ANNEX 4: NPD REVIEW TABLES

NIGERIA *(NPD dated October 2011)*

	GOVERNANCE OF REDD+
	To what extent does the R-PP promote good governance within REDD+ systems and processes?

	Stakeholder Participation in REDD+ planning and Implementation
+	*Identifies relevant stakeholders for REDD+*
	Specifically considers how to engage local stakeholders
	Proposes a transparent process for stakeholder participation
	Proposes a process to ensure accountability for stakeholder input
	Proposes a grievance / dispute resolution mechanism
-	*Considers how to learn and build from other relevant participatory processes*

The NPD states that REDD+ actions in Nigeria should be designed and implemented in a participatory manner, with special emphasis on forest-dependent communities and vulnerable groups such as women. Annex 1 contains a preliminary stakeholder analysis, which describes the current functions and potential REDD+ roles of various government, private sector, and civil society actors from the federal to the local level. A more detailed stakeholder analysis and needs assessment is proposed as a next step (p.59; 66).

The NPD proposes stakeholder engagement mechanisms at three levels: federal, state, and community. Stakeholder forums will be established at the federal level and in the selected pilot state, i.e. Cross River State (p.68). In addition, civil society and community representatives will serve on various federal and state level REDD+ bodies (p.69-73). Forest communities will be engaged according to a process of free, prior, informed consent (FPIC) and will have access to a recourse mechanism (p.46). The FPIC and recourse mechanisms will be designed based on guidelines currently being developed by the UN-REDD Programme.

Beyond the information summarized above, the NPD does not provide any specific details about the process by which stakeholders will be engaged and consulted. For example, the NPD does not describe how the stakeholder platforms will be managed, how official civil society representatives will be selected, or what a "recourse mechanism" might entail. These details will need to be articulated in a transparent manner as REDD+ readiness activities get underway.

Recommendations:
- Provide a more detailed work plan and timeline for stakeholder engagement, including concrete strategies for ensuring transparency and accountability throughout the engagement process
- Identify past/existing mechanisms for stakeholder engagement in Nigeria that are relevant for REDD+

	Government coordination in REDD+ planning and implementation
	Considers REDD+ in the context of other sector policies, land use plans, and national development plans
	Proposes mechanisms to coordinate REDD+ across sectors
+	*Proposes mechanisms to coordinate REDD+ across levels of government*

The NPD identifies agriculture, infrastructure, and mining as key drivers of deforestation in Nigeria (p.23). However, it does not contain or propose any specific analysis of how sectoral policies and national development plans currently impact the forest sector. According to the NPD, the National REDD+ Secretariat is tasked with integrating REDD+ into national and sectoral development strategies (p.58). The Secretariat will be embedded within the Special Climate Change Unit (SCCU), which has a cross-sectoral mandate and membership (p.70). In Cross River State (CRS), sector coordination will be facilitated through the CRS Technical Committee on REDD+ (p. 73). The NPD does not contain an explicit reflection on whether these bodies will possess adequate authority and power to ensure coordination and resolve conflicts across sectors.

According to the NPD, REDD+ will be implemented in a manner consistent with Nigeria's federal structure of government, whereby the Federal Government sets national policy and State Governments are responsible for implementation (p.18). Cross River State has been selected as a pilot state to demonstrate how state level institutional and legal frameworks for REDD+ will be embedded within a national framework. The National Advisory Council on REDD+ will be co-chaired by the Minister of Environment and Governor of CRS and will be responsible for federal-state coordination on REDD+ (p.69).

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Recommendations:
- Identify any sector policies or national development plans that may conflict with or impede REDD+ objectives
- Discuss whether the SCCU and CRS Technical Committee have adequate power to effectively resolve sector conflicts

Transparent and accountable REDD+ revenue management & benefit sharing

-	*Proposes a transparent system to track and coordinate international financing of activities related to REDD+*
-	*Considers measures to promote fiscal transparency and accountability for REDD+ revenue management*
+	*Proposes a participatory process to develop systems for REDD+ revenue distribution, including benefit-sharing*
-	*Reviews lessons from past and/or existing systems for managing and distributing forest revenues*

The NPD broadly acknowledges the need to develop robust financial management systems and equitable benefit sharing arrangements for REDD+ (p. 47). However, the NPD does not articulate any potential options or preliminary ideas on these topics. According to the NPD, the PGA will be used to explore options for designing a REDD+ fund and a REDD+ benefit distribution system (p.47). The NPD also states that a fund will be created to support community initiatives in Cross River State, although it does not elaborate on how the fund will be managed or how communities will access the fund (p. 56).

Recommendations:
- Include a discussion of potential options for managing and distributing REDD+ revenues

Transparent monitoring and oversight of REDD+

+	*Proposes to establish information management systems for REDD+ that guarantee public access to information*
	Proposes mechanisms for independent oversight of the implementation of REDD+ activities
	Proposes mechanisms to monitor efforts to address governance challenges

The NPD proposes to establish a web platform to make information about REDD+ available to the public (p.59). The platform is intended to promote transparency and independent verification. The NPD states that the platform will host information produced by the MRV system and the Participatory Governance Assessment (PGA), but it does not provide a more detailed description of the scope of information that will be disclosed on the website.

The NPD outlines an institutional framework for REDD+ implementation (p. 68). For example, at the national level, responsibilities for programme planning, oversight, and management have been assigned to the National Advisory Council on REDD+, the REDD+ Secretariat, and the Special Climate Change Unit, respectively. The separation of day-to-day management from strategic planning and oversight could provide some level of independent oversight, but this approach could be strengthened by articulating clear roles for non-government stakeholders or by appointing an independent monitor for REDD+.

The NPD provides an overview of governance issues that will be assessed through the PGA (p.47). The NPD also states that the national monitoring system for REDD+ will provide information on social and environmental safeguards, including governance (p.26-28, 63). The REDD+ safeguards have been articulated by the Cancun Agreements, but they have not yet been elaborated for the Nigerian context. As a result, the NPD is not specific about which aspects of governance will be monitored as a part of the safeguard system.

Recommendations:
- Provide a clearer link between the PGA and the development of monitoring systems for REDD+ safeguards
- Propose a mechanism or institution responsible for independent oversight of REDD+ implementation

GOVERNANCE CHALLENGES FOR ADDRESSING DEFORESTATION DRIVERS
To what extent does the R-PP consider key forest governance challenges for achieving REDD+?

Land and forest tenure

	Discusses the situation regarding land and forest tenure, including for indigenous peoples
-	*Considers the capacity of judicial and non-judicial systems to resolve conflicts and uphold the rights of citizens*
NA	*Links identified governance challenges to proposed REDD+ strategy options and implementation framework[i]*

According to the NPD, challenges relating to forest tenure are an indirect driver of deforestation (p.23). The NPD contains a general discussion of forest tenure issues in Nigeria, but it lacks a deeper analysis of these challenges and their relationship to observed deforestation trends. The NPD notes that the National Land Use Act vests ownership of all land in the state government

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(p.18), and that tenure laws fail to formally recognize community tenure (p.22). The NPD also identifies "land tenure issues" as a potential social risk for REDD+, notably with respect to women's ownership of land (p.46). The NPD states that assessments will be carried out on national land and forest tenure laws as they relate to REDD+, as well as land tenure and carbon rights issues in Cross River State (p.53; 60). However, the NPD does not present a clear budget, timeline, or plan for completing these activities.

Recommendations:
- Complete a thorough analysis of forest tenure challenges and potential solutions as part of the PGA process

Forest Management

+	*Discusses the ability of forest agencies to plan and implement forest management activities*
+	*Considers the role of non-government stakeholders, including communities, in forest management*
NA	*Links identified governance challenges to proposed REDD+ strategy options and implementation framework*

The NPD provides a clear discussion of forest management regimes in Nigeria. The NPD notes that across federal, state, and local levels there is a lack of institutional capacity, training, and resources that contributes to weak governance and oversight in the forest sector (p. 22). The proposed PGA will assess institutional capacity in the forest sector, and presumably PGA findings could be integrated into future REDD+ strategies.

Since management of forest resources in Nigeria is largely decentralized to the state level, the NPD's discussion focuses primarily on the forest management situation in Cross River State (CRS). The CRS Forestry Commission has oversight over forest management and is supervised by a Management Board that includes both government and civil society actors (p. 20). Forest management in CRS includes community involvement through Forest Management Committees (FMCs), which give rights for community forest management activities. Many FMCs have received capacity building, training, and other support from NGOs and have contributed to efforts to monitor logging. FMCs are therefore identified as a means to integrate communities into REDD+ implementation (p. 21; 37).

Recommendation:
- Provide more information on forest management activities and capacity outside of Cross River State, including the role of the Federal Department of Forestry
- Propose additional studies or activities to address capacity constraints for both government and community actors involved in forest management

Forest Law Enforcement

-	*Discusses the ability of law enforcement bodies to effectively enforce forest laws*
	Discusses efforts to combat corruption
NA	*Links identified governance challenges to proposed REDD+ strategy options and implementation framework*

The NPD notes an effort in Cross River State to control illegal timber harvesting through establishment of an Anti-Deforestation Task Force (p. 26), but it does not contain any broader analysis of the needs and capacities of forest law enforcement. Although corruption is described as an indirect driver of deforestation in Nigeria (p. 24), the NPD does not provide any additional details on the nature or magnitude of the corruption challenge. The proposed PGA will include an assessment of corruption risks for REDD+ in order to develop an anti-corruption strategy and mechanism (p.47).

Recommendation:
- Provide a discussion of forest law enforcement agencies and their effectiveness

Other Forest Governance Issues Relevant for REDD+

+	*Discusses other forest governance issues that are relevant for REDD+*
NA	*Links identified governance challenges to proposed REDD+ strategy and implementation framework*

The NPD broadly recognizes the importance of addressing forest governance challenges as part of REDD+ in Nigeria. The NPD identifies potential governance risks for REDD+ implementation (p. 45), many of which will be further investigated through the PGA. Initial stakeholder workshops identified the core governance issues to be assessed in the PGA: institutional capacity, policy and legislation relating to REDD+, stakeholder participation, anti-corruption, and benefit distribution systems (p. 47). While the PGA approach is still being developed, some envisioned outputs include baseline governance information to inform the REDD+ process and a capacity development program to address PGA findings (p. 47).

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Recommendation:

- Elaborate on the process by which PGA findings will be translated into REDD+ strategies to address identified governance challenges

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[i] The NPD focuses on building technical and institutional capacity and conducting necessary studies, and does not propose specific REDD+ strategy options. As a result, the criteria assessing how governance challenges are linked to proposed REDD+ strategies were deemed not applicable.

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