



Forest Carbon Partnership Facility

Independent TAP Assessment of Nigeria's Readiness-Package

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Purpose and modalities of TAP review

“Assess whether a due process and approach was followed while performing the self-assessment of REDD+ Readiness”:

- Part A: Review of the self-assessment process of Nigeria’s R-Package
- Part B: Review of the results of the multi-stakeholder R-Package self-assessment
- Part C: Assess what still needs to be done to complete the Readiness Process

→ **TAP Conclusion and Recommendations**

Self-Assessment Process

- Self-Assessment process was conducted according to FCPF Readiness Assessment Framework, in 2017 (mid-term assessment) and 2022;
- Stakeholder consultations *assessed* the 34 criteria of the FCPF's REDD+ Readiness Assessment Framework and thus evaluated progress at national level.
- → TAP agrees with the overall final statement of the Self-Assessment 2022 that *“overall, Nigeria’s REDD+ program made significant progress in the implementation of the R-PP and the overall readiness process as described by the criteria of the FCPF RAF”*.

Nigeria – preparation for REDD+

- Started their REDD process in 2009
- 2011- submitted first proposal to UN-REDD+
- Readiness accelerated significantly as a result of the 2015 FCPF readiness grant
- Initial work on readiness in Cross River State, but expanded to 6 other States



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Nigeria – Documents completed

Nigeria has done a very large amount of work and has completed several key documents:

- National REDD+ Strategy
- Mid-term report
- MRV report
- FREL (forest reverence emission level)
- SIS (safeguard information system)
- SESA (strategic environmental and social assessment)
- R-Package

The TAP also refers to the grant reporting and monitoring report (GRM) 01/29/2019 to 06/30/2022) for the analysis of the core outcomes

Overall self-assessment Nigeria 2017 vs. 2022

Component	Sub-components	Colour Indication		Comments
		2017	2022	
Component 1: Readiness Organization and Consultation	<i>Sub-component 1a: National REDD+ Man. Mechanisms.</i>	Yellow	Green	Coordination and supervision structures and processes are developed.
	<i>Sub-component 1b: Consultation, Participation and Sensitization</i>	Yellow	Green	Stakeholder consultation and participation mechanisms are in place; the process well established.
Component 2: Preparation of the REDD+ Strategy	<i>Sub-component 2a: Assessment of Land Use, Land Use Change Drivers, Laws, Policies & Forest Governance.</i>	Yellow	Yellow	Assessment of land use, land tenure and drivers has been completed. More work on policy and governance is required.
	<i>Sub-component 2b: Strategic Options REDD+</i>	Orange	Green	Selection of priority options has been completed, following the process and other requirements described in the RAF assessment criteria.
	<i>Sub-component 2c: Implementation Framework</i>	Orange	Yellow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of benefit-sharing mechanism completed. • FGRM completed. • Policy and legislation reforms on-going.
	<i>Sub-component 2d: Social and Environmental Impacts</i>	Orange	Green	SESA and ESMF completed through com-prehensive consultation following the World Bank, UNFCCC & national guidance.
Component 3: FREL/Ref Level	<i>Reference Emission Level/Reference Levels</i>	Orange	Green	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National FREL submitted to UNFCCC. • Additional data collection and processing is underway for the reconstruction of FREL.
Component 4: Forest Monitoring Systems and Safeguard Measures	<i>Sub-component 4a: National forest monitoring system</i>	Orange	Green	NFMS Developed and its operationalization to follow.
	<i>Sub-component 4b: Information system on multiple benefits, other impacts, governance and safeguards</i>	Orange	Yellow	Analytical work on multiple benefits undertaken alongside analysis of policies and measures that support REDD+ implementation to inform Safeguard information System.

Comparison Nigeria Self-Assessment vs. TAP Assessment summary

Nigeria	24	11	0	0
TAP	18* (-6)	14 (+3)	2 (+2)	0

* TAP rated 2 criteria as green, that had been rated yellow by Nigeria

Summary of Review Differences

Criterion	Nigeria	TAP
Criterion 4 – Technical supervision capacity	Training in forestry sector, hired procurement specialist, MRV trainer, etc.	Absence of information related to the lack of development of technical capacity in multiple sectors
Criterion 9 - Information sharing and accessibility of information	Nigeria feels that many people in the country do not know about REDD	Nigeria has done a highly credible job of providing information as far as possible
Criterion 11 - Assessment and analysis	Many technical studies and reports	Work on land tenure appears to be ineffective so far
Criterion 14: Action plans to address natural resource rights, land tenure, governance	Many studies on land tenure	No clear indication of how this will be done with a formal action plan.

Summary of Review Differences

Criterion	Nigeria	TAP
Criterion 15 - Implications for forest law and policy	Legal basis is present	Current uncertainty over carbon rights and tenure
Criterion 16 - Selection and prioritisation of REDD+ strategy options	Nigeria has indicated 4 priority strategies to deal with deforestation based on the main drivers	The lack of approaches to forest degradation is a concern, along with land tenure uncertainty
Criterion 18 - Implications of strategy options on existing sectoral policies	Sectors included are forestry, biodiversity, climate change, water, protected areas, EIA, land use, economy, and mining.	Key impact areas of agriculture, transportation, and the oil/mining extraction sector are absent

Summary of Review Differences

Criterion	Nigeria	TAP
Criteria 19 - Adoption and implementation of legislation/ regulations	Needs to strengthen existing institutional arrangements to enable REDD+ implementation, requiring the affected sectors to adopt regulations related to REDD+	Rated as orange owing to the difficulties to develop and then pass such legislation in due time
Criterion 20: Guidelines for implementation ; and Criterion 21: Benefits-sharing mechanism	Nigeria has a formal REDD+ grievance mechanism and a REDD+ strategy	The GRM report (2022) states that no formal benefits-sharing mechanism has been developed for implementation of REDD+ in Nigeria at a national level.
Criterion 29 - Documentation of monitoring approach	Initiated the development of the National Forest Monitoring System which has been reviewed and approved by FAO and UNEP	The MRV system is complete, documented, issues were identified, stakeholders consulted, extensively assisted by FAO

Summary of Report

The self-assessment and the R-Package summary report are **comprehensive and complete:**

- The Self-Assessment process was truthfully conducted according to FCPF Readiness Assessment Framework
- Overall, Nigeria has done a highly credible job of engaging stakeholders and members of the public on all aspects of the major component studies and for the assessment process
- The R-Package, as presented is generally complete and provides, for the most part, a good summary of the very many advances made since the mid-term assessment
- The report should provide better documentation of the assessment process. Currently, there is no indication of how extensive the review process was, no indication of gender among participants, and no information on the opinions of various stakeholders

Summary of Recommendations (1)

Key issues and recommendations include:

- It appears that domestic funding will be a problem for Nigeria and there was no accounting of funds provided in the R-Package
- There was little information provided about how REDD+ would be built into policies or actions within sectors other than for forestry and there is no evidence of capacity building for these other sectors. Further there needs to be an analysis of REDD+ strategy options relative to sectoral policies (i.e., other than forestry).
- Nigeria needs to provide more information to illustrate an understanding of land tenure and rights arrangements including natural resources rights, and how REDD+ will operate under traditional systems. Tenure and land rights may be a difficult for REDD+ in Nigeria and more clarity is needed on how REDD+ will work under traditional land systems.

Summary of Recommendations (2)

Key issues and recommendations include further:

- There was no indication in the self-assessment, [and the GRM was also very clear] that no formal benefits-sharing mechanism has been developed for implementation of REDD+ in Nigeria at a national level.
- Nigeria should be encouraged to add a fifth priority in their REDD+ strategy that deals specifically with agriculture (as separate from forestry, in priority 1), as was also suggested in the SESA, owing to its contribution as a main driver of deforestation.
- Continuous capacity building is needed at the State level for implementation of REDD+.

TAP presentation on Nigeria's R-package

THANK YOU!



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