



**Nigeria-REDD+ Programme  
Presentation of  
R-Package**

**at**

**Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF)  
Participants Assembly (PA15) and  
Participants Committee (PC31) meeting,  
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**By**

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# State of the Forest in Nigeria

- Nigeria has one of the world fastest rates of deforestation having lost over 90% of its original forest resources (FME 2010).
- The loss is a result of long term pressures from agricultural development, uncontrolled forest exploitation and urbanisation.
- According to Global Forest Watch in 2010, Nigeria had 10.9Mha of natural forest, extending over 12% of its land area. In 2021, it lost 96.5Mha of natural forest, equivalent to 58.5Mt of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions
- Between 1990 and 2010, Nigeria lost an average of 409,650 ha or 2.38% of forest area per year.
- **Currently less than 10% of the country is forested.**



# Increasing Forest Emission – Facts and Figures.

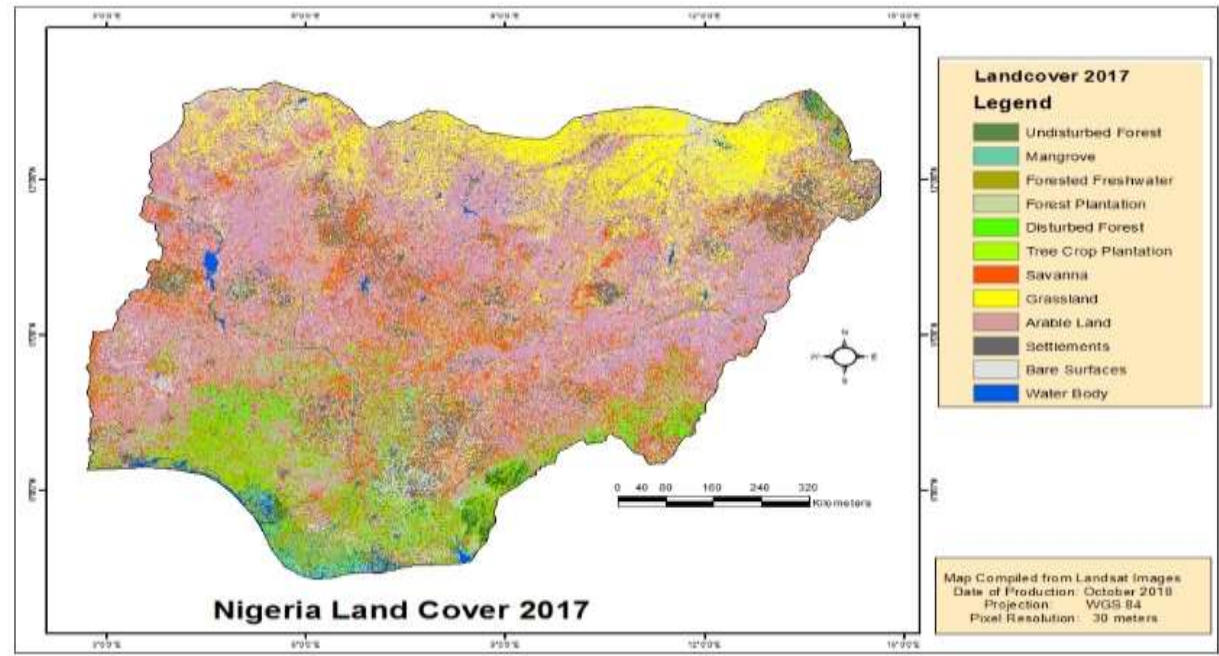
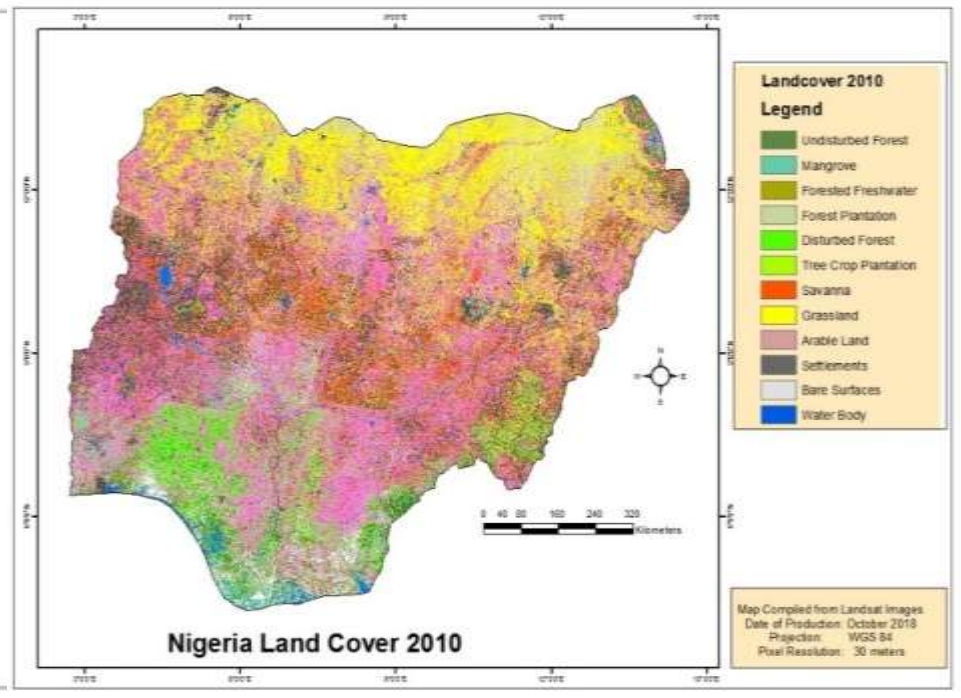
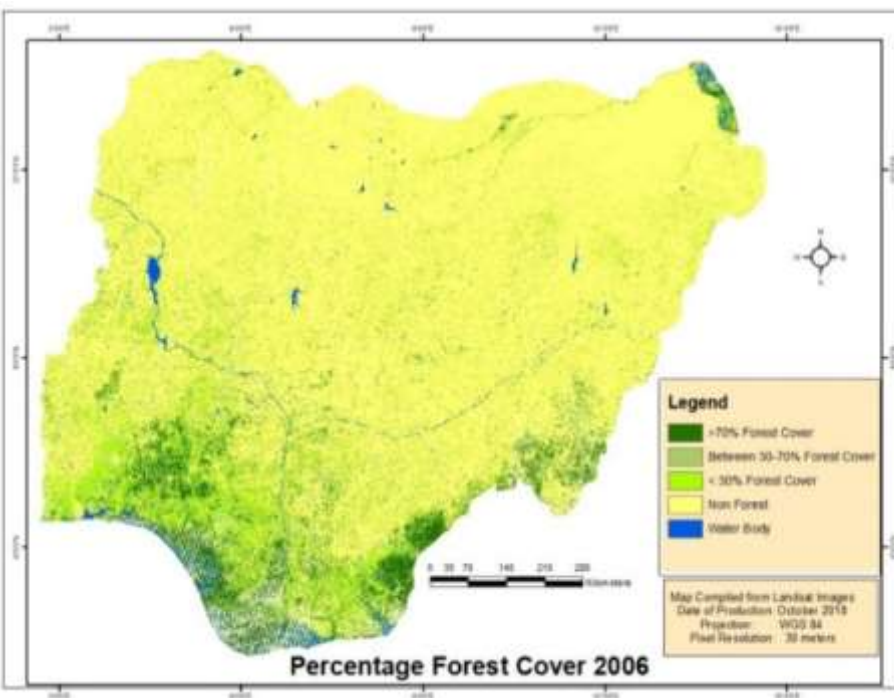
- Total carbon emission from the land use and deforestation rose from 9.94MtCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2000 to 26.77MtCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2010.
- Between 2006 and 2016, the total emissions were approximately 32.4MtCO<sub>2</sub>e, representing about 4.5% of the GHG emissions in Nigeria.
- Nigeria's third National Communication to the UNFCCC uses **1990 values of 9.5MtCO<sub>2</sub>e/year as the country's baseline** for GHG emission. Accordingly;
  - Projected growth by year **2030 = 26.5MtCO<sub>2</sub>e/year.**
  - 2018 assessment indicates an emission figure of **32.4MtCO<sub>2</sub>.**
  - Nigeria surpassed the predicted figure for 2030 emissions projection, 12 years earlier.

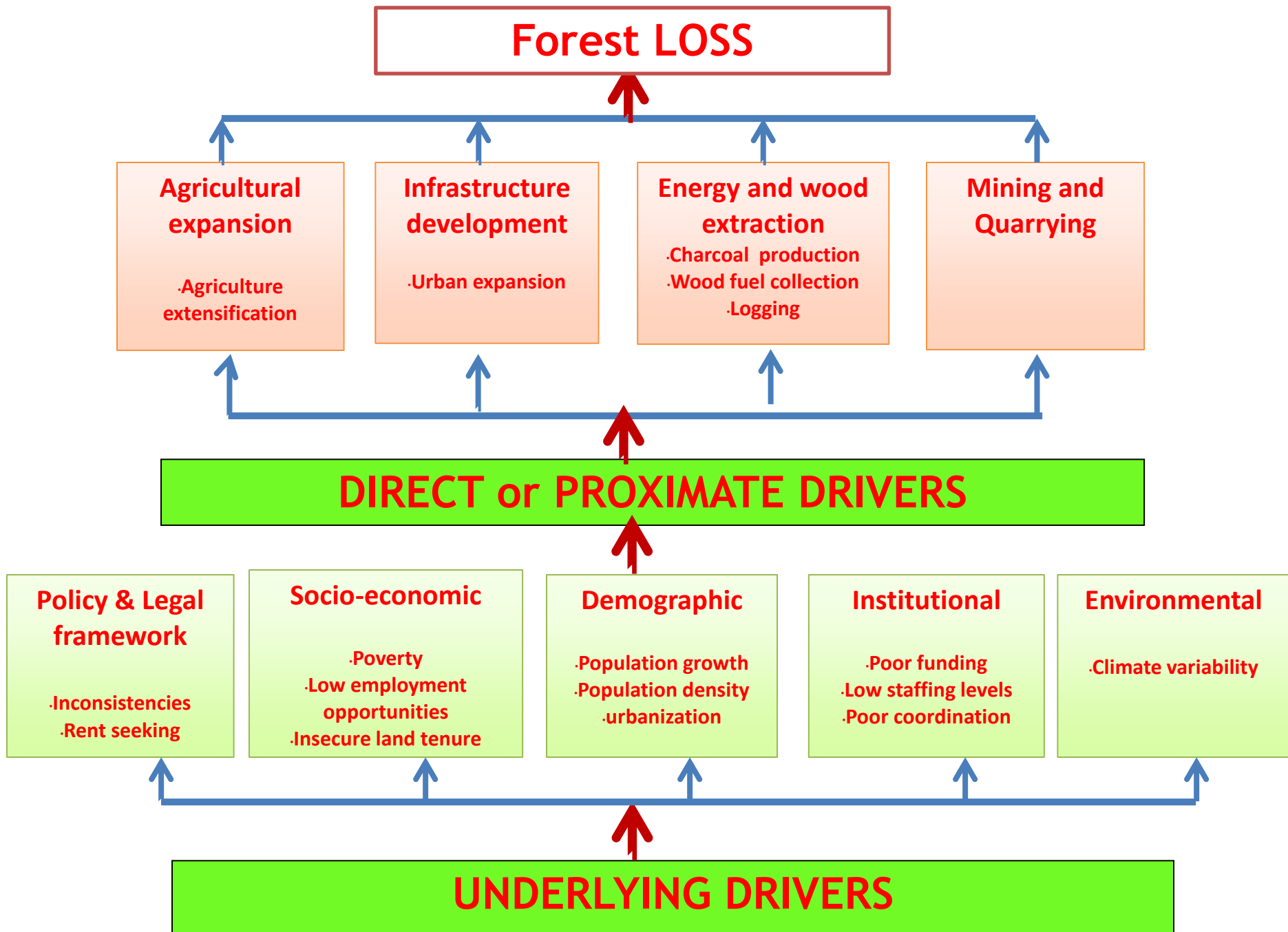


**1978 LUV Map**



**1995 LUV Map**



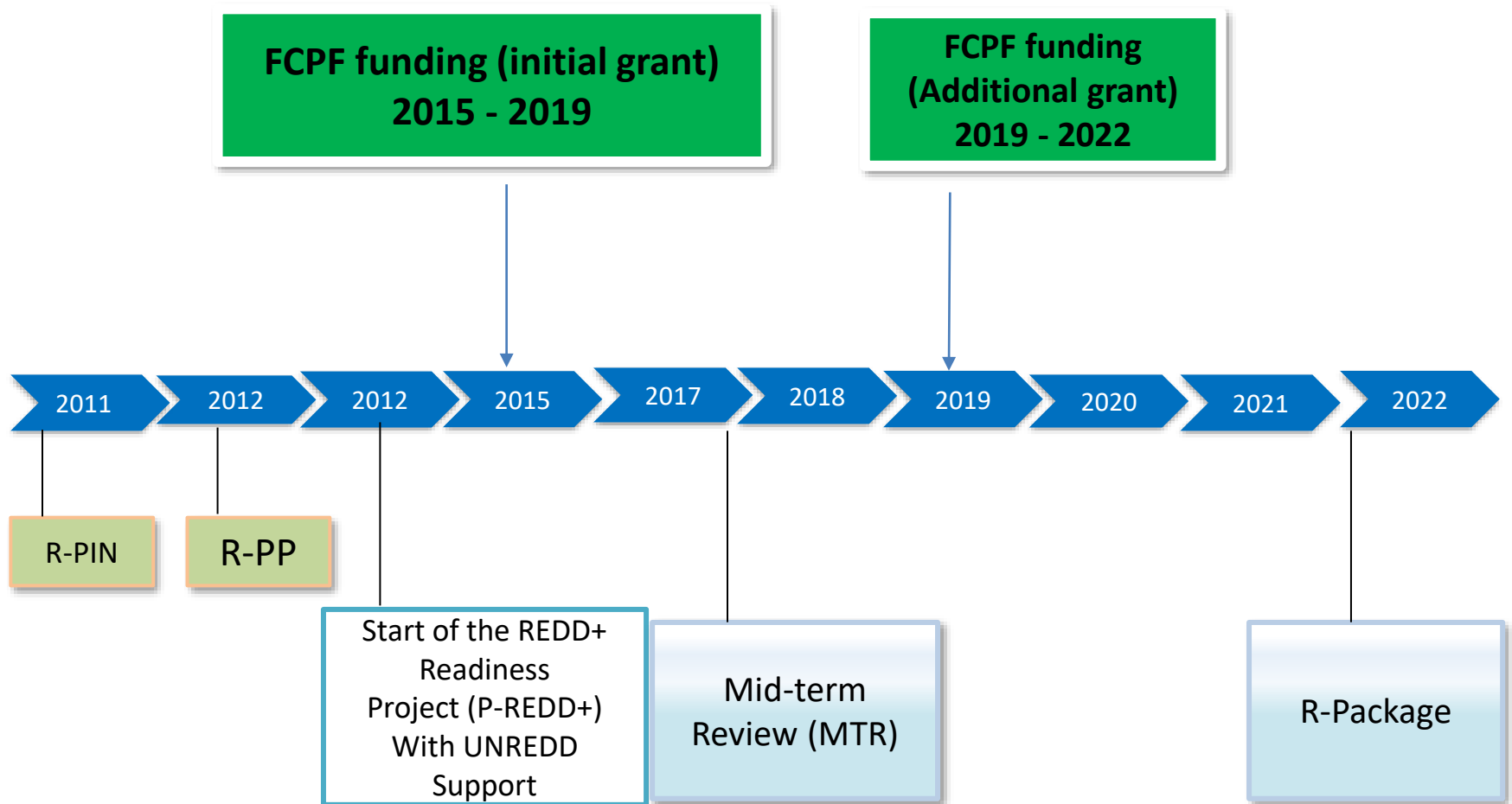




# Achieving REDD+ in Nigeria

- **Vision:** To establish a climate resilient economy through sustainable management of forest to enhance carbon sink, and reduce GHG emissions by at least 20% by year 2050.
- **Goal:**
  - **Short-term (2021 – 2025).** Improve institutions, governance systems, spatial plans and investment environment.
  - **Medium-term (2026 - 2035).** Implement governance systems and their application to the spatial and financial mechanisms to achieve targeted 20% reduction in emissions by 2035.
  - **Long-term (2036-2050).** Nigeria's forests and land areas become a net carbon sink by 2050 and contribute to achieving the country's NDC.

# Key Milestones in REDD+ Readiness Process in Nigeria: The trajectory and progress made since the validation of the R-PIN in 2012 to 2022





# Nigeria REDD+ Progress and Results

UN-REDD supports REDD+ Readiness in CRS (2012-2015)

Sub-National FREL and Strategy  
Developed

Investment Plan developed with  
support from GCFTF



FCPF supports REDD+ expansion in Nigeria (2015 –2022)

6 more States at different stages of REDD+ Readiness



Nigeria's Readiness Status

Warsaw Framework (FREL, NFMS, SIS and Strategy)  
& FCPF requirements achieved

<b>R-PP progress indicators by Component</b>	<b>Mid-term Review 2015-2017</b>	<b>R-Package Self-assessment 2019-2021</b>	
<b>Component 1a. National REDD Management Arrangements</b>			
<b>Component 1b. Consultation, Participation, and Outreach</b>			
<b>Component 2a. Assessment of Land Use, Land Use Change Drivers, Forest Law, and Governance</b>			
<b>Component 2c. REDD+ Implementation Framework</b>		50%	50%
<b>Component 2d. Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) in the Formulation of the REDD+ Strategy</b>			
<b>Component 3. Reference Emissions Level/Reference Level</b>			
<b>Component 4a. National Forest Monitoring System</b>			
<b>Component 4b: Information System for Multiple Benefits, Other Impacts, Governance, and Safeguards</b>			

# Component 1: Readiness Organisation and Consultation

- **Sub-Component 1a:** *National REDD+ Management Arrangements .*
- **Criteria 1:** Accountability and transparency
- **Progress:** National and sub-national REDD+ institutions and management arrangements are accountable, transparent, and effective in fulfilling core functions.





**Criteria 2: Operating mandate and budget**

**Criteria 3: Multi-sector coordination mechanisms and cross-sector collaboration**

**Progressing well, further progress required for criteria 2 & 3**



**Multi-sector actors discussing REDD+ integration. AFOLU introduced into Nigeria's revised NDC. Sub-national investment plan developed.**

## Criteria 4:

### Technical supervision capacity

## Criteria 5:

### Funds management capacity

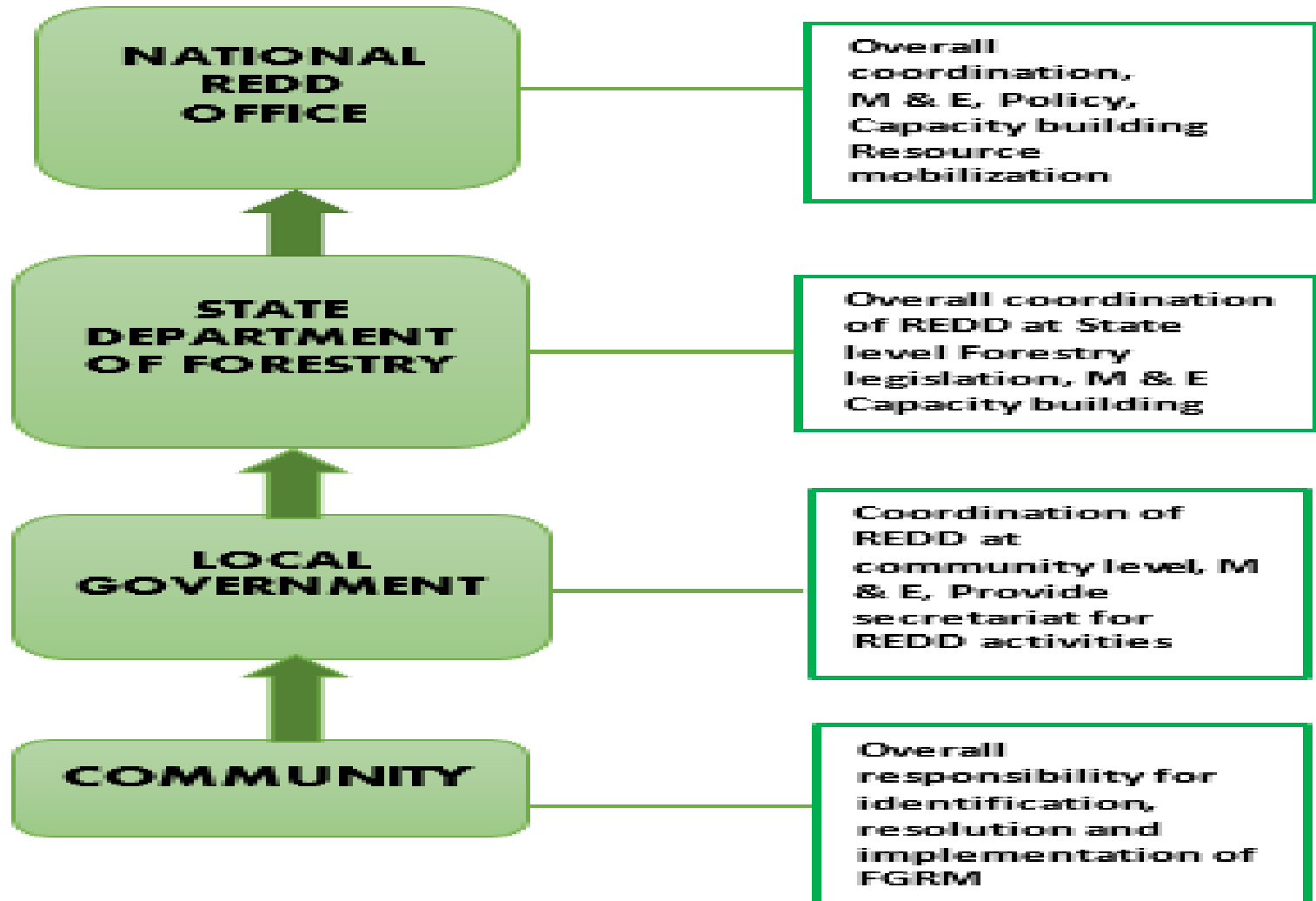
## Nigeria achieved significant progress for criteria 4 & 5

- Institutional arrangements clearly defined and inclusive of multiple sectors with capacity for technical backstopping for REDD+.
- National Technical Committee (NTC) and Technical Working Groups are multi-sectoral in composition and supports technical supervision of REDD+ delivery.
- The NTC provided technical backstopping for analytic studies, Strategy development, FREL, SESA and ESMF, SIS and Multiple Benefits, FGRM, BSA, NFMS etc.
- Nigeria developed the Project Procurement Strategy for Development (PPSD) to clarify institutional arrangements for procurement; roles and responsibilities; thresholds, procurement methods, and prior review, and the requirements for carrying out procurement.
- Complied with relevant regulations of the Bank such as the “Procurement Regulations for IPF Borrowers” under the “New Procurement Framework” (NPF).

## Criteria 6:

### Feedback and grievance redress mechanism

**Nigeria achieved significant progress for criteria 6**





# Subcomponent 1b: Consultation, Participation, and Outreach

**Criteria 7: Participation and engagement of key stakeholders**

**Criteria 8: Consultation processes**

**Nigeria achieved significant progress for criteria 7 & 8**

- Inclusive process with stakeholder participation supported by CBR+.
- Functional stakeholder engagement platforms.

- Multi-stakeholder engagement and participation that is inclusive and representative gives legitimacy to the REDD+ processes and eventual implementation.



# Early Stages in Nigeria (2009 – 2012)

## Scoping & information sharing



## Policy/technical consultations





- The Cross River State Governor (Liyel Imoke) led a delegation to the first West African Katoomba meeting on Payments for Ecosystem Services in Accra, Ghana, in 2009.
- During the first UN-scoping mission in 2010; stakeholders at the Federal & CRS level, including forest communities, were consulted regarding institutional, capacity and technical readiness;
- Stakeholder dialogues were held in both Abuja and in Calabar.
- In 2011 communities and NGO representatives from Nigeria attended the African workshop on FPIC and Recourse Mechanisms in Arusha, Tanzania.





## Criteria 9:

### Information sharing and accessibility of information

Progressing well, further progress required for criteria 9

## Criteria 10:

### Implementation and public disclosure of consultation outcomes

Significant progress achieved for criteria 10



**Stakeholder consultations involving communities provided feedback for grievance redress and inclusion of consultations outcomes in Safeguards and the Strategy.**

# Component 2: REDD+ Strategy Preparation

## Subcomponent: 2a. Assessment of Land Use, Land-Use Change Drivers, Forest Law, Policy and Governance

Criteria 11:  
Assessment and analysis

Criteria 12: Prioritization of direct and indirect drivers/ barriers to forest carbon stock

Significant progress achieved for criteria 11 and 12



**Spatially-explicit analyses of drivers and deforestation hotspots as well as robust stakeholder consultations informed assessment and understanding of drives.**



## Criteria 13:

Links between drivers/barriers  
and REDD+ activities

## Criteria 14:

Action plans to address natural  
resource rights, land tenure,  
governance

Progressing well, further progress required for criteria 13 and 14



- Identified relationship between underlying and proximate drivers.
- Strategy recognises and respects customary practices, and identify actions to mainstream grievance redress, benefits, and gender.
- Safeguards and SESA in place to implement, monitor, review, and report compliance.

## Criteria 15: Implications for forest law and policy

Significant progress achieved for criteria 15

## Subcomponent: 2b. REDD+ Strategy Options

### Criteria 16: Selection & prioritization of REDD+ strategy options

Significant progress achieved for criteria 16



- Existing legislations promote sustainable forest management.
- Strategy prioritises options to address drivers.
- Community based actions linked to FRL and NDC



## Criteria 17: Feasibility assessment

## Criteria 18: Implications of strategy options on existing sectoral policies

Significant progress achieved for criteria 17 and 18

- **Analytic studies** included social, environmental and political feasibility, risks and opportunities, and analysis of costs and benefits of strategic options.
- **SESA, Safeguards and SIS** in place to integrate social and environmental concerns into the policy-making process and implementation of REDD+.
- **REDD+ strategy** harmonised with policies and programmes in other sectors related to the forest sector.
- **FREL** established with numeric targets proposed for emissions reduction and links with **NDC**.

# ***Subcomponent: 2c. Implementation Framework***

## **Criteria 19: Adoption and implementation of legislation/regulations**

Progressing well, further progress required for criteria 19

- Nigeria REDD+ architecture is relevant to the polity, socio-economic conditions, cultural identifies, drivers of deforestation, and development objectives
- Adopts multi-sectoral approach to address drivers.
- Policy dialogue to provide more enabling legislature and institutional framework for implementing REDD+.

## **Criteria 20: Guidelines for implementation**

Significant progress achieved for criteria 20

- Some enabling guidelines to implement REDD+ in Nigeria include:
- Effective stakeholder participation;
- Communication and knowledge management;
- Trigger multiple benefits and equitable benefits sharing.
- Create incentives through payments.

## Criteria 21: Benefit sharing mechanism

**Significant progress achieved for criteria 21**

- Benefit sharing mechanism in place with three approaches:
  - Direct Payments for Services;
  - Managed Fund ; and
  - Collaborative Resource Management.
- Institutional arrangement for implementing REDD+ will manage benefits.
- Communities must access benefits equitably as other stakeholders.

## Criteria 22: National REDD+ registry and system monitoring REDD+ activities

**Progressing well, further progress required for criteria 22**

- Nigeria adopted a stepwise approach to develop a monitoring system that has capacity to monitor and report both spatial and temporal changes in land use.
- National MRV system designed to assess REDD+ results from phase 1 to phase 3.
- REDD+ activities and measurement expected to enhance NDC performance.

## **Subcomponent: 2d. Social and Environmental Impacts**

### **Criteria 23: Analysis of social and environmental safeguard issues**

### **Criteria 24: REDD+ strategy design with respect to impacts**

**Significant progress achieved for criteria 23 and 24**

- Nigeria adopted a country approach to REDD+ safeguards.
- National Safeguards Working Group provided technical backstopping of the safeguards process.
- The process was iterative and evidence-based from studies.
- SIS contains appropriate policies and measures for REDD+ implementation.
- REDD+ Strategy integrated outcome of SESA to define mitigation measures to address drivers.
- The 4 strategic options include:
  - To reduce deforestation
  - To increase the network of protected areas
  - To protect forest tenure, resource rights and benefits.
  - To enhance investment in a sustainable forestry sector.



## Criteria 25: Environmental and Social Management Framework

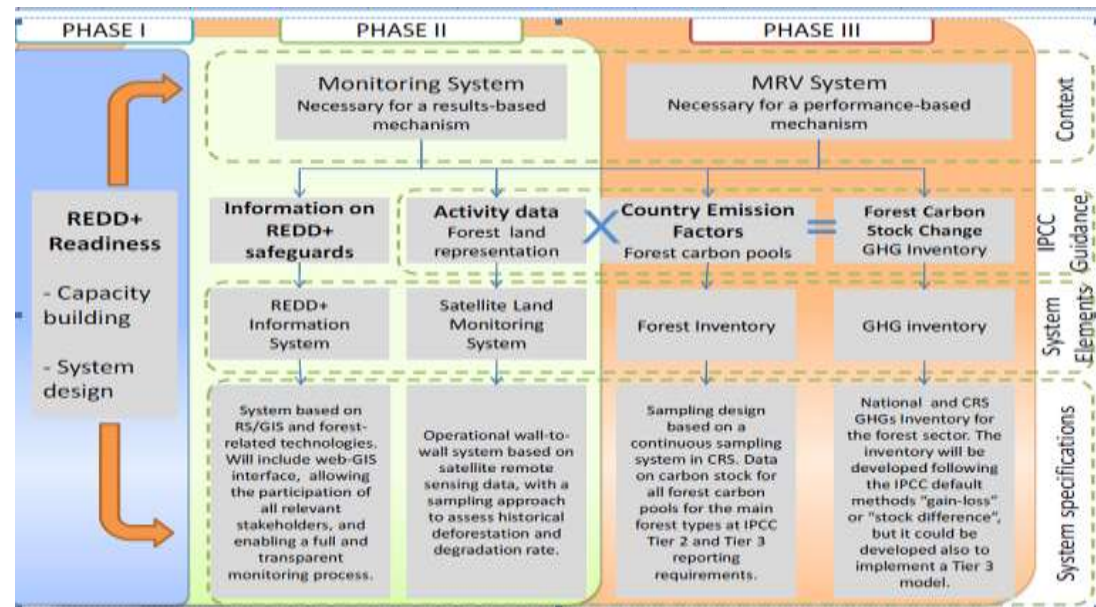
Significant progress achieved for criteria 25

- ESMF was developed as an outcome of SESA .
- Identifies opportunities to enhance social and environmental benefits, rather than risks.
- Integrates issues related to safeguards and linked through the SIS.
- Specifies institutional arrangement for implementing safeguards.

## Component 3: Reference Emissions Level/ Reference Levels

Criteria 26: Demonstration of methodology

Significant progress achieved for criteria 26



- Stepwise approach adopted to develop integrated approach to MRV systems and FREL.
- Maps used for estimating activity data were referenced, metadata and spatial datasets are available in a spatial database.

## Criteria 27: Use of historical data, and adjusted for national circumstances

## Criteria 28: Technical feasibility of the methodological approach, and consistency with UNFCCC/IPCC guidance and guidelines

### Significant progress achieved for criteria 27 and 28

- Nigeria's FREL adopted a classification system based on a national land use and cover classification scheme in 1995 (FORMECU, 1998).
- FREL aggregated 12 land use/land cover classes, further grouped into forest and non-forest classes.
- Activity data obtained from satellite imagery; reference period and historical data were from 2006 to 2016.
- FREL based on transparent, complete and accurate information, consistent with UNFCCC guidance and the most recent IPCC guidance/guidelines.
- The FREL allows technical assessment of data sets, approaches, methods, models and assumptions.
- A two-tier verification process, internal and external (by independent third-party organization).

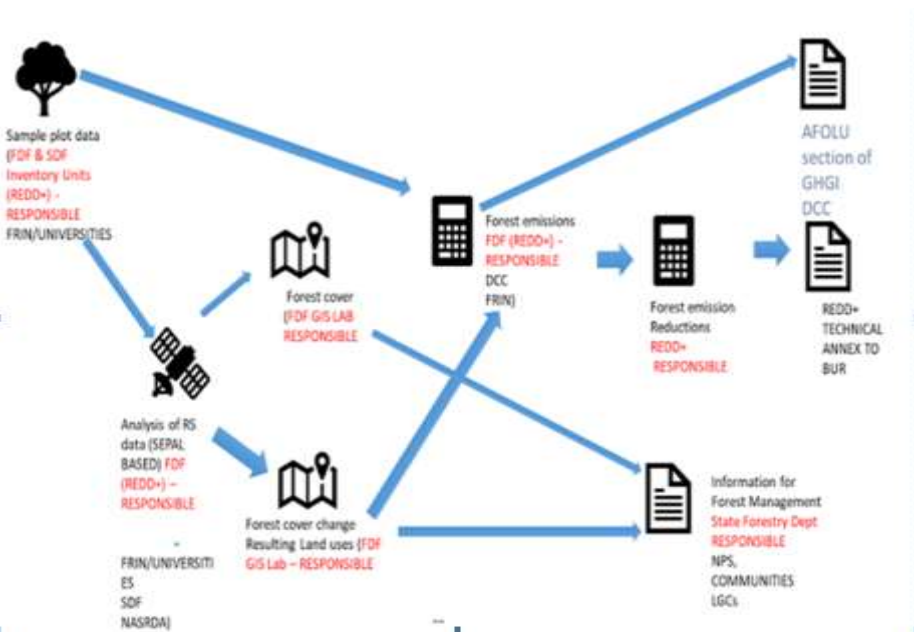
# Component 4: Monitoring Systems for Forests, & Safeguards

## Subcomponent 4a: National Forest Monitoring System

Criteria 29: Documentation of monitoring approach

Criteria 30: Demonstration of early system implementation

Progressing well, further progress required for criteria 29 and 30



An Outlook of the Nigeria NFMS including Institutional mandates

- The NFMS incorporates satellite land monitoring systems (SLMS) and information for activity data (AD).
- NFMS will enable Nigeria to implement a national SLMS for forestry and LULUC to generate activity data that will help to monitor area changes for early warning/response.
- NFMS links with FREL and NDC.

## **Criteria 31: Institutional arrangements and capacities**

**Progressing well, further progress required for criteria 31**

- The ESMF specified the appropriate roles and responsibilities of the implementing agencies with opportunities for improvement.
- SESA also in place with the strategic objective of integrating social and environmental concerns into the policy-making process of REDD+.

## ***Subcomponent: 4b. Information System for Multiple Benefits, Other Impacts, Governance, and Safeguards***

## **Criteria 32: Identification of relevant non-carbon aspects, and social and environmental issues**

**Progressing well, further progress required for criteria 32**

- Carbon and non-carbon benefits from REDD+ implementation mapped.
- System in place to track Safeguards compliance to the Cancun Safeguards, as REDD+ progresses.
- REDD+ Safeguards database to link to NFMS and the overall framework for MRV



## Criteria 33: Monitoring, reporting and information sharing

## Criteria 34: Institutional arrangements and capacities

### Significant progress achieved for criteria 33 and 34

- Robust Monitoring System in place to identify social and environmental safeguard issues, and flexible enough to accommodate new ones as they emerge in the course of REDD+ implementation.
- Plan to develop REDD+ SIS web-platform to connect with other sector instruments in the AFOLU sector.
- Nigeria REDD+ demonstrate strong country ownership
- There is a well-defined management and coordination arrangement at national and sub-national levels in line with the guidelines of the Warsaw Framework for REDD+.
- Investment plan in place, including plan for sustained funding and indigenous capacity building.

# National Response to Deforestation and Climate Change

- Nigeria has outlined several strategies such as the National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (NEEDS) and Nigeria Vision 20: 2020, the NDC, to obtain goals that also include addressing problems associated with resource management, socio economic development, and climate change.
- Recently the President signed the Climate Change act, whose council has also been inaugurated with the President himself as the Chair and the Vice President Vice Chair, with key Ministers as members.
- The Progress the REDD+ programme has made provides opportunity for Nigeria to apply the carbon income to the bouquet of policy instruments to mitigate forest loss and climate change and contribute to its national development agenda.

# Summary of REDD+ Readiness Positive

## Impact

- The level at which REDD+ Readiness activities mobilized partners , MDAs in speaking collectively on how best to address the high deforestation rate in Nigeria
- Parliamentarians are more conscious of climate change issues following REDD+ readiness engagements and retreats held on strategic areas of collaborations.
- This interface is partly responsible for the recently enacted Climate Change act, whose council has also been inaugurated with the President himself as the Chair and the Vice President Vice Chair, with key Ministers as members.
- Capacities built on MRV and NFI both at national and Sub-national REDD+ States
- Readiness programme has engender in-country budgetary allocation to sustained NFI and framework for a REDD+ registry development
- Less learnt from readiness process by pilots states have triggered interest of participation of others states.

# Community engagement





# Gender dynamics



# Engaging civil society





# Stakeholder Forum



# Livelihoods improvement









# Measurements







Thank you