



FCPF Technical Advisory Panel



Nigeria RPP TAP Comments & Recommendations

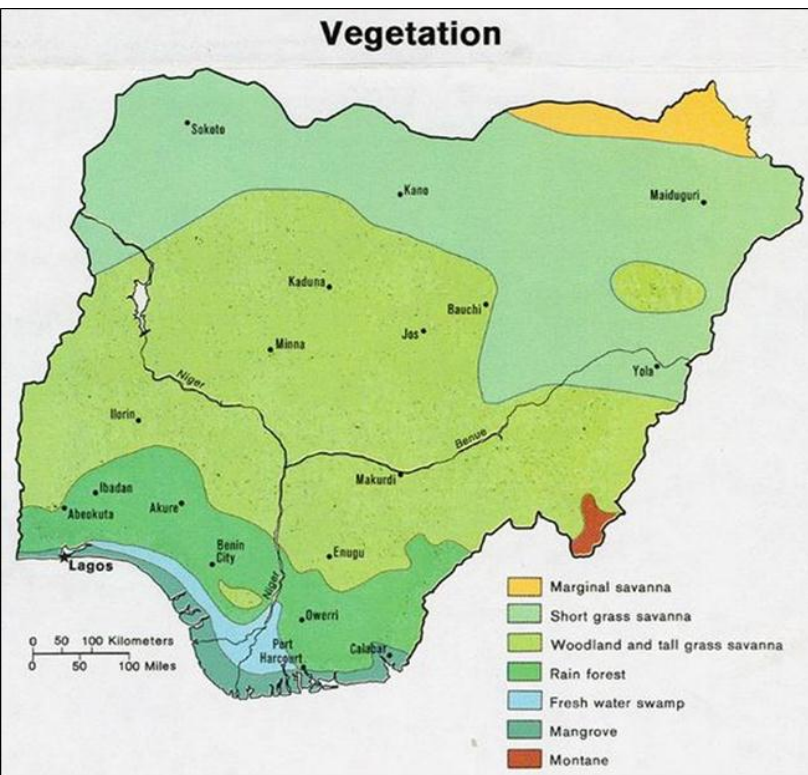
December 12-16th 2013, PC 16,
Geneva Switzerland

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other TAP Team Members

Country Context : Nigeria

Land Cover Classification

Background Information



- ❑ Area and population : 1.26 million km², over 140 million people (R-PP)
- ❑ Middle income country - oil, agriculture & services
- ❑ Forests & Woodlands - 9.6 million ha, majority degraded (R-PP) , high biological diversity
- ❑ Cross River State: Over 50% of total cover 400,000 ha National Parks, 270,000 ha Forest Reserves, 160,000 ha Community Forests
- ❑ Historical rates of deforestation (Source: CI)
 - 1990 -2000 2.68%
 - 2000-2005 3.33%
 - 2005-210 4.00%

Strengths of the Nigeria RPP

- ❑ The R-PP is precise and provides detailed information on Nigeria's forest resources, and history of deforestation. It gives a comprehensive account on the challenges and achievements in forest management in Cross River State; the most forest rich state in the country.
- ❑ The enormous losses of forest cover in the past is clearly expressed in the document and makes a poignant case for REDD+ in Nigeria. A key proposal is to start implementation in Cross River State (CRS) and thereafter expand to other states.
- ❑ Components 3 and 4 have been vastly improved after the first round of TAP comments. A review of available data and its suitability for reference levels and MRV is now clear and in addition, attempts to generate 'trial reference levels' based on existing data, has been made.
- ❑ A task force for international negotiations has been constituted – a very positive development

Overall Summary Recommendations

Comp. First Round

- 1 a Partially meets the standard
- 1 b Largely meets the standard
- 1 c Partially meets the standard
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- 2 a Largely meets the standard
- 2 b Partially meets the standard
- 2 c Meets the standard
- 2 d Partially meets the standard
- 3 Partially meets the standard
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- 4 a Partially meets the standard
- 4 b Largely meets the standard
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- 5 Largely meets the standard
- 6 Partially meets the standard

Second Round

- Meets the standard
- Largely meets the standard
- Meets the standard
-
- Meets the standard
- Largely meets the standard
- Meets the standard
- Largely meets the standard
- Meets the standard
-
- Meets the standard
- Meets the standard
-
- Meets the standard
- Largely meets the standard

Areas needing further work & Conclusions

- ❑ The R-PP should revisit the structures for the Management of REDD+ at both Federal and State levels. The purpose is to reduce unnecessary complexity that may lead to administrative inefficiencies.
- ❑ Targeted support to Community Organizations engaged in forest management should be given more prominence in the RPP.
- ❑ Others include:
 - ❑ Clearer strategies to engage the agriculture and energy sectors – the most critical direct drivers of deforestation and forest degradation – **can go to into the next phase.**
 - ❑ Emphasis on the monitoring of the drivers of deforestation and degradation under component 4
- ❑ **The effort that Nigeria put to improve components 3 and 4 in a matter of 2 weeks was quite impressive.**

Areas that need further work

- ❑ The number of and nature of management structures for REDD+, at both the Federal and State levels still seems far too complex, a function of its Federal System of Government.
 - ❑ At the national level, the R-PP provides for (a) National Advisory Council on REDD+, (b) National Technical Subcommittee on REDD+, (c) Jacaranda Group for REDD+ - “an important supportive informal organ to the National REDD+ Subcommittee”, (d) National REDD+ Secretariat, (e) National Stakeholders Platform, (f) Taskforce for international negotiations (p.14), and (g) UN-REDD Nigeria Programme Steering Committee. At the state level, the R-PP provides for (a) State Technical REDD+ Committee, (b) REDD+ Unit at State Forestry Commissions, and (c) State Stakeholder Forum on REDD+, which the TAP views as appropriate.
- ❑ Despite the recognition given to community participation in the achievement of REDD+ objectives as experiences in CRS indicate, the R-PP does not have a strong programme to support community organizations (OD, skills training, statewide and national federation)