templates developed by the UNFCCC.

Reporting

The data are stored and harmonized into a REDD+ database. The data on forest land area are used to develop matrices representing the changes between land uses and within the forest land area.

The data on carbon stocks and carbon stock changes are used to develop emission factors.



The data on land use changes and changes in forest uses are integrated with their respective emission factors to establish the GHG inventory. The data are used to report to UNFCCC.

Verification



The verification process concerns all the variables that were reported under REDD+. The verification can be done by several institutions including the civil society. All the data, including the satellite and national forest inventory data are made available in order to allow the verification of the GHG inventory. The different means of verification are: through interviews with key government officials, NGOs, forest communities, reports, media reports, training materials, etc.

Implementation plan forest monitoring and MRV systems in Nigeria

● **Capacity building for MRV**

The UN-REDD Programme will support the country of Nigeria in establishing a robust and transparent monitoring and MRV system. The basic elements for a national MRV system need to be developed in accordance with the guidelines under the Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

● **National and State Architecture for Monitoring and MRV Systems**

In order for the Nigerian states to be able to implement REDD+, an MRV system architecture will be developed. This architecture will allow using the experiences from Cross River State to be replicated in a consistent way in other states. This provides a means to integrate sub-national monitoring systems into a national monitoring system, and enables Nigeria to provide results-based actions that can be fully measured, reported and verified. This architecture facilitates the integration of information from the forest communities, e.g through the verification of results.

● **Designing forest inventories and field data access**

The UN-REDD programme supports the development of and provides access to methodologies, manuals, databases, and software that can be used for an efficient forest inventory. This inventory is necessary for Nigeria and its states to develop the necessary data, to be in line with the UNFCCC decisions and the IPCC guidelines and guidance.

● **Reporting and Verification and GHG inventory**

The data and information will be integrated into transparent state and national databases and systems to inform actions and decision-making to reduce deforestation and forest degradation. Transparency of the data will facilitate reporting the results in the second phase and the performances in the third phase.

● **Tools**

In order to improve the effectiveness, efficiency, transparency and coordination of REDD+ initiatives and financial instruments, the UN-REDD Programme to develop a REDD+ database. The Database approach entails the development of a conceptual framework, computer software and functionality, the processes to collect, maintain and disseminate information, as well as in-depth analyses and reports.

For more information, please visit www.UN-REDD.org or contact the UN agencies FAO, UNDP or UNEP:

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Annex 7. Lessons learnt on REDD+ readiness management from Asia-Pacific Region



UN-REDD
PROGRAMME
In Asia and the Pacific

KNOWLEDGE AND LESSONS
MANAGEMENT OF READINESS:
NATIONAL REDD+ ROADMAP PROCESS



UN-REDD Asia-Pacific
Work on the National REDD Roadmap Process

Making progress towards REDD+ readiness involves activities on many issues, covering many different disciplines. This can appear a daunting task, and without careful planning, progress can be ineffective and inefficient. The UN-REDD Programme supports a structured approach to REDD+ readiness, which can help to establish the necessary partnerships required for REDD+ readiness.

A REDD+ Roadmap is a plan for how a national Government and key stakeholders, including development partners, would like to move forward with REDD+ readiness. To be effective, the Roadmap process should be led by the relevant Government agencies, and undertaken in consultation with development partners, REDD+ project developers, civil society and indigenous peoples groups. Forest carbon is generally a state asset and Government leadership on the issue, in accordance with the principle of national ownership, is critical. The Programme has been supporting such an approach in Cambodia, Viet Nam, and Papua New Guinea.

Key Steps in a REDD+ Roadmap Process

1. Establish a multi-agency Government coordination mechanism for development of the Roadmap. This mechanism may have a temporary mandate, and through consultation will determine an appropriate permanent mechanism for implementation of the Roadmap.
2. Establish consultation mechanisms between the Government agencies, civil society and development partners.
3. Provide initial training and capacity building to Government and civil society on REDD+ in order to increase general understanding of the key components of REDD+ Readiness and the main technical issues such as carbon emissions monitoring and verification and benefit sharing.
4. Establish agreement on the key components of REDD+ Readiness to include in the Roadmap. These fall into approximately the six components of REDD+ Readiness.
5. Undertake a legal review of the roles and responsibilities of different actors with respect to aspects of REDD+ readiness.
6. Through broad consultation identify existing laws, policies and programs that are relevant to REDD+ readiness, and identify how these can be harmonized with REDD+ readiness activities.
7. Through surveys and consultations develop an institutional map of the activities (existing and planned) of all stakeholders with respect to REDD+ Readiness.

Based on these initial steps, the Roadmap can be written. Roadmap activities could include initiation of new coordination bodies, establishment of planning processes, stakeholder consultation and engagement, policy studies, REDD+ strategy development, among others.

THE UN-REDD PROGRAMME

The UN-REDD Programme is the United Nations Collaborative initiative on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD), which builds on the convening power and expertise of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Development

Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). The Programme assists developing countries to prepare and implement their national REDD+ strategies and mechanisms to improve forest governance.

LESSONS LEARNED

ASSISTING NATIONAL REDD+ ROADMAP PROCESS IN ASIA- PACIFIC

Lesson 1: Development of REDD+ Readiness is primarily a political process

Although there are substantial technical aspects to REDD+ and technical questions that need to be resolved, the decisions made almost always have a political dimension. For example, development of a plan for MRV involves technical questions about the most appropriate methods a country should use. However, an MRV plan also involves political questions, such as who should be implementing MRV. It is important to recognise early the political dimensions of any REDD+ Readiness activity.

Lesson 2: REDD+ Readiness requires cross-sectoral coordination within Government

REDD+ Readiness requires coordination across multiple Government agencies, including forestry and environment authorities, land management authorities, finance ministries, sub-national government agencies, all of whom may have responsibility for some aspects of the process. In some countries it may be necessary to establish a core group of decision-makers, and then to bring in additional agencies as the implications of REDD+ become clear.

Lesson 3: REDD+ Readiness requires extensive consultation among all stakeholders

Many stakeholders have a high level of interest in REDD+, including government agencies, NGOs, civil society, private sector investors, indigenous peoples, and development partners. The Readiness process needs to establish both formal and informal mechanisms to ensure adequate consultation among all these stakeholders.

Lesson 4: REDD+ Readiness is more effective and efficient if harmonized with existing laws, policies and programs, rather than designing new policies and institutions

In Cambodia it has taken over 10 years to establish official recognition for community forests. Designing new policies for REDD+ might take a similar period of time, but REDD+ might be easily integrated into the existing community forestry program.

Lesson 5: Go slowly.

Support existing structures (rather than creating new ones), and build technical understanding amongst all stakeholders on key issues before making decisions.

Lesson 6: Develop an institutional map

This involves documenting the activities (existing or planned) of key stakeholders against REDD+ readiness priorities. This matrix can then be used to identify areas that are not currently receiving support, areas for further support, and areas where coordination between actors might be useful in order to achieve more effective results.



For more information, please visit www.UN-REDD.org or contact:

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UN-REDD
PROGRAMME



Communiqué of the National Validation Workshop on the draft *Nigeria REDD+ Readiness Programme*

Abuja, 21st February 2011

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

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

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

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

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

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

The proposed work on safeguards as an integral part of Nigeria’s REDD+ system was welcomed and deemed very important to address human rights issues, inequality, exclusion of communities and other potential risks.

Aware that national level stakeholders for REDD+ need to be better organised to accompany and monitor the development of REDD+, the participants agreed to form a National Stakeholders Forum on REDD+ with particular representation from civil society and non-governmental organisations.

Endorsed in Abuja, on the 21st of February of 2011.

Nigeria REDD+ Readiness Programme
CROSS RIVER STATE - Stakeholders' Forum on REDD+
Appraisal Workshop, Calabar, 18th February 2011

**STATEMENT OF CROSS RIVER STATE STAKEHOLDERS
ON NIGERIA'S REDD+ READINESS PROGRAMME**

Today, the 18th of February 2011, over 100 members of a wide range of stakeholders of Cross River State that are interested in the REDD+ process met in Calabar to discuss the design and submission of *Nigeria REDD+ Readiness Programme*. We belong to, and represent many different actors and facets of Cross River State's society, including forest communities, non-governmental & civil society organisations, state's government officials, technical specialists, project managers, media and opinion leaders. We constitute a heterogeneous assembly that is interested in REDD+. Since the UN-REDD Scoping Mission of October 2010 we are in the process of forming a new umbrella platform called Cross River State Stakeholders' Forum on REDD+, which we believe will play a central role in the REDD+ process as it evolves.

Our meeting was inaugurated by His Excellency the Governor of Cross River State, Senator Liyel Imoke, who openly restated his support for a REDD+ process and for our participatory engagement to guide and build it. We acknowledge the presence of a UN-REDD mission and the National REDD+ Coordinator.

We have examined the core elements of the draft programme document, both in public discussions and thematic working groups. First we are pleased to see that efforts for the REDD+ process has advanced in Nigeria. We consider REDD+ as a potential means to better protect our forests and strengthen the livelihoods of the people that depend on them. During the appraisal workshop we focused on the following topics: (a) programme's outcomes and outputs that concern Cross River State; (b) drivers of deforestation; (c) participation, consultation and stakeholder engagement; (d) forest monitoring systems; and (e) governance, social and environmental risks/safeguards.

We have provided a set of ideas and recommendations for the finalisation of the programme document. The main ones are as follows:

- i) forest communities should be properly engaged, receive training, and feel early and tangible actions throughout the programme's implementation;
- ii) there is need for REDD+ to have a broad approach that goes beyond forest conservation to address questions of land management, afforestation & reforestation, ecosystem restoration, sustainable agriculture and community-based livelihoods;
- iii) there is need for capacity building on forest monitoring systems; *and*
- iv) the programme should include provisions to assess issues of land tenure, carbon rights, fair benefit-sharing mechanisms, and community conflict, providing guidance on how to address them in the context of REDD+.

We have also provided several specific suggestions and amendments to refine the document.

Statement of Cross River State stakeholders on Nigeria's REDD+ Readiness Programme

Calabar, 18th February 2011

We look forward to the implementation of the REDD+ readiness programme, while highlighting the need to pay attention to issues of consultation, forest governance, community rights, enhancement of sustainable livelihoods, and gender equality.

We are delighted to know that the programme envisions Cross River State to become a centre of excellence for REDD+ in Nigeria, producing best practices and models on REDD+ that can serve other states as they engage in REDD+. We are eager to share our experiences with REDD+ with other states and abroad, as the opportunity emerges.

Taking into consideration the recommendations and remarks mentioned above, we are satisfied with the design of the programme and its operational approach. We support its submission to the UN-REDD Policy Board, hoping the programme will soon be approved and start implementation. We need this programme to expand capacity building, public awareness, training, forest conservation and local initiatives so that REDD+ is well understood and can be adequately built in our State and across Nigeria.

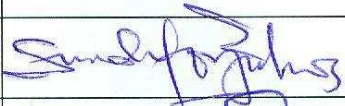
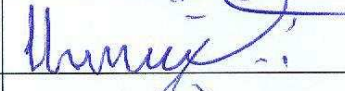
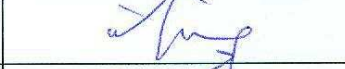






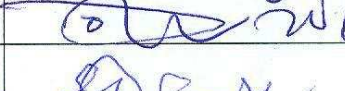



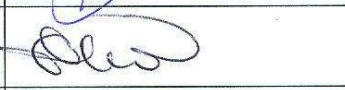

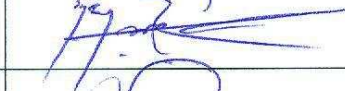
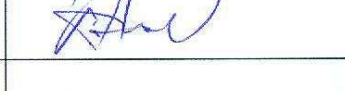


This Statement is read and endorsed at the State Library Complex in Calabar, Cross River State, Nigeria, on the 18th of February of 2011, at 6:47 pm.

List of participants & signatories:

NAME	ORGANISATION or COMMUNITY	SIGNATURE
1. Glory Odu-ji	Mmu of hope	Glory Odu-ji
2. Matilda E. Ekare	Forestry Commi- sion	Matilda E. Ekare
3. Ruth Asek. Agbor	Nig. Conservation Foundation	Ruth Asek. Agbor
4. Stella S Ogar	Society for life support & advancement	Stella S Ogar
5. Karama Okimbe	Herald for com dev	Karama Okimbe
6. Moore yun	One Sky Inst	Moore yun
7. Rose Egun	One Sky	Rose Egun
8. MAURICE ANPANG	OLD EKURU	Maurice Anpang
9. Ugah Godwin U	Council for Renewa ble energy in Nigeria	Ugah Godwin U
10. ENMANUEL BASSEY	Edbasee Develop- ment Foundation	Enmanuel Basse








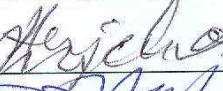


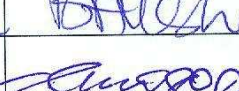


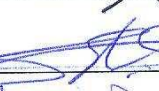
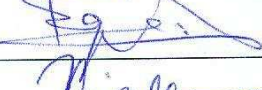




Statement of Cross River State stakeholders on Nigeria's REDD+ Readiness Programme

Calabar, 18th February 2011

NAME	ORGANISATION or COMMUNITY	SIGNATURE
11. Sunday E. Ndofin	FC - Cal.	
12. Gabriel Onaje	SBCDC	
13. Ekuma Nony	CENSL	
14. Moses O Agbor	Forestry Commission	
15. Benedict Usang	African Dignity Foundation	
16. Anthony Ope	Achi Foundation	
17. Egbai, Ojaka	FC, Cal	
18. Chris E. Nenji	FC, Cal	
19. Daniel Adado	FC-HQ, Cal	
20. Chief John Ikobi	Rainforest Seed Conservator	
21. Chief S.A. Olori	Ekuni community	
22. Michael Olori	Ekuni community	
23. Boniface Akamo	Ekuni community	
24. Christhane Akpan	Ekuni Community	
25. ENO E. OKOR	BASODE	
26. Tony Kedang	Life Empowerment Foundation	
27. Edwin Usang	NGO Coalition for Enut. (NGOCE)	
28. Daniel	Univer	
29. Bassey Enya	FC, Cal.	




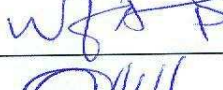


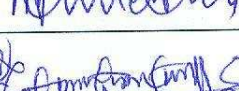
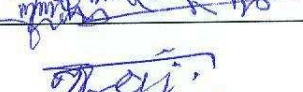
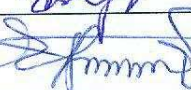
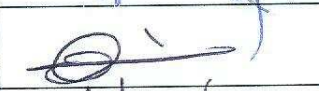



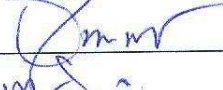

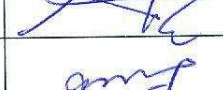



Statement of Cross River State stakeholders on Nigeria's REDD+ Readiness Programme

Calabar, 18th February 2011

NAME	ORGANISATION or COMMUNITY	SIGNATURE
30. Ita, Silepang Eyo	CRS Forestry Commission	
31. Okete O. Francis	Society for Wildlife Conservation	
32. Ego Emmanuel	CRS Forestry Comm.	
33. Sonigitu Ekpe	Min. of Agric/Nat. Res.	
34. Ibiang Essien	CRS Forestry Comm.	
35. Dr. Ayin E. Obia	Dept of Arch, CRUTECH	
36. Ejue Peter Raymond	National Solidarity Front	
37. Felix Ukam	CEPARD	
38. Michael Akpang	SUSTAINABLE TOURISM INITIATIVE	
39. Lekan Augustine	Forestry Commission	
40. Justina Okey	Gov's office -	
41. Mrs. Bridget A. Ushie	Forestry Comm. Cal	
42. Ar. A. U. Ogogo	CRS Forestry Comm.	
43. Nwan Nkwani	CRS Forestry Comm.	
44. DR. AYANG, E. Edin	CEPAD-cal	
45. Mrs. Edu B. Ikera	CRS Forestry Comm.	
46. Bridget O. Nkor	CRS Forestry Commission	
47. Florence Kekong	CRS FORESTAY Comm.	
48. Mary Jane Ebor	CRS Forestry Comm.	

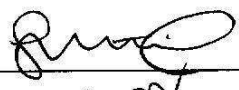
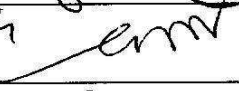


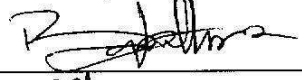
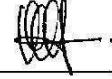







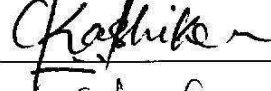
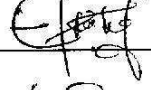




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Calabar, 18th February 2011

NAME	ORGANISATION or COMMUNITY	SIGNATURE
49. E. Tony Obalen	CRBC	
50. IDOKO Marcus	GEOGRAPHY DEPT UNICAL	
51. Felix AYA	DEPT OF FORESTRY & WILDLIFE, UNICAL	
52. Amiekan Jean	APO	
53. Tony Atah	Concern Universal	
54. Dr. Francis M. Nwosu	Inst. of Ocean. UNICAL	
55. Mamus Emeh Olu	Ekuri Initiative Old Ekuri	
56. Olorunjo Olorun	FOCAP Calabar	
57. Florence E. Enyeji	Forestry Comm Initiative for Rural Development	
58. EXPANSE EDUNY		
59. Edim Itakpo	Forestry Comm.	
60. Michael Simire	Independent Newspapers	
61. OKISE A Richards	Special climate change UNIT FMEV.	
62. Williams O. Ngun	Centre for Env. Partnership Dev	
63. Joseph Oley	Coast House	
64. MBA U. MBA	CPUS, Office	
65. Odigha Odigha	CRSFC	
66. Chiey Inan U.	Imag crfc	
67. Imakry	CRSFC	




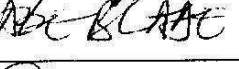




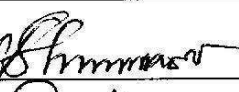
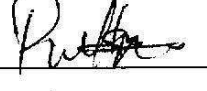

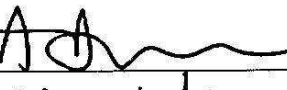
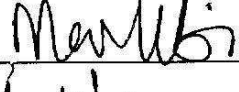
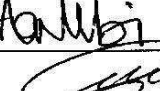
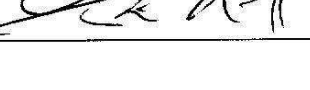
Statement of Cross River State stakeholders on Nigeria's REDD+ Readiness Programme

Calabar, 18th February 2011

NAME	ORGANISATION or COMMUNITY	SIGNATURE
68. Sunday Etong	FOCAP	
69. Donatus Ehin	Community watch Initiative	
70. Peter Bello	Brakwan light	
71. Ndini Sylvia	Brancher	
72. OBIO BASSEY	IKO EKPEREM	
73. Hauwa Umar	fed dept of forestry	
74. Ntyam I. Nkyang	Forestry Commission	
75. Deborah. Ogi	Forestry com	
76. Eder Ehin	Forestry Com	
77. DIANA MARY NWA	ENVIRONMENT JOURNALIST CRBC	
78. Edem Edem	GREEN CODE	
79. Eunice Apuye	Min. of Justice, CRS	
80. Prof. F. E. Biring	UNICAL	
81. Akomay Aslikon	Forestry Commission Calabar	
82. Caroline Umagu	NGOCE	
83. LINUS MBU	MFAMINMETU	
84. IJEOMA ANIEKAN-ATTAI	ZENITH BANK PLC CALABAR MIMWAY	
85. Archibong Okon	Govt. House Press Calabar	
86. Smart Usang	Govt House Press Calabar	

Statement of Cross River State stakeholders on Nigeria's REDD+ Readiness Programme

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NAME	ORGANISATION or COMMUNITY	SIGNATURE
87. ANTHONY IKEYE	IFUMKPA	
88. LIZA GADSBY	PANDRILLUS	
89. Arilepo Arilepo	CRSFC	
90. Inyang, Frank	Govt. Office, CAC	
91. Inyang Asukwo	NTA	
92. Eme Offiong	NTA	
93. NAKANDA MADIM	INFORMATION	
94. Omini Oden	SA medical CP's Governor's office	
95. MOSES KUSOEN	INTERCONTINENTAL BANK	
96. Ruth Asuquo	Old Ekuri Comm.	
97. Hon. Felix A. Ikino	Old Ekuri Comm.	
98. ANDREW DUNN	WCS	
99. Martina W. Ubi	Min. of Agric, Cal	
100. Eng. Bassey Echemi	Agric Services	
101. Steve Onoh	Nigeria Chronicle	
102.		
103.		
104.		
105.		

REQUEST FOR SUBMISSION OF FINAL DRAFT OF NIGERIA REDD+ READINESS PROGRAMME TO THE UN-REDD POLICY BOARD

We acknowledge the intense analysis, drafting and consultation work undertaken in the past few months to prepare a draft Nigeria REDD+ Readiness Programme, in order to submit on time, by the end of February 2011, for the sixth UN-REDD Policy Board. We appreciate the quick-start approach of the UN-REDD Programme, which has allowed Nigeria to advance on a REDD+ proposal in a flexible manner and in a short period of time, so to better respond to progress in the international climate change negotiations.

We confirm that broad-based stakeholder consultations and validation of the draft document were held recently, both in Cross River State and in the Federal Capital, resulting in a Statement of Cross River State Stakeholders and in a Communiqué of the National Validation Workshop. These communications confirm there is stakeholder support for the submission of the Nigeria REDD+ Readiness Programme, while providing valuable insights for moving forward.

We hence request that, in line with UN-REDD Programme guidelines, a Final Draft is submitted to the UN-REDD Policy Board as soon as it is available.

Signed in Abuja on 22nd February 2011



Honourable Mr. John Odey
Federal Minister of the
Environment



Mr. Daouda Toure
U.N. Resident Coordinator



His Excellency Liyel Imoke
Governor of Cross River State