

NIGERIA
COUNTRY REPORT: TCP/RAF/3306

ON

NATIONAL FOREST INVESTMENT PROGRAMME

2018 – 2022

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| \$ | United States Dollar |
| ₦ | Nigerian Naira |
| AAD | Action Against Desertification |
| AfDB | African Development Bank |
| CADP | Federal Government of Nigeria Commercial Agriculture Development Programme |
| Cap | Chapter |
| CBD | United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity |
| CBFM | Community Based Forest Management |
| CBN | Central Bank of Nigeria |
| CIDA | Canadian International Development Agency |
| CITES | Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora |
| CPF | Convergence Plan for the Sustainable Management and Utilization of Forest Ecosystems in West Africa |
| DDA | Drought and Desertification Amelioration Department, Federal Ministry of Environment, Nigeria |
| ECOWAS | Economic Community of West African States |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations |
| FCPF | Forest Carbon Partnership Facility |
| FCT | Federal Capital Territory |
| FDF | Federal Department of Forestry, Federal Ministry of Environment, Nigeria |
| FDI | Foreign Direct Investment |
| FDP | Approved Forestry Development Programme |
| FLEGT | Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade |
| FMEnv | Federal Ministry of Environment |
| FORMECU | Forestry Monitoring and Evaluation Coordinating Unit |
| FRIN | Forestry Research Institute of Nigeria |
| GCF | Global Climate Fund |
| GDP | Gross Domestic Product |
| GEF | Global Environment Facility |
| GGWP | Great Green Wall Project |
| GMO | Genetically Modified Organisms |
| IBRD | International Bank for Reconstruction and Development |
| IMCA | Inter-Ministerial Committee on Combating Desertification and Afforestation |
| ITTO | International Tropical Timber Organisation |
| Km ² | Square Kilometres |
| L.F.N | Laws of the Federal of Nigeria |
| LGA | Local Government Area |
| LUA | Land Use Act |
| M&E | Monitoring and Evaluation |
| m ³ | Cubic meter |
| MDAs | Ministries, Departments and Agencies |

| | |
|--------|--|
| MNDA | Ministry of Niger Delta Affairs |
| MTEF | Medium Term Expenditure Framework |
| MTSS | Medium Term Sector Strategies |
| NARP | National Afforestation and Reforestation Project |
| NAGGW | National Agency for Great Green Wall |
| NBSAP | National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2016-2020) |
| NBS | Nigerian Bureau of Statistics |
| NCE | National Council on Environment |
| NFAP | National Forestry Action Plan |
| NFDC | National Forestry Development Committee |
| NFIP | National Forest Investment Programme |
| NFTF | National Forestry Trust Fund |
| NGO | Non-Government Organisation |
| NIAP | National Ivory Action Plan |
| NTFPs | Non-Timber Forest Products |
| NYSC | National Youth Service Corps |
| ODA | Official Development Assistance |
| PA | Protected Area |
| PCI | Principles, Criteria and Indicators |
| PPPs | Public Private Partnerships |
| REDD+ | Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation, and the Conservation of Forest Carbon Stocks, Sustainable Management of Forests, and Enhancement of Forest Carbon Stocks |
| SDG | Sustainable Development Goals |
| SFM | Sustainable Forest Management |
| TFAP | Tropical Forests Action Programme |
| UA | Unit of Account (The African Development Bank uses a unit of account (the "Unit of Account" or "UA") equivalent to the IMF's Special Drawing Right (SDR) as its reporting currency) |
| ub | Under Bark |
| UN | United Nations |
| UNCCD | United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNFCCC | United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change |
| US | United States of America |
| WB | World Bank |

SUMMARY

Member countries of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) developed the Convergence Plan for the Sustainable Management and Utilisation of Forest Ecosystems in West Africa (CPF). It was based on a series of policy dialogues as the reference framework for the coordination and integration of national and sub-regional actions within ECOWAS on sustainable management of forests and wildlife resources and the enhancement of forests ecosystems in the sub-region. It aims at facilitating the development of efficient tools to implement the ECOWAS Forest Policy and address the challenges posed by the cross-border or sub-regional aspects of forest and wildlife resources management. The development of National Forest Investment Programme (NFIP), a five-year (2016 -2020) perspective plan, is a follow-up on that process. This is to strengthen the capacity of each member state of ECOWAS to operationalise the implementation of the national component of the CPF based on the national actions that were identified in the country report prepared as inputs into the CPF. The first two years of the perspective plan under CPF process have gone. This document therefore presents Nigeria's NFIP (2018 -2022) following the in-country stakeholder validation workshop held in Reiz Continental Hotel, Abuja, Nigeria on 5th and 6th December 2017.

The country report identified twenty main strategic issues influencing sustainable forest management in Nigeria. These strategic issues have been grouped into five broad thematic areas:

i. Landscape management:

Management of forest ecosystems and agroforestry landscapes within the context of deforestation and forest degradation, desertification, wild fires, forest valuation, threats to agroforestry parklands, woodfuel consumption, certification, principles, criteria and indicators for Sustainable Forest Management (SFM), and watershed management.

ii. Forest Governance Issues

Institutional issues such as the National Forest Policy; Draft National Forest Bill; Forest Fiscal Policy and Revenue Systems; Decentralisation; Management of Protected Areas; Gender Mainstreaming ; Forest Land Tenure; Underfunding of the Sector; and Trade.

iii. Cross-sectoral policies

These are policies in other sectors that impact sustainable forest management, such as, policies in energy, mining and quarrying, agriculture, housing and transport sectors.

iv. Capacity building

The deficiencies in human resources capacity and infrastructure development.

v. Forest Information System.

The quality of data sets is inadequate due to lack of funds and low institutional capacity in general.

The forest cover has reduced from about 10% of the total land to 6% within the last three decades. Much of what is left is not managed sustainably. The development agenda of the country recognises the importance of forests for the economic, social, cultural and environmental benefits to the present and future generations. Vision 20 20:20, the main strategic development blue print for the country, has as one of its environment objectives, the increase of the nation's forest cover from the current level of 6% to 25% of the total land area under sustainable forest management regime. This is also in consonance with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) on forest related issues, particularly Goal 15.

Policy failures and inadequate political will have compounded the inability to address the challenges of deforestation and forest degradation. Public sector financing is the major source of domestic funds for forestry investment. This includes allocations from the annual budget and the Ecological Fund at the Federal Government level. The ecological fund is a special intervention fund for projects to address ecological problems. The states own and manage forest reserves. They also fund forestry development programmes from public sector financing and complemented by other sources, including federal government, Official Development Assistance (ODA) and civil society organisations. Budgetary allocations for forestry development programmes have been on the decline for many years by both the federal and state governments. Some years have witnessed zero allocations. The domestic finance sector has no favourable lending policies for private sector investment in forestry unlike the situation in the agriculture sector with special agricultural financing schemes, which include below digit lending portfolios, and other economic incentives. Other major challenges to private sector investment in forestry include access to land and the low stumpage for timber (administratively set by state governments).

Historically, the country witnessed a major leap in foreign investment in forestry programmes between 1979 and early 2000 in the form of loans, grants and credits. These included US\$105.5 million by the World Bank/IBRD; €9.4 million by the European Union; US\$ 4.75 million by UN Agencies (FAO and UNDP); UA71.27 million by AfDB; and US\$100,000 by Ford Foundation. This form of Official Development Assistance has also declined.

The recorded performance of the forestry sector in the country's economy is low, amounting to only about 0.24 percent of the total Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at 2010 constant basic price (CBN 2014). The real contribution is however significantly higher as a large volume of activities in the informal forestry sector is not considered in the national accounting system.

Nigeria developed about five forestry development plans in the last two decades that were

not fully implemented due to unsustainable sources of funds. The strategy for funding forestry projects by Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN) is through annual appropriations of yearly budgets prepared within the context of the approved Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF), a three-year expenditure plan. In order to improve accountability and transparency, the federal government from the 2016 budget adopted the zero budget option. The procedure required justifying each budget expenditure head on item-by-item basis before appropriation by the national legislature. Even at that, the allocation to the forestry sector in the Appropriation Act, 2017 is still very low.

The 2017 On-going projects were identified based on the forestry projects in the Appropriation Act, 2017 and those projects funded through Official Development Assistance. The sum of ₦ 4,863,778,291 (38.97%) was appropriated for amalgamated forestry and forestry related programmes out of the Capital Development Approved Funds of ₦12,479,369.455 of the Federal Ministry of Environment. This represented an increase from 2016 appropriation of 28% (₦1,429.73 million) out of the total capital allocation of N4,957.06 million to the Ministry. The Ministry of Niger Delta Affairs was also allocated ₦107,507,882 (0.31%) for forestry development out of its capital appropriation of ₦ 34,201,500,001 in 2017, a decrease, percentage wise, from 2.2% (₦ 47 million) out of a total capital appropriation of ₦2,050.94 million in 2016. These are the two federal government ministries involved directly in forestry programmes. There is no standardised formula for capital appropriation for forestry development and other capital projects in the two ministries. The current ODA investments include US\$3.8 million Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) fund (2015 -2018) for REDD+Readiness Preparation and the N257.09 million EU/FAO Support for Action Against Desertification (AAD). The ODA for direct forestry development in the country is virtually drying up.

The compilation of pipeline investments was based on the actions stated in the country report, literature review and consultations with relevant Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs). These pipeline projects are grouped in the broad thematic areas of: (i) National Afforestation and Reforestation Programme; (ii) Forest Governance; (iii) Forest Resources Assessment, Conservation and Sustainable Forest Management; (iv) Wildlife Conservation and Monitoring; (v) Forestry Research and Development; and (vi) Transboundary Projects Under Negotiations.

The transboundary projects under negotiations are:

- (i) 2nd Phase: UNEP/GEF-Assisted Integrated Ecosystem Management in the Transboundary Areas between Niger and Nigeria.
- (ii) 2nd Phase: AfDB Assisted Multi-national Integrated Management of Invasive Aquatic Weeds in West Africa Four Water Bodies.

(iii) 2nd Phase: Sahel-Saharan Observatory, Resilience Improvement of Populations to Environmental Changes (Red Sahel).

Also, under negotiation between FAO and the Federal Ministry of Environment (FMEnv) is the Large-Scale Restoration of Degraded Ecosystem in the Eleven (11) Frontline Dryland States of the Nigeria Great Green Wall Programme for a seven year implementation phase (2018 - 2024)

The estimates and targets for the NFIP (2016 – 2020) were derived from templates for funding forestry projects at the federal government level. The NFIP was subjected to peer reviews and validated in an in-country validation workshop held in Abuja on 5th and 6th December 2017 with key MDAs and stakeholders. Two major outcomes of the workshop were the review of the projects components and the decision to revise the NFIP for a new implementation phase of 2018-2022 since two years had gone in the 2016-2020 NFIP. The broad components, financial requirements and funding gap of NFIP (2018-2022) are presented in the Table below:

Summary of NFIP and Funding Gap (₦ Million)

| S/NO | COMPONENT/SUB-COMPONENTS | ESTIMATE FOR NFIP (2018 -2022) (₦ Million) | TOTAL SECURED FUNDS (₦ Million) | FUNDING GAP (N Million) | % GAP |
|------|---|--|---------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| 1 | National Afforestation and Reforestation Project | 201,600 | 0 | 201,600 | 100 |
| 2 | Forest Governance | 1,995 | 0 | 1,995 | 100 |
| 3 | Forest Resources Assessment, Conservation and Management | 6,190 | 0 | 6,190 | 100 |
| 4 | Forest Product Utilisation | 360 | 0 | 360 | 100 |
| 5 | Agroforestry and Extension | 2,370 | 0 | 2,370 | 100 |
| 6 | Protected Area Management | 12,920 | 0 | 12,920 | 0 |
| 7 | Combating Drought and Desertification | 29,227.09 | 257.09 | 28,970 | 99.99 |
| 8 | Wildlife Conservation and Management | 2,470 | 0 | 2,470 | 100 |
| 9 | Research and Development | 1,835 | 0 | 1,835 | 100 |
| 10 | Biosafety Monitoring in Forest Ecosystems and Agroforestry Landscapes | 250 | 0 | 350 | 100 |
| | Total | 259,217.09 | 257.09 | 258,960 | 99.99 |

Based on the estimates of N259,217.09 million for the implementation of NFIP, there is a funding gap of N 258,960 million (99.99%) with secured funds of only N257.09 million. This is particularly the case, as the 2018 Appropriation Bill is still before the national assembly. The yearly appropriation is the guaranteed source of FGN funding on yearly basis and could not be addressed within the realm of projections or probability. The funds for the implementation

of the NFIP are however expected to be sourced from domestic and external sources. The domestic sources include the Federal, States and Local Governments, communities, individuals, civil society organizations and private sector institutions while the external sources would be from ODA and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). The buy-in of these stakeholders is necessary through policy advocacy at various levels. A paradigm shift from the past is advocated but it will involve government providing the enabling environment through reforms or review of policies, laws and regulations for favourable investment climate. Appropriate economic incentives are needed. The agriculture sector already has well developed finance/credit schemes under various economic policies of Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) for that sector. Without reinventing the wheels, the financing of forestry development should be integrated into the various agriculture finance/credit schemes using the existing structures. Other measures will include reforms in land administration for access and security of tenure, laws and policies at the federal and state levels with respect to forest ownership, administration, investments, etc.

Reinvigorated funding from ODA will boost the implementation of the NFIP. That should go beyond the traditional sources from which Nigeria has benefitted in the past. The several new innovative climate change-related funding windows, such as the Green Climate Fund (GCF), will be veritable sources of funding. The forestry sector will need to be developed into business models to attract the right types and volume of funding. This will require that greater attention be paid to forestry sector data gathering, acquisition, documentation and technical competence. Furthermore, the development of in-country capacity to prepare bankable forestry projects for both internal and external funding will reduce the cost of funds, and enhance accessibility and sustainability. The NFIP will therefore need to be developed into units of bankable projects with which to shop for funds from domestic and foreign sources. The regular meetings of development partners in the environment sector, coordinated by UNDP/CIDA representatives, could serve as country outpost for seeking information and knowledge on donor funding

In the implementation of NFIP, the uncertainty associated with the global oil market remains a major exogenous factor in the sustainable funding of NFIP from domestic sources. Funding from external sources will be bolstered through appropriate investment policies, transparency and accountability.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Member Countries of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) through a series of forest dialogues developed the Convergence Plan for the Sustainable Management and Utilization of Forest Ecosystems in West Africa. The CPF is a reference framework for the coordination and integration of national and sub-regional actions within ECOWAS Member States towards achieving sustainable management of forests and wildlife resources and the enhancement of forests ecosystems in the sub-region. It also aims at facilitating the development of efficient tools to implement the ECOWAS Forest Policy and address the challenges posed by the cross-border or sub-regional aspects of forest and wildlife resources management (ECOWAS 2013).

The Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP/RAF/ 3306) was launched in March 2011 through which the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) supported a national consultant in each Member State to develop a country report towards the formulation of CPF. Fourteen (14) national reports out of 15 countries went through a national validation process by all relevant actors involved in the sustainable management of forest resources. The CPF was formally adopted by ECOWAS member states in 2013.

Furthermore, to strengthen the capacity of each member state to operationalise the implementation of the national component of CPF, the FAO supported each country to formulate a National Forest Investment Programme, a five-year perspective plan (2016-2020). NFIP is based on: (i) the national actions that were identified in the country reports; (ii) a prioritization of those national actions; (iii) estimate of funding needs in the short and medium terms; and (iv) the mapping of ongoing actions and actions in the pipeline. The overall objective is to provide each country with a five-year NFIP as an effective advocacy tool to engage national policy makers and donors in order to mobilize adequate financial resources for the forest sector. See the Terms of Reference in Annex I

The specific objectives of the study are:

- (a) Proceed to the organization and estimation of costs of national actions contributing to the implementation of the Forest Convergence Plan at national level and on the basis of the inventory of investments under way or in view in the country;
- (b) Highlight the investment gap required for an effective implementation of priority actions in the short and medium terms (2016-2020);
- (c) Develop a Five-Year National Forest Investment Programme (2016-2020) on the basis of identified priority actions and the associated investment gap to be mobilized; and
- (d) Roll out a roadmap for the validation of the NFIP and a resource mobilization strategy for its effective implementation.

The tasks to be performed are:

- (i) Undertake a prioritization of actions in the NFIP, accompanied by a cost estimate;
- (ii) Undertake an Inventory of on-going and pipeline investments in the forest sector of the country;
- (iii) Prepare a document on the gap in terms of needed investment for the implementation of the NFIP (2016-2020);
- (iv) Prepare and submit a draft of the National Forest Investment Programme for the country.

The methodology for the development of the National Investment Programme for Nigeria is based on content analysis of the Country National Report and Convergence Plan for Sustainable Management and Utilisation of Forest Ecosystems in West Africa. The national priority actions contained in the two documents formed the baseline information for the development of the NFIP. An analysis of other relevant project/programme documents was conducted, as well as stakeholder consultations with relevant officers in the Federal Ministry of Environment (Departments and Agencies) and the Ministry of Niger Delta Affairs. These processes resulted in the development of the draft National Forest Investment Programme (2016-2020). The NFIP was subjected to peer reviews and validated in an in-country validation workshop held in Abuja on 5th and 6th December 2017 with key MDAs and stakeholders. Two major outcomes of the workshop were the review of the projects components and the decision to revise the NFIP for a new implementation phase of 2018-2022 as two years had gone in the 2016-2020 NFIP.

2.0 THE NIGERIA FORESTRY SECTOR AND ECONOMY

2.1 Overview

The total land area of Nigeria is 923,786 Km² with a population of about 180 million people. According to FAO, 2015 about 7.7% of the total land area of the country is classified as forest and 2.9% of the total land area as other woodland with a total growing stock of 936 million m³. The country has a diverse and complex vegetation types with contiguous ecological zones. The ecological zones, from North to South are, namely: Sahel savannah, Sudan savannah, guinea savannah, derived savannah, lowland rain forest, freshwater swamp forest, mangrove swamp forest and coastal vegetation, with a montane region on the South-eastern border in the Cameroun Highlands and the Jos Plateau in the middle belt of Nigeria (FDF, 1999).

The country has maintained the reservation policy pioneered by the colonial administration in the nineteenth century of setting a target of 25% of Nigeria's total land area as forest reserves; however, this target has not been attained. Nigeria has 992 gazetted forest reserves, 7 National Parks, 32 game reserves/sanctuaries and 1 biosphere nature reserve (FMEnv, 2015) in addition to several other ungazetted conservation areas. The forest reserves and the trees on lands outside forest reserves (free areas) constitute the primary forest product base of the country. Forest exploitation activities are carried out unsustainably in both the forest reserves and free areas. In virtually all the forest reserves in the country, there is no form of sustainable forest management practice. The forest management plans of forest reserves, where available, are out-dated. Other land use sectors are also high drivers of deforestation and forest degradation. These include agriculture, mining and quarrying, infrastructure, transportation and energy. The activities in these sectors have encroached into the forest frontiers without appropriate land use planning and synergies between the sectors

The average annual change rate of forest cover between 1990 and 2015 translated into a change from 17,234,000 ha to 6,993,000 ha, representing a rate of change of 3.5% for forest and 5% for other wooded land (FAO, 2015). The rate of deforestation and forest degradation in the country is still at about 3.5% annually. This translates to the loss of between 350,000 and 400,000 hectares of productive land annually. Furthermore, based on FAO's figures, Nigeria has the world's highest rate of deforestation of primary forests, having lost 55.7% of her primary forests between 2000 and 2005 (Mongabay.com, 2005). The value of lost forest cover was estimated at US\$ 750 million annually at 1989 prices (Vision 20:2020, 2009). The trend in the sector pushes Nigeria farther from attaining the requirement of having 25% of her land area under forest cover, protection and sustainable forest management.

The national-level forest carbon stock is estimated to be 1,292 million metric tons (FAO, 2015). Due to the current rate of deforestation and forest degradation, Nigeria has relatively limited potential for avoiding deforestation. On the other hand, it has considerable potential to sequester carbon through forest restoration and conservation activities. The country is participating in REDD+ Readiness Preparatory Phase: (i) in Cross River State/National Level under the UN REDD Programme; and (ii) in Nasarawa and Ondo States/National Level with funding from the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) of the World Bank.

2.2. Role of the Forestry Sector in the Nigerian Economy

The forestry sector plays an important role in the Nigerian economy in the provision of employment, goods and ecosystems services. It contributes to the sustainability of the environment and regulation of climate change. The sector offers opportunities for sustainable livelihoods and poverty eradication, particularly among rural dwellers where the majority of the people in the country live. In these areas, about 12,000 were engaged in full time forestry activities in 2010, out of which only about 1,000 were women (FAO, 2015). Employment in the informal sector is estimated to be much higher as sawmills and forest concessionaires employ approximately 68,000 people (World Bank, 2005). In 2008 an estimated 13,100 persons were employed in public forest institutions, including at the state level and 5320 of whom had university degrees or equivalent while about 9% were women. These figures may have reduced drastically because of the number of officers retiring from service due to age or length of service and that there was very little recruitment of new staff in the public sector for several years.

The informal sector plays a major role in the rural economy through the provision of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) and accounts for a high proportion of domestic energy (over 70% of the energy needs in the rural areas). An estimated 48 million people depend significantly on forests for their livelihoods (Blazer et al. 2011). The forestry sector contributes about 0.25 percent to the total Gross Domestic Product at 2010 constant basic prices (CBN 2014). The GDP mainly takes into account activities in the formal forestry sector and direct economic impact on the national economy (FAO, 2014). It not does include the value of timber and non-timber products that are consumed by households and traded in the informal sector. One major drawback in planning in the forest sector is that no comprehensive forest inventory or study has been undertaken for about two decades. Currently, the country's forestry sector statistics are therefore extrapolations.

2.3. Wood Industry

The country's forests support a wide array of wood-based industries in the formal and informal sectors of the economy. The informal sector is characterised by harvesting for fuelwood and charcoal production for household needs and micro, small and medium scale commercial enterprises. The formal sector industry is characterised mainly by sawmilling, veneer and particleboard production and furniture making. About 1300 fixed band sawmills are estimated to operate in the country most of which use poorly maintained and outdated technology, producing at about 30–40% of installed capacity. A large volume of the production activities in the formal sector is undertaken in sawmills. Sawmills consume the vast majority of the industrial round wood produced in Nigeria (Molinos, 2011). The rate of recovery in the sawmilling sub-sector is lower than 40%, partly because of the use of obsolete machines designed for the conversion of large-diameter logs. Most sawmill owners are unable to replace their machines with more modern equipment suited to smaller diameter logs and with higher conversion efficiency, resulting in poorly graded sawn wood and higher percentage of wastes (Blaser et al. 2011).

Reports on forest resources assessment indicate that the demand for wood has since outstripped the sustainable supply. For example, based on projections, it was estimated that by the year 2000, the natural forests and plantations could sustainably supply 76.6 million m³ of wood (IMCA, 2000). According to the Forestry Monitoring and Evaluating Coordinating Unit (FOMECU) 1999, the projected level of demand for wood in the year 2020 is 180 million m³ against a sustainable level of supply of less than 100 million m³. Between 1990 and 2011, about 1,491 million m³ of wood under bark (ub) was harvested while fuel wood removals constituted 1,292.36 million m³ ub. Round wood production was 195.02 million m³ in 2013 as against 185.13 million m³ the previous year. Sawn wood production figures of 178.97 million m³ in 2012 increased to 185.91 million m³ by 2013 (CBN, 2014). Also, recent studies estimate that Nigeria will need to establish about 60,000 hectares (50,000 hectares of new woodfuel plantations and 10,000 hectares of industrial forest plantations) of new plantations yearly until 2030 from a historic yearly average of 5,000 hectares in order to meet the wood demand (Molinos, 2011).

A major problem in wood supply and demand statistics is that the baseline data are obsolete and no resource inventory for about two decades. The figures could be much higher as a greater proportion of wood harvesting is in the informal sector and from illegal sources. The official data for timber harvests often do not take into account illegal and other informal extractions and therefore may underestimate the actual off-take. (Blaser et al. 2011)

There is a growing international market demand for tropical wood. Concerned with the rate of deforestation, unsustainable forest harvest and the need to add value to timber export trade, Nigeria has a strict regime of ban on export of round logs, except in semi-processed forms. There is however no forest certification system in the country, a major drawback in the export market for Nigerian tropical hardwood. The stumpage value of timber is also administratively fixed, not determined by market forces or any economic valuation.

2.4 Major Challenges of the Forestry Sector:

There are many challenges to the sustainable development of the forestry sector in Nigeria.

One of the major challenges is the problem of deforestation and forest degradation. The proximate drivers are conversion of forest lands to other land uses, unsustainable management of the forests (including illegal felling of trees, high impact logging and fuelwood collection), agricultural practices (extensification, shifting cultivation and commercial agriculture), pastoralism, mining, oil exploration and production activities, human settlement, bush burning and infrastructural development. The indirect causes include, policy failures, obsolete state forest laws, lack of implementation of extant laws and political will, population pressure, and inadequate monitoring and compliance mechanisms. Other causes include poverty and insecure land tenure.

The international market demand for tropical hard wood sourced from the country's unsustainably managed forest is also a growing source of concern. This peaked in the 1980s and 1990s with the export of teak logs in semi-processed form (de-barking and sectioning) which resulted in the creaming of most of the teak plantations in Nigeria. The pressure is still there, and some indigenous hard wood of long growing cycles like *Pterocarpus species* (rosewood) are currently in very high demand leading to overcutting for export. This presents one of the recent major biophysical and environmental concerns associated with harvesting of wood from the natural forests. The Federal Government is taking additional measures to address the challenges within the provisions of the Endangered Species (Control of International Trade and Traffic) Amendment Act, 2015.

The growth of the forestry sector is also affected by inefficient market and forest production system, low or virtually non-existent private sector participation in primary forest production activities, unfavourable economic/financial regime (high interest rate, preference for short-term lending and unfavourable lending policies). In view of the various challenges, there is urgent need to address the underlying policies, governance frameworks, and institutional capacity for a healthy forestry sector.

3.0 POLICIES, LAWS AND REGULATIONS

3.1 Forest Ownership and Tenure

The grund norm legislation is the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 as amended ("the Constitution") which defines the federal system of government, comprising the Federal, 36 States, Federal Capital Territory (FCT) and 774 Local Government Areas (LGAs) and provides for the jurisdictional competence of the three tiers of government. No special mention of forestry matters in the Constitution with respect to the powers of the Federal or State Governments. Section 20 of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 as amended provides that the "State shall protect and improve the environment and safeguard the water, air and land, forest and wildlife of Nigeria". The provision is non-justiciable, however, by convention and practice in Nigeria dating back to the regional governance structure to the current structure of governance, forestry matters, as well as ownership, control and management of forest areas within the state remain the mandate of the respective state governments. In line with the structure of governance, forestry administration is therefore at the various levels of government. The Federal Department of Forestry in the Federal Ministry of Environment is responsible for forestry matters at the federal level. Similar administrative structure is replicated in each state by the

respective state government.

The Governor of each state is responsible for the land administration and control of land in the state by virtue of the provisions of the Land Use Act Cap L5 L.F.N. 2004 ("the LUA"). The Federal Government does not have any forest reserves. The forest reserves are owned, managed and administered by the state governments through the department responsible for forestry matters in each state and FCT.

Historically, forest reservation began in the country in the late nineteenth century and reached its peak in the mid-1950s, particularly in the Northern States where approximately 42,000 km² were reserved. Between 1960 and 1972, an area of over 12,900 km² was proposed for reservation in the Northern States but not much was done to gazette the proposed reserves. Only the northern parts of the country have gazetted local government forest reserves under the control and management of local government councils. In the south, forest reservation has been at a standstill since the 1950s and the prospects of creating more reserves in the country in the future are bleak (National Forest Policy, 2006).

Permits or licences are granted by the state governments for activities within forest reserves. The host communities however have usufructuary rights of access and collection of some non-timber forest products, as well as receipt of royalties for timber exploitations from the forest reserves. In community and privately owned forestlands, the forestry department's major role is in the control of the exploitation of the timber through the issuance of free permits and other administrative mechanisms.

3.2 Policy and Legal Instruments

There is no federal legislation on forests. The Federal Ministry of Environment produced a draft National Forest Bill in 2003 after a nation-wide stakeholder consultation. Most of the provisions of the bill may now be obsolete and will need to be revised and represented to the appropriate authorities of government. Each State has its own forestry law on the administration, management and control of forest estates. The state forestry laws regulate the granting of licenses and permits for forest exploitation and development of forest reserves, control of primary forest industries and timber markets, wildlife protection and management, timber harvesting in communal forests and other free areas (outside forest reserves). The law also empowers the governor of a state to dereserve a constituted forest reserve on grounds of public interest. This power has been used in all the states to convert some thousands of hectares of land in forest reserves to other uses, like agriculture, housing, infrastructural development and establishment of industries.

The main strategic development framework of the country is contained in Vision 20 20:20. It recognises the need for the sustainable management of forests for economic, social, cultural and environmental benefits for the present and future generations. Specifically, the forestry objective is to ensure that 25% of the total land area of Nigeria is brought under sustainably managed forest aimed at producing forest resources in perpetuity and fostering environmental sustainability. This is in line with the FAO's recommendation for minimum forest cover and the environmental objectives of Millennium Development Goal 7 (ensure environmental sustainability). The forestry objective of Vision 20 20:20 is also in

consonance with those of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly Goal 15 which is regarded as the most relevant for forest-related issues, and is titled: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.

The National Forest Policy, 2006 is the main blueprint instrument for forestry development in Nigeria. The policy was developed through a consensus of all the states in the country and key stakeholders. The policy emphasis the promotion of sustainable management of the nation's forest resources for the benefits of the present generation as well ensuring safeguards for the future generations within the context of sustainable economic, social, cultural and environmental development. Its goals and strategies also provide for the increase of the nation's forest cover from less than 10% to 25% through the implementation of national forest programmes. The policy guides the actions of federal government in the forestry sector while the States were expected to buy-in by using it as the model to enact state specific forest policies to suit their local circumstances. No State has domesticated the policy 10 years after. The policy is being reviewed to bring its provisions in line with the contemporary developments in the forestry sector at the local, national and global levels. The sum of ₦ 9 million appropriated in 2017 is however inadequate to conclude the process.

3.3 Coordination of forestry sector

The National Council on Environment (NCE) is the highest policy making body in the Environment Sector with representations from the federal, states, academia and civil society. The main purpose is to review the state of the environment, exchange ideas, harmonize, and adopt appropriate policies and measures to address specific environmental challenges in Nigeria. On forestry component, the National Forestry Development Committee (NFDC) is the technical committee with national representation (including government institutions at the federal and state levels and the civil society organisations) which services NCE. NFDC has the mandate to periodically review the implementation of forestry development activities across the nation, develop policies and strategies for the sector. The main challenge of the committee is lack of funds to hold regular meetings.

4.0 FORESTRY INVESTMENT FRAMEWORK IN NIGERIA

4.1 Sources of Funding

The main sources of funds for forestry development in Nigeria are: (i) public sector financing of projects and programmes; and (ii) Official Development Assistance in the form of loans, aids or grants. There is little or no private sector investment in plantation production forestry. On the other hand, investment in the wood-based industries is primarily private sector driven.

4.1.1 Public Sector Financing

In the 70s, the federal government engaged in considerable investment in the establishment of pulpwood plantations for the supply of raw materials (mainly, *Gmelina arborea* short fiber pulp) to two proposed pulp and paper mills in Iwopin, Ogun State and Oku-Iboku in Akwa Ibom State, and the paper mill in Jebba, Kwara State. The Nigerian National Paper

Manufacturing Company Limited, Iwopin was to produce bond paper; the Nigerian Newsprint Manufacturing Company Limited, Oku-Iboku for newsprint paper; and the Nigerian Paper Mill, Jebba for Kraft paper. The era kick-started the most pragmatic investment phase by government on primary forest production activities and the development of the forestry sector industrial base. That was the precursor to the World Bank and African Development Bank (AfDB) investments in plantation establishment in Nigeria. Within the same period, the country also invested hugely in arid-zone afforestation programme in the eleven front line arid prone northerly most states in the country, which resulted in the establishment of several kilometers of shelterbelts, and hectares of woodlots and on-farm trees to mitigate the impact of drought and desertification. Investments in the forestry sector have however been on the sharp decline since the mid-2000.

The Fiscal Responsibility Act, 2007 regulates public sector accounting and budgeting. The macro economic framework within which projects and programmes are funded is based on the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) and Medium Term Sector Strategies (MTSS). MTEF is an economic and fiscal strategy document built on a three-year plan period, which is revised and updated every year in the manner of a rolling plan. It details the maximum amount that the Federal Government would spend in a particular financial year (January to December) and the amount for the expenditure heads and sub-heads of recurrent (personnel costs and overhead) and capital development funds.

Annual budgets are prepared by the executive arm of government and appropriated by the legislature within the context of the provisions of MTEF. The MTEF provides the link between policy priorities and the budget. In that process, Ministries, Departments and Agencies identify and develop key initiatives in the form of projects and programmes that they will undertake within the framework of the economic and development goals, and objectives of government (Vision 20 20:20, etc.). These are documented as MTSS. Each MDA clearly articulates and documents its key initiatives, cost the initiatives, phased over a three-year period and link these to expected outcomes. The outcomes as contained in the MTSS are used as policy documents against which the budget proposals of the MDAs are evaluated and appropriated. This provides the basis for the annual budget for yearly appropriation of funds by the National Assembly and releases by the Executive Arm of Government from the Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN) account with the Central Bank of Nigeria. With effect from the 2016 budget, FGN introduced a system of zero-based budgeting within the MTEF. This places monetary values on all budget items and must be justified for each period. This procedure is to improve on accountability and transparency as well as check corruption in financial transactions of government in the execution of projects and programmes for which funds are appropriated by the National Assembly for implementation by the executive arm of the Federal Government. In the case of the forestry sector, the Federal Ministry of Environment plays the lead national role. Most of the forestry projects and programmes are implemented in collaboration with the departments responsible for forestry matters in the states. The participation of the private sector is mainly in the execution of projects/programmes on contract/consultancy which is based on competitive bidding in accordance with the Due Process legislation in the country.

The challenges faced under this budgeting and accounting systems in project and

programmes implementation include:

- (a) Delays often experienced in the overall budgeting process.
- (b) The funds released are often short of the budgetary appropriations or none at all, thereby distorting implementation schedules.
- (c) Untimely release of funds, especially in the first two quarters of the year while sometimes the fourth quarter releases are not made. For example, capital releases were not made for almost of the national budget items in 2015. Late and inadequate releases were witnessed in 2016 and 2017 fiscal years. These are of great concern in time-bound biological activities, such as afforestation and reforestation development projects and programmes.

Table 1 presents an analysis of public sector funding of capital forestry projects/programmes by the Federal Government, 1999-2011 to the MDAs, while Table 2 is an analysis of funds allocations to key MDAs in the Forestry Sector (2012-2017).

Table 1: Public Sector Investment in the Forestry Sector, 1999 – 2011

| YEAR | FMEEnv (₦ Million) | Federal Department of Forestry (₦ Million) | % |
|------|-----------------------|--|-------|
| 1999 | 828.000 | 66.00 | 7.97 |
| 2000 | N/A | N/A | NA |
| 2001 | 501.13 | 77.00 | 15.37 |
| 2002 | 1,269.03 | 137.00 | 10.79 |
| 2003 | NA | N/A | NA |
| 2004 | NA | NA | NA |
| 2005 | NA | NA | NA |
| 2006 | N/A | 60.00 | NA |
| 2007 | N/A | NA | NA |
| 2008 | 21,645.44 | 175.51 | 0.81 |
| 2009 | 7,271.90 | 265.19 | 3.65 |
| 2010 | 13579.60 | 355.53 | 2.62 |
| 2011 | 17,322.17 | 165.59 | 0.96 |

Sources: (i) FDF, 2009, and (ii) Annual Appropriations of FGN, 2010 & 2011.

Table 2: Fund Appropriated to Key MDAs in the Forestry Sector (2012 -2017) in (₦ Million)

| YEAR | Total Capital Allocation to FMEEnv | FDF, FMEEnv | DDA, FMEEnv/ Climate Change/D esertificati on Mgt | NAGGW FMEEnv | Researc h & Devt: (FRIN & Colleges | National Parks, FMEEnv | GEF Nigeri a/ Niger IEM-P | Total Capital Allocation to MNDA | MNDA Forestry Projects | FGN Forestry Total Funds (FMEEnv & MNDA) | FGN % to Forestry Sector: (FMEEnv & MNDA) |
|------|---|----------------|--|-----------------|---|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|------------------------------|--|---|
| 2012 | 14,400.25 | 115.50 | 418.74 | 13.34 | 492.00 | 644 | 57.5 | Nil | Nil | 1,741.08 | 12.09 |
| 2013 | 13,661.90 | 52.00 | 49.21 | 24.27 | 607.84 | 1,379.86 | NIL | Nil | Nil | 2,113.18 | 15.47 |
| 2014 | 8,974.90 | 30.00 | 63.88 | 16.12 | 782.17 | 1,120.19 | NIL | Nil | Nil | 2,012.36 | 22.52 |
| 2015 | 1,900.00 | 0 | 57.33 | NA | 455.10 | 40.00 | NIL | Nil | Nil | 552.43 | 29.07 |
| 2016 | 4,957.96 | 432.98 | 162.57 | 1605.88 | 728.75 | 129.43 | NIL | 2,050.94 | 47 | 3106.61 | 44.32 |
| 2017 | 12,479 | 91.68 | 269.64 | 1,050.32 | 2,576.95 | 875.19 | NIL | 34,201.5 | 107 | 4,970.78 | 14.53 |

Source: Compiled from Annual Appropriations of FGN.

Funding for the forestry sector, from the above picture, has comparatively been very low

from FGN yearly appropriation

4.1.2 Ecological Fund

The Ecological Fund is a special Federal Government Intervention funding mechanism, outside the usual budgetary appropriation by the National Assembly, but deducted from the Federation Account. The Ecological Fund receives 3% of funds in the Federation Account. This allocation is shared among the three tiers of government in the ratio of 48.5%, 24% and 20% for the Federal, State and Local Governments, respectively (Ecological Fund Office 2012), while 7.5% is reserved for FGN to fund special emergency issues. In 2011, the sum of N5 billion was allocated for forestry development under the Presidential Initiatives on Afforestation, but the funding was not sustained in the following years.

4.1.3 Development Partnership Arrangements

This is mostly through Official Development Assistance in the form of loans, grants or aids and from International Non-governmental Organisations (NGOs). These are in the areas of afforestation and reforestation, capacity building, skills acquisitions and technological transfer. From 1979 to early 2000s, the development partners were very active in the forestry sector and funded several forestry development activities through the Federal Department of Forestry and also directly at the state level. The investments in the form of loans, grants or credits included US\$105.5 million by the World Bank/IBRD; €9.4 million by the European Union; US\$ 4.75 by UN Agencies (FAO and UNDP); UA71.27 million by AfDB; and US\$100,000 by Ford Foundation. Details are presented in Annex II. Notably, the external sources of funding provided a major leap in forestry development in Nigeria for over two decades. In recent years, these sources of funding have dwindled. Main ODA sources in the last five years had been from EU, UNDP and FAO; namely:

- (i) US\$4,610,000 for UNDP Niger Delta Biodiversity Project (2012 -2016) to mainstream biodiversity management priorities into the Niger Delta oil and gas sector development policies and operations;
- (ii) US\$3,800,000 for the UN REDD+ Readiness Preparation Phase (2012 – 2016)
- (iii) N257.09 million EU/FAO Support for Action Against Desertification (AAD) in Nigeria (2014 -2019).
- (iv) US\$3.8 million Forest Carbon Partnership Facility for REDD+ process (2015 -2018)

Public sector financing has also dropped to a very low level over the years, unable to meet the funding requirements for sustainable forestry capital development projects/programmes, except the recurrent expenditures on salaries, wages and associated overheads. The current general funding situation fortifies the justification for a new funding mechanism to stimulate forestry development for the supply of raw materials, provision of ecosystem services and environmental sustainability.

4.1.4 Credit Facilities for Forestry Projects

There is no scheme by financial institutions for investment funds for primary forest production in country. Crops production, fisheries and livestock sub sectors of the agriculture sector have various schemes. The agriculture sector is however designated in

the national accounts system as comprising crop production, livestock, forestry and fisheries sub-sectors. The absence of any special scheme for the forestry sub-sector may be due to the low private sector participation in forestry primary production activities and the longer gestation period compared with crops production, animal husbandry and fishery.

Prime and maximum lending rates are considered the two major types of lending rates in the Nigerian financial sector. Prime lending rate refers to the average prevailing lending rate charged by most deposit money banks in Nigeria to some of their more favoured customers. Maximum lending rate refers to the average of the highest lending rates charged by deposit money banks in Nigeria. Based on Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) publications, the range was between 7% and 30% (CBN, 2014). Lending opportunity was mostly available to low risk, highly valuable sectors and short gestation businesses.

The agriculture sector (excluding its forestry sub-sector) enjoys special funding schemes with below single digit interest rates and favourable repayment regime under the country fiscal policies. For example, in 2014, the Central Bank of Nigeria introduced the Commercial Agriculture Credit Scheme for promoting commercial agricultural enterprises as a sub-component of the Federal Government of Nigeria Commercial Agriculture Development Programme. The loan tenor provisions under the Commercial Agriculture Credit Scheme provide that: (i) Loans shall have a maximum tenor based on the gestation period of the enterprise plus three years cash flow allowance and/or working capital facility of one year with provision for roll over; (ii) The Scheme allows for moratorium in the loan repayment schedule taking into consideration, the gestation period of the enterprise; and (iii) The maximum interest rate to the borrower under the scheme shall not exceed 9 per cent, inclusive of all charges. The fund complements other special initiatives of the Central Bank of Nigeria in providing concessionary funding for agriculture such as the Agricultural Credit Guarantee Scheme, which is mostly for small-scale farmers, Interest Draw-back Scheme, Agricultural Credit Support Scheme, Nigeria Incentive-Based Risk Sharing in Agricultural Lending, etc.

The Federal Executive Council (FEC) in Nigeria, in 2017 approved the operationalisation of a Federal Forestry Trust Fund (FFTF) for forestry development projects nationwide. Sources of funding will include the revenue generated by the Federal Government on export of wood and other forest products, special subventions, grants, donations, etc. The framework for its full implementation is being worked out. The states governments through the state forestry departments generate revenues from the forestry sector in the form of fees (stumpage) and fines. The charges are administratively fixed, not based on appropriate economic valuation. Some state laws have provisions for the establishment of Forestry Trust Funds, Forest Regeneration Funds, Forest Reserve Funds, etc into which monies are to be paid for forestry development programmes. These instruments exist more in the papers than actual implementation.

4.2 National Forest Programmes

There have been being several initiatives in the development of policies, institutions, plans and programmes to manage, utilize, protect and enhance forest resources of the country over the years. Within economic realities and political expediency, various attempts have

been made by successive administrations to ensure the efficient management of forest resources resulting in the development of several national programmes and action plans. The Tropical Forests Action Programme (TFAP) resulted in the production of the National Forestry Action Plan (NFAP) in 1997. NFAP was subsequently integrated into the overall national planning process with its incorporation in the national rolling plan. NFAP is the basis for the subsequent enunciation of other national forestry development programmes.

4.2.1 Approved Forestry Development Programme (FDP), 1999

The FDP focused on the development of a comprehensive scheme for massive afforestation, reforestation, institutional capacity building and sustainable partnerships aimed towards achieving sustainable national forestry development. Projects were developed based on the problems of each ecological zone of the country on a four year (2000 – 2003) planned period. The total funding requirement was put at ₦11.25 billion. The projects covered: (i) Arid and Semi-Arid Zone Afforestation (Sahel/Sudan Zone); (ii) Integrated Forest Management (Guinea Savanna); (iii) Forest Resources Development and Management (Derived Savanna); (iv) Reforestation and Multiple Use (Lowland Rain Forest); (v) Mangrove Reforestation and Multiple Use Management (Mangrove/Freshwater). Others aspects were nation-wide projects for Wildlife Management and Development, Research and Development, Institutional Reform and Capacity Building.

The proposed FDP funding strategy was through financial contributions of the federal government, state governments, local governments and communities on a ratio of 65:20:10:5 percent respectively but was not finalised. The implementation suffered a setback because there was no commitment by the suggested funding partners.

4.2.2 Report of the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Combating Desertification and Deforestation (IMCA)

This was a more holistic and cross-sectoral approach to the preparation of forestry development programmes than the 1999 FDP. Mr. President initiated it in 2000 with the setting up of the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Combating Desertification and Deforestation on 1st April 2000. The IMCA developed national programmes and projects for combating deforestation, desertification and other forestry related environmental challenges using the approved FDP, 1999 as baseline for the same four year period of 2000-2003. Empowerment, enhancement of livelihood options, poverty reduction and economic development had high priority consideration. The report was produced after extensive stakeholder consultations. The funding requirement was estimated to be ₦31.86 billion (Table 3). The funding strategy was based on domestic sources on the short term through financial contributions of the federal government, state governments and local governments at a ratio of 65:20:15 percent, respectively. On the long term, international funding was to be sought.

Table 3: Estimate for Funding IMCA

| PROGRAMME | ESTIMATED COST (₦ MILLION) |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| (i) Approved Forestry Development Programme, 1999 | 11,247.286 |
| (ii) Addendum to the Approved Forestry Development Programme | |
| a) Social Forestry | |

| | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| b) Grazing Reserve Development | 1,754.50 |
| c) Bush Burning and Forest Fires | 478.00 |
| d) Institutional Facilities/Equipment | 909.94 |
| | <u>161.152</u> |
| Sub-Total | 14,550.88 |
| Integrated Programme on Drought and Desertification Control | 3,329.00 |
| Fuelwood substitution | 11,667.74 |
| Biotechnology | 1,054.50 |
| Environmental Education and Awareness | 949.00 |
| National Forest Policy and Legislation | 7.45 |
| Monitoring and Evaluation | 300.00 |
| Total | ₦31,858.57 billion |

The IMCA report was not implemented because of funding constraints.

4.2.3. Presidential Initiative on Afforestation Programme for Economic and Environmental Sustainability in Nigeria, 2009.

The Presidential Initiative on Afforestation was developed in 2009. It is a blue print for economic and environmental sustainability focused on grassroots mobilisation for national massive afforestation programme to combat the challenges of deforestation and desertification, reverse associated impacts on the nation's natural capital and improve livelihoods. The federal government exhibited great commitment and strong political will with the directives that 60% of its share of Ecological Fund was to be used for massive afforestation and reforestation of the country towards sustainable forestry development nationwide. The programme activities were:

- (a) Development of tree nurseries and raising of seedlings for afforestation in 30 States and the FCT.
- (b) Development of teak and other lesser known species in six selected States of Lagos, Ogun, Imo, Anambra, Edo and Cross River.
- (c) Drought & Desertification Amelioration Projects
- (d) Development of Data Banks for Forestry Management
- (e) Establishment of pilot *Cactus opuntia* plantations in six states (Borno, Jigawa, Katsina, Kebbi, Kaduna and Niger states).

It was designed to be executed in two phases with total funding portfolio of ~~₦~~13,492,291,480.00. The first tranche of ~~₦~~5 billion was utilized for seedlings production, development of the Forestry Resource Centre in the Federal Department of Forestry and the establishment of a Data Bank in the Drought and Desertification Amelioration Department of FMEEnv.

5.0 OVERVIEW OF THE ACTIONS IN THE COUNTRY REPORT AND CPF

5.1 Issues and Problems of Sustainable Forest Management

The country report identified twenty main issues/problems impacting on sustainable forest management in Nigeria and these were synthesised into five broad thematic areas:

- (i) Landscape management:
Management of forest ecosystem and agroforestry landscapes within the context of deforestation and forest degradation; desertification; wild fires; forest valuation; threats to agroforestry parklands; wood fuel consumption; certification; principles, criteria and indicators for SFM; and watershed management.
- (ii) Forest Governance Issues
Institutional issues such as the implementation and revision of the National Forest Policy; the enactment of a National Forest Act; appropriate forest fiscal policy and revenue systems; decentralization of forest governance to include communities and other key stakeholders; participatory management of protected areas; gender mainstreaming; land tenure and security; underfunding of the sector; trade; and commerce.
- (iii) Cross sectoral policies
These are policies that impact on sustainable forest management, such as, policies in the energy, mining, agriculture, housing and transport sectors.
- (iv) Capacity building
This is with respect to deficiency and inadequacy of human resources capacity and infrastructure development.
- (v) Forestry Information System.
Specific reference was made to weak data database and low-grade infrastructure.

5.2 Identification of Priority Projects in the Country Report

The country report discussed forest sector issues/problems, status, proposed actions/strategies and levels of different actions needed and presented key recommendations on Nigeria forests for the preparation of the CPF. The identified issues and proposed actions/strategies were reviewed and crystallised into 19 groups of Challenges and Opportunities for intervention (Annex III). These formed baseline information for teasing out the priority projects/actions in the development of the NFIP.

5.3 Transboundary Projects and Programmes

The country report presented a list of eleven transboundary projects and programmes involving Nigeria. Eight projects have been completed and three were undergoing negotiations for the 2nd phase, namely:

- i. 2nd Phase: UNEP/GEF-Assisted Integrated Ecosystem Management in the Transboundary Areas between Nigeria and Niger.
- ii. 2nd Phase: AfDB Assisted Multi-national Integrated Management of Invasive Aquatic Weeds in West Africa Four Water Bodies.
 - a) The coastal water systems of Benin and Nigeria.
 - b) The upper and middle Niger River Basin in Mali, Niger, Benin and Nigeria.
 - c) The coastal areas and the Tano River Lagoon on the border of Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana and Togo.
 - d) The lower Senegal, Mauritania and Gambia Basins.
- iii. 2nd Phase: Sahel-Sahelian Observatory, Resilience Improvement of Populations to Environmental Changes (Red Sahel): Environmental Monitoring.

Details of the three transboundary projects under negotiations are in Annex IV.

5.4 On-Going Priority Projects

Over the years the country has developed several forestry development plans on forests within the context of the national sustainable development agenda (Vision 20 20:20, being the most recent). These plans have guided the annual programmes in the forestry sector with respect to budget preparations and allocation/appropriation of funds by the government. With the coming of the civilian administration in 1999, the federal government introduced the envelope system. Each sector is allocated a maximum monetary ceiling for the preparation of yearly budget estimates. That guides the final submission by the executive arm of government to the National Assembly for appropriation. Even at that, the final appropriations in many cases fell short of budget estimates and the releases were of lesser amounts than the appropriated funds. Such situations have been the major yearly drawback in the funding mechanism and project implementation process. As part of the safeguard measures, the zero budget system was introduced in 2016 to improve the budgeting process with funds allocated on item-by-item basis. Budget performance is however still faced with delays and inadequate releases of funds for projects.

The 2017 federal projects are the priority projects of government at the national level based on the nation's development agenda, MTEF and the zero budget system, as well, as the funds available for the overall national development plan and the competing needs of other sectors of the economy. The investments portfolio of on-going priority forestry projects was therefore constructed based on capital projects in the 2017 Appropriation Act and the externally supported projects. The sum of N210,764,946 was also appropriated under recurrent expenditure for tree planting campaign to the Federal Ministry of Environment. This is a yearly ritual, which has become mainly ceremonial. It could be capitalised upon to upscale and revigorate the interest of stakeholders at all levels, from the grassroots up to the national level in tree planting activities. Table 4 presents a summary of the on-going priority projects, while the details are presented in Annex V.

Table 4: Summary of On-Going Priority Projects in 2017 with Costs

| S/NO | PROJECT/COMPONENT | FUNDING (₦) | % OF FMENV'S CAPITAL ALLOCATION IN 2017 |
|------|--|----------------------|---|
| A | Federal Ministry of Environment | | |
| i | Forestry Development Programme | 91,679,111 | 0.73% |
| ii | Forestry Aspect of Climate Change and Desertification Management Projects | 269,636,609 | 2.16 |
| iii | Forestry Research Institute of Nigeria and Colleges | 2,576,947,765 | 20.65 |
| iv | National Park Service- Headquarters and 7 National Parks | 875,192,541 | 7.01 |
| v | National Agency for Great Green Wall | 1,050,322,265 | 8.42 |
| | Total for Forestry Sector Capital Project from the FMEnv Capital Development Fund of ₦ 12,479,369,455 | 4,863,778,291 | 38.97 |

| | | | |
|----------|---|----------------|-------------|
| B | Ministry of Niger Delta Affairs (MNDA)- Capital Budget of N34,201,500,001 | | |
| i | Rehabilitation and Reclamation of Degraded Ecosystems in Abia, Akwa Ibom, Cross River, Delta, Edo, Imo and Ondo States | 107,507,882 | 0.31% |
| C | Foreign Assisted On-Going National Projects | | |
| i | Great Green Wall Project: EU/FAO Support for Action Against Desertification (AAD) in Nigeria (₦ 257.09 million) | 257.09 million | 2016 -2018 |
| ii | Forest Carbon Partnership Facility –REDD+ Preparation Phase (Federal, Ondo and Nasarawa States) | US\$3,800,000 | 2015 – 2018 |

Note: In the Appropriation Act 2017, the capital allocation to FMEnv was N12,479,369,455 and 38.97% (i.e. N 4,863,778,291) of it for the forestry sector. The share of the Federal Department of Forestry for core forestry development projects accounts for only 0.74% (~~₦~~ 91,976,111) of the total capital allocation to that ministry. In the Ministry of Niger Delta (MNDA) with a capital allocation of ~~₦~~ 34,201,500,001 only 0.31% (~~₦~~ 107,507,882) was allocated for forestry capital project.

5.5 Inventory of Pipeline Projects.

The inventory of pipeline projects was based on consultations with the relevant MDAs and other stakeholders. The projects are grouped into the following five broad categories:

- (i) National Afforestation and Reforestation Programme

Country-wide special programme of massive afforestation and reforestation in order to green the economy, and address the problems of deforestation and forest land degradation, wood deficit, forest industries capacity utilisation, forest related climate change issues, agroforestry landscapes, drought and desertification, and sustainable development of the environment.
- (ii) Forest Governance
 - a. Review of the National Forest Policy 2006 and Enactment of a National Forestry Act
 - b. Implementation of National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
- (iii) Forest Resources Assessment and Sustainable Forest Management.

Forest reserve management, inventory of resources and data management
- (iv) Wildlife Conservation and Monitoring
 - a. National Ivory Action Plan (NIAP)
 - b. National inventory of all the important bird areas/biodiversity and power line transmission monitoring (AEWA)
 - c. African- Eurasian Migratory Land Birds Agreement (AEMLAP)
- (v) Transboundary Projects
 - a. 2nd Phase: UNEP/GEF-Assisted Integrated Ecosystem Management in the Transboundary Areas between Nigeria and Niger
 - b. AfDB Assisted Multi-national Integrated Management of Invasive Aquatic Weeds in West Africa Four Water Bodies.
 - c. 2nd Phase: Sahel-Sahelian Observatory, Resilience Improvement of Populations

- to Environmental Changes (Red Sahel): Environmental Monitoring
- (vi) For Global Climate Fund (GCF) Financing
Large Scale Restoration of Degraded Ecosystems in the Eleven (11) Frontline Dryland States of the Nigeria Great Green Wall Programme. Proposed by FAO for NAGGW for GCF financing (2018 -2024).

The details of the inventory of pipeline projects are presented in Annex VI.

6.0. KEY COMPONENTS OF NFIP AND FUNDING GAPS.

6.1 Background to the Development of NFIP

The focus of the various forestry sector development plans initiated in the country had been on strategies/actions to increase the forest cover to 25% of the land area of the country through sustainable management of the nation's forest resources and contribute to economic, social and environment development of the nation. The thrust of the NFIP is therefore on its contribution towards the progressive achievement of the projected national percentage (25%) forest cover target and implementation of the necessary actions to increase the sustainable productivity of the forests and ensure an integrated value chain system from the primary forest production to the product market. The process involves the participation of stakeholders, including government at all levels, development partners, private sector, communities, civil society, researchers and academia, private individuals, etc.

The development of NFIP was built on the following pillars:

- i. Forestry Development Programme, approved projects and projections in the MTEF/MTSS.
- ii. Federal Government Presidential Initiative on Afforestation
- iii. Projections of 60,000 hectares (50,000 hectares of new woodfuel plantations and 10,000 hectares of industrial forest plantations) of plantations to be established yearly until 2030 so as to meet the wood demand of the country from a historic yearly average of 5,000 hectares by the year 2030 (Molinos, 2011).
- iv. The technical capacity at all levels, funding from all sources and available land resources could be harmonised and upscaled to implement the various components of the plan.
- v. Transparency, accountability and relevant buy-in shall be secured and guaranteed.

However, these desirable projections are faced with serious implementation challenges. The reasons are not far-fetched, giving the poor state of the nation's economy that is seriously affected by the vagaries of the global oil market, huge financial requirements and growing domestic and international debt burden. There are also the challenges of inadequate technical capacity and insufficient manpower to undertake such a humongous venture. The funding needs of the forestry sector are considered side by side with the funding needs of other sectors competing for development funds from the same treasury and similar sources.

6.2. Assumptions in the Development of NFIP.

Some of the basic assumptions in the formulation of NFIP include:

- i. The NFIP will be implemented by the federal, states and local governments, communities, public institutions, civil society organisations (community based organisations, non-governmental organisations, charitable organisations, faith based

- organisations, foundations, etc) and the private sector.
- ii. Various studies indicate that forestry plantation projects in Nigeria could be profitable. The cost of forestland in many of these scientific studies is estimated to be zero or the full economic valuation of its resources is not computed. Land is a major cost component in plantation development, including capital, technology and labour. In the implementation of NFIP, an assumption is that most of the plantation activities will take place in forest reserves or other lands (including small land holdings) where the opportunity cost for alternative investments could be discounted to be low enough for the economic feasibility and profitability of the NFIP. Access to secured land tenure and affordability would be part of the incentives to promote private sector participation in the NFIP. Another assumption is that with time, appropriate national or site-specific frameworks would evolve for the valuation of forest goods and services, and receipt of co-benefits from environmental services of biomass so that the establishment of forest plantations and forest conservation activities would be both economical and financially viable enough to attract significant investments from the domestic finance sector.
 - iii. NFIP will be undertaken in both public and private (including community) lands with secured tenure.
 - iv. State laws and policies would promote private sector ownership and investment in primary wood production.
 - v. The economy of the country will continue to enjoy sustainable growth and stability.
 - vi. Development partners and other foreign investors will support the successful implementation of NFIP.
 - vii. The Nigeria REDD+ process will be integrated into the overall national programme for sustainable forest management of natural forests, and that the opportunities for result-based payments from carbon funds will be fully domesticated.
 - viii. Stock improvement of the natural forests with indigenous species will be emphasised and promoted for biodiversity enhancement.
 - ix. The demand for high quality timber will be satisfied with the planting of fast growing indigenous species with short rotations, and complemented with exotic species.
 - x. The direct cost of establishment of 1 hectare of plantation, including capacity building, monitoring and evaluation, etc is about N850,000 at 2017 prices with 10% to 25% of the initial costs earmarked for the subsequent three years period of maintenance. However, the cost to funding bodies and participants could be less depending on the level of technical and financial support/subsidy on each sub-component of NFIP. This was based on the estimates obtained from MDAs and the various models for participatory implementation of forestry development projects in the country.
 - xi. Based on the projections of the Presidential Initiatives on Afforestation, 2011 the nation has capacity to plant about 34,000 hectares annually .
 - xii. Taking into consideration the projections by ITTO for meeting wood demand by 2030 and to bridge the wood deficiency gap, the country will need to plant at least 1.2 million hectares (60,000 hectares per annum).
 - xiii. The national capacity to plant about 70,000 hectares annually of industrial/fuelwood plantations can be developed with adequate financing, technical support and mobilisation, as well as the enunciation and implementation of favourable government policies and measures at all levels.

xiv. Technical competence will be enhanced and adequate buy-in by relevant stakeholders secured.

6.3 Components of the National Forest Investment Programme

The NFIP is made up of ten components: namely:

- i. National Afforestation and Reforestation Project (NARP).
- ii. Forest Governance.
- iii. Forest Resources Assessment, Conservation and Management.
- iv. Forest Products Utilisation.
- v. Agroforestry and Extension Services.
- vi. Protected Area Management.
- vii. Combating Drought and Desertification.
- viii. Wildlife Conservation and Management.
- ix. Research and Development.
- x. Biotechnology Monitoring in forest and Agroforestry Landscapes.

These components were developed based on literature review of the national development frameworks, national forestry plans and other strategic documents, the national report into the formulation of the Convergence Plan for the Sustainable Management and Utilisation of Forest Ecosystems in West Africa, as well as consultations with stakeholders in various MDAs at the federal level. Equity, transparency, accountability, cost effectiveness, efficiency and acceptable grievances redress mechanism will be part of the guiding principles in the implementation of NFIP.

6.3.1. Component 1: National Afforestation and Reforestation Project

This is a follow up on the Presidential Initiative on Afforestation. Its full implementation stalled due to lack of funds. There are seven sub-components in NARP directed at increasing forest cover nationwide, reducing the wood deficit situation, enhancing community empowerment and supporting the forest sector industrial development needs.

6.3.1.1 Rehabilitation and Restocking of 100 Degraded Forest Reserves.

The project will be undertaken in 100 severely degraded forest reserves, selected from the 992 gazetted forest reserves in the country. Forest reserves supply the bulk of the wood requirements for wood-based industries as well as for domestic consumption. Most of the reserves are severely degraded, overexploited and not sustainably managed. The productivity of natural forests is about 1 to 5 m³ per year, poorly stocked and with high variability in species composition. The goals of the investment are to sustainably manage the reserves, increase the productivity of natural forests and produce more sustainable volume and improved quality of wood and NTFPs for domestic, export and industrial uses. The investment is also to enhance the environmental and social functions of the forests, as

well as, the biological diversity value of the environment. Indigenous species will be carefully selected for restocking of the forest reserves based on the ecological zone and site specificity. Community preferences and species capable of yielding NTFPs for rural livelihoods support will be integrated into the overall framework.

The choice of species will include *Terminalia ivorensis*, *Nauclea diderrichii*, *Khaya ivorensis*, *Cedrela odorata*, *Mitragyna spp*, *Acacia Senegal*, *Cassia siamea* and *Khaya senegalensis* and *acacia spp*, depending on the ecological zone. The silvicultural and management characteristics of these species are well known, researched and documented. The project will also involve the reestablishment of boundaries and appropriate signage at strategic places in each reserve. The outcome of the intervention will further enhance planning and sustainable forest management practices. About 12,000 hectares of degraded forest reserves will be restocked and sustainably managed. The participation of communities will be secured and their usufructory rights protected and guaranteed in the forest reserves. The estimated cost is ₦ N10,000 million

6.3.1.2 Support for the Establishment of 100,000 Hectares of Multipurpose Woodlots

The sub-component is focused on providing support to farmers, communities, institutions, individuals, private sector etc to establish small woodlots on farms, in degraded lands and fallow lands for domestic, environmental and economic benefits. Species will include multipurpose economic fruit trees.. The programme will be nation-wide. The country has a wealth of experience in woodlots projects, especially in the Arid and Semi-Arid Ecological Zones. The level of support will include supply of seedlings and other planting materials, economic incentives for the opportunity cost of the labour and time of the participants, technical guidance, extension services, etc. Community mobilisation and sensitisation in both the rural and urban areas, as well as, community based monitoring strategy will be designed, involving various stakeholders as key elements to the successful implementation of the project. The recommended wood species include indigenous and exotic species such as *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, *Eucalyptus grandis* and *Tectona grandis*. One hundred thousand (100,000) hectares nation-wide is the target for the five-year project phase, involving an estimated 300,000 participants. The estimated cost is N50,000 million.

6.3.1.3 Establishment of 100,000 Hectares of Fuelwood and Poles Plantations

This sub-component is aimed at satisfying domestic and industrial demands for fuelwood, poles and posts as well as reducing the pressure on natural forest. Government will provide the enabling environment for private sector involvement. Communities, individuals and institutions will be provided with planting materials and technical assistance to facilitate their participation in the project. The vulnerable groups (women, youths, unemployed, etc) will be given special attention and support including training and access to credit opportunities.

Species characteristics such as multiple use value of the species for fuelwood, poles, posts, soil stabilization, farm forestry, improvement of agricultural environments and traditional uses will guide species selection. The species will include *Acacia nilotica*, *Anacardium occidentale*, *Prosopis spp* and *Leucaena leucocephala*. The project will be concentrated in the Sahel/Sudan Ecological Zone and then down to the some parts of derived Savannah Zone because the wood stress status progresses steeply towards latitude 12⁰N of Nigeria.

The target would be the establishment of 100,000 hectares of woodlots over the period involving about 300,000 participants. The estimated cost is ₦51,000 million

6.3.1.4 Establishment of 100,000 Hectares of Industrial Plantations

This project is specifically targeted at addressing the demand and supply deficit of industrial wood, the over exploitation of the forests and the quality of plantation grown wood. The establishment phase will be based on site-specific management plans. The project will also facilitate private sector participation in plantation establishment, enhance forest product value chain and increase utilisation efficiency. Government will undertake direct plantation establishment activities, with concentration first on the restocking of existing forest plantations, most of which are degraded and over exploited. The second site of choice will be degraded forest reserves and community forest areas. Primary and secondary regrowth forests would be avoided except for enrichment planting. In order to promote private sector investment and ownership of plantations, government will need to provide the necessary enabling environment through appropriate policies and measures. These, include economic incentives (moratorium, tax rebates, low interest rates, risk assurance, etc), secured tenurial arrangement within forest reserves, removal of the bureaucratic bottlenecks in the grant of certificate of occupancy for forestry development and provision of valuable and accessible technical assistance. Framework for out-grower schemes between landowners and companies/other investors will be developed and the process facilitated to realise co-benefits among participants. Efforts will also be directed at promoting low-cost production nurseries.

Plantation establishment will take place in the twenty eight Forest Resources Study States (high forests and guinea savannah vegetation) which are most suitable for industrial plantation development. Communities, institutions, individuals, etc, will be supported to establish industrial plantations in private land holdings. Fast growing high quality indigenous species and much fewer exotic species will be planted. Government will take deliberate measures to establish plantations of other indigenous high valued but slow growing species as heritage plantations and for biodiversity conservation purposes. The species to be planted will include *Sterculia setigera* Del. *Terminalia ivorensis*, *Nauclea diderrichii*, *Mansonia altissima*, *Bambusa vulgaris*, *Oxystenantha abyssynica*, *Azelia bella*, *Azelia africana*, and *Pterocarpus erinaceus*. The proposed target is the establishment of 100,000 hectares over the planned period with an investment requirement of ₦85,000 million

6.3.1.5. Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening for NARP

The area of emphasis is building of the capacity of key institutions through training, skills acquisition and study tours for effective planning, coordination and monitoring of project activities, project management and networking for the overall effective performance and service delivery. The project will involve forestry institutions at the federal, state and local government levels. The special needs of the extension staff directly involved in field activities will be given high priority. The training modality will be based on train-the-trainer model. Two hundred and sixteen trainees (216) will form the nucleus of the first contact train the trainers from all the ecological zones. The sum of ₦100 million is estimated for the exercise.

6.3.1.6. Support for Farmers Managed Natural Regeneration

This is focused on management and conservation of economic on-farm indigenous tree species in the natural habitat. Farmers Managed Natural Regeneration will be encouraged through enumeration and documentation of economic species on farmland and incentivisation of farmers to protect the indigenous trees based on the number of such species found on the farm. Participating farmers would be educated on the management and preservation of on-farm indigenous trees. Incentives in the form of technical advice, extension services, low interest loans, grants and subsidised inputs will be provide to farmers based on the inventory of the species found in the farms. About 300,000 farmers will benefit from the scheme targeting a forest cover of 10,000 hectares. The project is estimated to cost N4,000 million.

6.3.1.7. Urban Tree Planting / Urban Forestry Development

Past efforts at urban forestry development in many cities and towns were not sustained. Many towns and cities are therefore denied the full benefits of the aesthetics, environmental, health, socio-economic values of tree in urban and peri-urban areas. There is a need to reinvigorate the attitude of planting of trees on roadsides, pathways, city gardens, etc. The strategy will also encourage tree planting in homes, open spaces schools, churches, military/paramilitary barracks, markets, recreational areas, palaces, motor parks, etc with the involvement of governments, corporate organisations, individuals, communities and civil society organisations. The target is to plant and maintain 30 million trees in cities and towns. The National Tree Planting Campaign, which is now a yearly ritual will be upscaled in order to enhance the participation of the citizenry. The estimated cost is N1,500 million.

Table 5 summarises the extent of funding requirement for the NARP component, estimated at N201,600 million.

Table 5: Funding Requirement for National Afforestation and Reforestation Project

| S/NO | COMPONENT/SUB-COMPONENTS | ESTIMATE FOR NFIP (2018 -2022) (₦ Million) | TOTAL SECURED FUNDS (₦ Million) | FUNDING GAP (N Million) |
|------|---|--|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | NATIONAL AFFORESTATION PROJECT | ! Undefined Bookmark | | ! Undefined Bookmark |
| 1 | Rehabilitation and restocking of 100 degraded forest reserves | 10,000 | 0 | 10,000 |
| 2 | Support for the establishment of 100,000 ha of community based woodlots | 50,000 | 0 | 50,000 |
| 3 | Establishment of 100,000 ha of fuelwood and poles plantations | 51,000 | 0 | 51,000 |
| 4 | Establishment of 100,000 ha of industrial plantations | 85,000 | 0 | 85,000 |
| 5 | Capacity building and institutional strengthening for NARP | 100 | 0 | 100 |
| 6 | Support for Farmers Managed Natural Regeneration | 4,000 | 0 | 4,000 |

| | | | | |
|---|--|----------------|----------|----------------|
| 7 | Urban Tree Planting/Urban Forestry Development | 1,500 | 0 | 1,500 |
| | Total | 201,600 | 0 | 201,600 |

6.3.2. Component 2: Forest Governance

The Governance Component will enhance the policy and legal framework through the promotion of participation, transparency, accountability and responsiveness as the critical foundation for achieving positive social, environmental, and economic outcomes in the forestry sector. The component has four sub-components:

- i. Review of the National Forest Policy, 2006 and Enactment of the National Forestry Act
- ii. Manpower Development and Institutional Strengthening.
- iii. Implementation of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2016 -2020).
- iv. Validation and Operationalisation of the National Guidelines on Community Based Forest Management nationwide

6.3.2.1 Review of the National Forest Policy, 2006 and Enactment of the National Forestry Act

The extant National Forest Policy, 2006 is due for review, to incorporate contemporary national and global issues. It will also offer the opportunity to create better enabling conditions to meet local, national and global imperatives for sustainable management of forest resources. The process of the review of the policy started in late 2017. The pertinent issues being addressed include environmental and social safeguards, REDD+, tree ownership, carbon rights, definitions of terms, benefits and co-benefits, roles and responsibilities of stakeholders, Free Prior Informed Consent, forest sector institutional arrangements, grievances redress mechanisms and cross-sectoral issues. The process of the review will also develop the guidelines to assist states to update or develop new forest policies. It is estimated that the revision of the National Forest Policy will take about two years with active stakeholder engagement. The policy requires only the approval of the Federal Executive Council to come into effect.

The review of the National Forest Policy was expected to be conducted contemporaneously with the process that will lead to the enactment of the National Forestry Act. This aspect stalled due to fund constraints. The Act will give legal backing to the provisions of the National Forest Policy in areas that are within the legislative competence of FGN. The draft National Forestry Bill is before the Federal Ministry of Justice and will be withdrawn for review when funds are available. The process of the enactment of the National Forestry Act is planned to be concluded during the current term of the National Assembly that ends in 2019. The period between 2019 and the end of NFIP in 2022 will be used for public enlightenment, education and compliance monitoring. The estimated cost for the two exercises is N55 million

6.3.2.2 Manpower Development and Institutional Strengthening

This sub-component involves needs assessment of forestry institutions at the federal and

state levels for the overall implementation of the NFIP. Capacity building will be tailored towards the identified gaps. The estimated cost for the implementation of this sub-component is N1,000 million.

6.3.2.3 Implementation of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2016-2020)

The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) was revised in 2015. It provide guidelines and action points for the conservation and sustainable utilization of biodiversity, access to genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from their utilization. It is also provides information on biodiversity and their threats and analyzes institutional and legal frameworks that govern biodiversity issues in Nigeria. This sub-component is focused at attaining the full implementation of the NBSAP. The activities will continue throughout the NFIP phase. There is opportunity to accommodate in the NFIP changes in any subsequent revision of NBSAP. The estimated cost of implementation is N200 million.

6.3.2.4 Validation and Operationalisation of the National Guidelines on Community Based Forest Management Nationwide

Nigeria received technical and financial support from the FAO National Forest Programme Facility, towards the formulation of the Draft National Guidelines on Community Based Forest Management in Nigeria (CBFM) in 2012. This was part of the policy actions for SFM in the country. The guidelines were also to serve as model for the various States and Local Governments as well as communities and other stakeholders to adopt. The guidelines were developed following extensive national stakeholders' consultation process and a series of policy dialogues. Since then, the document was not validated or operationalised. Some gaps now exist in the guidelines based on the current imperatives and developments in the environment sector. The focus is to review, validate and operationalise the guidelines through a well-articulated roadmap of dialogues and stakeholders' engagement. The estimated cost is N740 million

Table 6 summarises the extent of resource requirement for forest governance component estimated to be N1,995 million.

Table 6: Funding Requirement for Forest Governance

| S/NO | COMPONENT/SUB-COMPONENTS | ESTIMATE FOR NFIP (2018 -2022) (₦ Million) | TOTAL SECURED FUNDS (₦ Million) | FUNDING GAP (N Million) |
|------|---|--|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | FOREST GOVERNANCE | | | |
| 1 | Review of National Forest Policy and Enactment of National Forestry Act | 55 | 0 | 55 |
| 2 | Man power development and institutional strengthening | 1,000 | 0 | 1,000 |
| 3 | Implementation of National Biodiversity and Action Plan (2016-2020) | 200 | 0 | 200 |
| 3 | Validation and Operationalization of Community Based Forest Management (CBFM) | 740 | 0 | 740 |

| | | | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|----------|--------------|
| | Total | 1,995 | 0 | 1,995 |
|--|--------------|--------------|----------|--------------|

6.3.3. Component 3: Forest Resources Assessment, Conservation and Management

One critical area of concern is the lack of up to-date data on forest dynamics for assessing the status, benefits of forest resources, and effective planning and management. This component involves five sub-components with activities on forest inventory and development of management plans as well as the promoting conservation and management in different types of forest landscapes:

- i. Sustainable management of selected critical wetland ecosystem and strengthening of community livelihood in 11 RAMSAR sites and other sites
- ii. Rehabilitation and reclamation of 3500 ha of degraded oil impacted ecosystems
- iii. Conservation and development of 1500 ha of mangrove/coastal ecosystems
- iv. Forest inventory and development of management plans for 40 forest reserves.
- v. Establishment/Rehabilitation and Development of Community Herbal Heritage Centres nationwide

6.3.3.1 Sustainable Management of Selected Critical Wetland Ecosystem and Strengthening of Community Livelihood in 11 RAMSAR and other Sites

Nigeria is signatory to the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (RAMSAR), an ecosystem based environmental treaty which provides for national action and international cooperation on the conservation and wise use of wetlands and their resources so as to stem the progressive encroachment on and loss of wetlands now and in the future. As defined by the Convention, wetlands include a wide variety of habitats such as marshes, peat lands, floodplains, rivers and lakes, and coastal areas such as salt-marshes, mangroves, and seagrass beds, but also coral reefs and other marine areas no deeper than six metres at low tide, as well as human-made wetlands such as waste-water treatment ponds and reservoirs. Wetlands are fragile ecosystems that support many life forms and economic activities and as a result, there are many environmental benefits that accrue from the conservation and wise use of the wetlands ecosystems. The project is targeted at the development and implementation of management plans for the eleven RAMSAR sites in the country and other critical wetlands with strong community participation and promotion of sustainable livelihoods opportunities. A critical success indicator is the creation of sustainable livelihood opportunities for the dependent communities. The cost estimate is ₦2,220 million.

6.3.3.2 Rehabilitation and Reclamation of 3,500 Hectares of Degraded Oil Impacted Ecosystems

Ecologically destructive land-use practices in the oil producing areas from oil exploration and exploitation, industrial and commercial activities, population pressure and other inimical practices have resulted in large scale deforestation and forest degradation. The project is aimed at reforestation and reclamation of such impacted forest reserves and community forest lands as well as building the capacity of communities to manage sustainably forest

lands based on management plans. The implementation strategy is hinged on securing strong community participation. The target is to rehabilitate and sustainably manage 3,500 hectares of degraded forest areas at an estimated cost of ₦2,975 million

6.3.3.3 Conservation and Development of 1500 Hectares of Mangrove/Coastal Ecosystems.

The mangroves and coastal ecosystems are experiencing severe habitat degradation which is adversely affecting aquatic lives, and has also resulted in loss of livelihood opportunities for most fishing communities, increased poverty and biodiversity loss. The habitat degradation stems from human-mediated activities including industrial activities, and other activities of the oil and gas industry, mining, unsustainable exploitation of the forest, spread of invasive species and pressure of population increase. The project is aimed at engaging the communities in conservation and sustainable management of the forest resources on community lands and forest reserves as well as direct government intervention in reforestation of the degraded lands. Indigenous timber and multiple use fruit trees species will be planted with strong advocacy so that the communities can own the process. 1500 hectares of forest areas will be brought under sustainable management at an estimated cost of ₦1,275 million over the planned period.

6.3.3.4 Forest Inventory and Development of Management Plans for 40 Forest Reserves.

The purpose of the project is to carry out stock assessment/inventory of forest resources, re-establish the boundaries of forest reserves and update/draw up forest resources management plans based on the inventory data collected. The process will include building the capacity of communities on the fundamental elements of forest survey, mensuration, management plans, knowledge management, etc for the effective management of forest resources. The project will be carried out in 40 forest reserves with an estimated cost of ₦1,200 million.

6.3.3.5 Establishment/Rehabilitation and Development of Community Herbal Heritage Centres

Many people, both in the rural and urban areas of the country, depend on herbal medicine for several ailments. For example, *Rauwolfia vomitoria* (Afzel) is used for treating hypertension, stroke, insomnia and convulsion; *Ocimum gratissimum* for treating diarrhea; the seeds of *Citrus parasidi* Macfad; *Garcinia kola* Heckel for osteoarthritis treatment; and many plant extracts are used by traditional birth attendants to assist in child delivery. Some of these species are fast disappearing due to deforestation and forestland degradation. The purpose of this project is to promote intensive in-situ conservation, build up genetic stock in a secured and managed environment as cultural herbal heritage centers. It will also enhance health care delivery and the advancement of indigenous knowledge. It is a community driven project. The target is to establish and manage 37 herbal centers across the nation (one per State and FCT) at an estimated cost of ₦740 million.

Table 7 summarises the extent of funding requirement for Forest Resources, Conservation and Management component of NFIP

Table 7: Funding Requirement for Forest Resources, Conservation and Management

| S/NO | COMPONENT/SUB-COMPONENTS | ESTIMATE FOR NFIP (2018 -2022) (₦ Million) | TOTAL SECURED FUNDS (₦ Million) | FUNDING GAP (N Million) |
|------|---|--|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | FOREST RESOURCES ASSESSMENT, CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT | | | |
| 1 | Sustainable Management of Selected Critical Wetland Ecosystem and Strengthening of Community Livelihoods in 11 RAMSAR sites and other sites | 2,220 | 0 | 2,20 |
| 2 | Rehabilitation and Reclamation of 3,500 ha of Degraded Oil Impacted Ecosystems | 2,975 | 0 | 2,975 |
| 3 | Conservation and Development of 1500 ha of Mangrove/Coastal Ecosystems | 1,275 | 0 | 1.275 |
| 4 | Forest Inventory and Development of Management Plans for 40 forest reserves | 1200 | 0 | 1200 |
| 5 | Establishment/Rehabilitation and Development of 37 Community Herbal Heritage Centres | 740 | 0 | 740 |
| | Sub-Total | 6,190 | 0 | 6,190 |

6.3.4 Component 4: Forest Product Utilisation.

One of the challenges of the forestry sector is the poor level of wood conversion and utilisation. Most installed sawmills have low wood conversion efficiency resulting in avoidable wastes generation and low grade products. The use of chain saw for the conversion of logs is still practised in many states, resulting in high level of wastes, inefficient conversion and inferior/substandard sawn timber. This project is aimed at building capacity to provide technical assistance in timber harvesting operations, and conversion and utilisation of wood and wood products, including low impact logging techniques, efficient sawmilling operations, machine tooling and maintenance, timber grading and wood certification. The component has three sub-components:

- i. Upgrading of the Forest Utilisation Centers in Benin-City and Ibadan, and Institutional Capacity Building
- ii. Utilisation, Institutional Strengthening and Bamboo/Ratan Value Products Development
- iii. Capacity Building in Timber Grading and Certification

6.3.4.1 Upgrading of the Forest Product Utilisation Centers in Benin and Ibadan, and Institutional Capacity Building.

The Benin centre has installed sawmills units, dry kiln and wood workshop established as a donation from the Finish Government and later upgraded by FAO. It was set up to provide vocational technical training in sawmilling and woodwork. Similarly, the Ibadan Centre is equipped wood workshop and machine tools section. It would be upgraded to international

standard. The goal of the project intervention is to rehabilitate the two centres and build institutional capacity to provide vocational technical services. This project will collaborate with the Industrial Training Fund management, which was established by FGN to utilise contributions to the Fund to promote and encourage the acquisition of skills in industries and commerce with a view to generating a pool of indigenously trained manpower sufficient to meet the needs of the private and public sectors of the economy. About 1000 technicians and artisans will be trained. The estimate is ₦150 million.

6.3.4.2 Utilisation, Institutional Strengthening and Bamboo/Ratan Value Product Development

The country has a growing stock of bamboo (*Bambusa vulgaris* and *Oxystenanthera abyssynica*) in about 1.70 million hectares. There is also a large growing stock of cane species of predominately *Calamus spp.* The purpose of this project to promote the utilisation of bamboo and cane species by building local capacity for diversification and high quality products value chain. Bamboo processing mill will be established in Lokoja, Kogi State. The project will result in economic empowerment, employment generation opportunities, etc. It will also take some pressure off the use of timber products where bamboo and rattan could provide good and suitable substitutes or alternative products. The estimate for the project is ₦160 million.

6.3.4.3 Capacity Building in Timber Grading and Certification

To enhance national capacity in timber grading and certification of wood and wood products for domestic and international markets, the maintenance of production standards and pioneering of an effective chain of custody auditing system in the country. This sub-component is estimated to cost N50 million

Table 8 summarises the extent of fund requirement for this component.

Table 8: Funding Requirement for Forest Product Utilisation

| S/NO | COMPONENT/SUB-COMPONENTS | ESTIMATE FOR NFIP (2018 -2022) (₦ Million) | TOTAL SECURED FUNDS (₦ Million) | FUNDING GAP (₦Million) |
|------|--|--|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| | FOREST PRODUCT UTILISATION | ! Undefined Bookmark | | |
| 1 | Upgrading of the Utilization Centres in Benin and Ibadan , and Institutional Capacity Building | 150 | 0 | 150 |
| 2 | Utilisation, Institutional Strengthening and Bamboo Value Product Development | 160 | 0 | 160 |
| 3 | Capacity Building In Timber Grading And Certification | 50 | 0 | 50 |
| | Total | 360! Undefined Bookmark | 0 | 360 |

6.3.5 Component 5: Agroforestry and Extension Services.

This component involves three sub-components. It is tailored at improving multiple use of landscapes, livelihoods, nutrition and food security, ecological and socio-economic

sustainability. The estimated cost is N2,370

6.3.5.1. Agroforestry and NYSC/FMENV Collaborative Partnership

One of the strategies to increase forest cover, enhance food security, promote economic empowerment and employment opportunities is through mass mobilisation and awareness creation for the wide spread adoption of agroforestry practices and the use of environmentally friendly technologies nation-wide. Agroforestry strategies will be deployed to rehabilitate degraded land and improve the livelihoods of rural communities. A collaborative partnership has been developed between the Federal Ministry of Environment and the National Youth Service Corps (NYSC) Directorate in the promotion of agroforestry and extension services. The NYSC scheme is a one-year compulsory service by all graduates of universities or equivalent who are citizens of the country. Several thousands of graduates participate every year in the NYSC scheme and are deployed to areas of competence in the service of the nation. The component will engage the members of the NYSC scheme and other interested stakeholders to mobilise communities, individuals, institutions, etc, to raise and plant two million seedlings a year within their areas of primary assignments. The cost estimate for this sub-component is ₦800 million.

6.3.5.2. Introduction and Operationalization of Climate-Smart Agriculture Technology in Forestry Development.

This sub-component will take into consideration early maturing seeds & disease resistant forestry species with proven silvicultural knowledge and their integration into the agriculture systems. The sub-component will also draw on the traditional knowledge of the participants. It will be carried out nationwide with an estimated cost of N370 Million.

6.3.5.3. Farmer Field Schools, Including Establishing Model/Demonstration Farms

Farmer Field Schools, one per state and FCT will be set up as model/demonstration farms for capacity building and transfer of technology. The project will include the provision of facilities, implements and starter packs, procurement of improved seeds, etc. It will also integrate snailery, apiary, mushroom production, and production of other non-wood forest products. Trainees of the schools will be assigned the responsibilities of impacting the knowledge at field level on a follow-up train-the-trainer scheme. The estimated cost is N1,200 million.

The funding requirement for Agroforestry and Extension is N2,370 million as shown in Table 9.

Table 9: Funding Requirement for Agroforestry and Extension

| S/N | COMPONENT/SUB-COMPONENTS | ESTIMATE FOR NFIP (2018 - 2022) (₦ Million) | TOTAL SECURED FUNDS (₦ Million) | FUNDING GAP (₦ Million) |
|-----|--|---|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | AGROFORESTRY AND EXTENSION | ! Undefined Bookmark | | |
| 1 | Agroforestry and NYSC/FMENV Collaborative Partnership | 800 | 0 | 800 |
| 2 | Introduction & Operationalization of Climate-Smart Agriculture | 370 | 0 | 370 |

| | | | | |
|---|--|--------------|----------|--------------|
| | Technology In Forestry Development. | | | |
| 3 | Farmer Field Schools Including Establishing Model/Demonstration Farms. | 1,200 | 0 | 1,200 |
| | Total | 2,370 | 0 | 2,370 |

6.3.6 Component 6: Protected Area Management

This component has five sub-components. The principal responsibility for protected area management lies with the National Park Service (NPS). It manages the nation's seven national parks (Kainji Lake, Old Oyo, Chad Basin, Gashaka-Gumti, Cross River, Kamuku and Okomu National Parks). The mission of the NPS is to manage and regulate the use of these unique ecosystems designated as National Parks by such means and measures that would preserve and conserve Nigeria's heritage, particularly the fauna and flora, the habitats they live in, and the unique sceneries they afford. The mission of NPS is to further provide human benefits and recreation through sustainable management of the park resources.

The five sub-components of protected area management are:

6.3.6.1: Protection and Management of Park Flora and Fauna within the National Park Service

The project scope includes the consolidation of boundaries of national parks, provision of paramilitary hardware and supplies for protection and anti-poaching activities, provisions of barracks for park rangers, resettlement of enclave communities, trials and road networks development as well as offices. The project will enhance the effective protection of the flora and fauna in the national parks as well as help stem encroachment and illegal activities in forest reserves, game reserves, community forest and sacred groves bordering the national parks. The estimated cost is N2,800 million.

6.3.6.2: National Parks Sustainable Livelihood Fund

The sub-component is aimed at the protection of the environment and creation of sustainable livelihoods for communities in and around the national parks. The scope includes support for the creation of community-based sustainable tourism activities, sustainable agriculture and alternative livelihood options that promote the sustainable development of the parks. The estimated cost is N2,550 million.

6.3.6.3 Promotion of Public Private Partnerships in Ecotourism Sector in 3 National Parks

The sub-component is to develop and implement a public-private partnerships (PPPs) framework in the ecotourism sector in 3 National Parks. The PPPs will serve as model for the introduction of the scheme in other national parks. There will also be an ex-post evaluation by the end of the five years NFIP phase. The evaluation will identify the benefits (socio-economics, cultural, health, ecological, livelihoods, etc), critical success factors and challenges for partnerships between the public and private sectors in ecotourism. The estimated cost is N5,000 million.

6.3.6.4. Promotion of National Actions on the African Network of Biosphere Reserves Programme

Nigeria is a member of the African Network of Biosphere Reserve. Omo Biosphere Reserve, Ogun State was designated by UNESCO in 1977. This sub-component is aimed at the promotion of national initiatives on Man and Biospheres within the context of the African Network of Biosphere Reserves. The estimated cost is N1,200 million

6.3.6.5. Support for the Establishment of 10 (Ten) Additional National Parks

As part of the national strategy for protected area management, 10 (ten) additional parks are to be established across the nation. The estimated cost to support the actualisation of the process is N1,370 million

The cost estimate of this component is N12,920 million as shown in Table 10.

Table 10: Funding Requirement for Protected Area Management

| S/NO | COMPONENT/SUB-COMPONENTS | ESTIMATE FOR NFIP (2018 - 2022) (₦ Million) | TOTAL SECURED FUNDS (₦ Million) | FUNDING GAP (₦Million) |
|------|--|---|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| | PROTECTED AREA MANAGEMENT | | | |
| 1 | Protection and Management of Park Flora and Fauna within the National Park Service | 2,800 | 0 | 2,800 |
| 2 | National Park Sustainable Livelihood Fund | 2,550 | 0 | 2,550 |
| 3 | Promotion of Public Private Partnerships of Ecotourism Sector in 3 National Parks | 5,000 | 0 | 5,000 |
| 4 | Promotion of National Actions on the African network of Biosphere Reserves Programme | 1,200 | 1,200 | 1,200 |
| 5 | Support for the Establishment of 10 (ten) Additional National Parks | 1,370 | 1,370 | 1,370 |
| | Total | 12,920 | 0 | 12,920 |

6.3.7 Component 7: Combating Drought and Desertification

Drought and desertification affect eleven of the thirty-six states of the country. The affected states are in the Sahel/Sudan Ecological Zone (the desert prone zone). About 50% to 75% of the land area of the 11 frontline states of Nigeria is under severe threat of drought and desertification process. The country is losing several thousands hectares of productive land to desertification process and desert like conditions every year. The adverse environmental conditions are exacerbated by the impacts of drought and climate change, population pressure and human activities. Desertification process is estimated to be moving southwards at the rate of 0.6 km per year. This component is designed to highlight, upscale and complement on-going efforts. It has two sub-components:

- i. Great Green Wall Project -Integrated Land Management and Sustainable Livelihoods
- ii. Combating Desertification through Afforestation for Climate Change Mitigation and

6.3.7.1. Great Green Wall Project -Integrated Land Management and Sustainable Livelihoods

This is the national segment of the African Union's initiatives to address the socio-economic and environmental problems of drought and desertification from Dakar to Djibouti covering the Saharan States of Mauritania, Senegal, Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger, Nigeria, Chad, Sudan, Ethiopia, Eritrea and Djibouti. A National Strategic Plan of Action was developed in 2012 for the implementation of the Great Green Wall Programme. The National Agency for Great Green Wall (NAGGW) is implementing the Great Green Wall project in the eleven (11) front line States of Adamawa, Borno, Bauchi, Gombe, Kano, Katsina, Kebbi, Jigawa, Sokoto, Yobe and Zamfara in the Sahel/Sudan Ecological Zones of the country. Forty three (43) local government areas in these states covering about 225,000 hectares of land will be rehabilitated. The goals are improving the well-being of the affected people and reducing their vulnerability to the impact of desertification amplified by climate change; and enhancing environmental resilience and integrity for sustainable development. The sub-component has six project units.

i. Dry Land Afforestation

The project covers: (i) Rehabilitation of 22 Central Nurseries for the production of 16,550,350 seedlings; (ii) Establishment of 1,330 Km of Shelterbelt; (iii) Establishment of 1,275 ha of Community Orchard; (iv) Establishment of 1,210 ha of Woodlots; (v) Establishment of 550 ha of Industrial Use Woodlot Plantations (gum arabic); and (vi) Generation of 4,500 job opportunities. The expected outcomes include: (a) improve forest ecosystem management, biodiversity and forest production; (b) rehabilitate degraded forest areas; (c) promote sustainable management of fuelwood resources; (d) accelerate integration in the management of transboundary resources; (e) increase carbon sequestration; (f) economic employment; and (g) poverty reduction. The cost estimate of the sub-component is N9,000 million.

ii. Land Resources Management

This involves sand dunes and oases identification and rehabilitation, mapping and development of management framework, and development of grazing reserves. The estimate is N13,500 million.

iii. Community mobilisation and sensitization through the promotion of alternative livelihoods. This project unit involves mobilisation and sensitization of communities, individuals, policy makers, and the generality of stakeholders on drought and desertification, the impacts, mitigation and adaptation measures. Alternative livelihood options will be promoted to enhance the totality of the wellbeing of those exposed to drought and desertification. The estimated cost is N5,000 million.

iv. Establishment of e-library.

The provision of an e-library is to offer improved services, better and easy access to information and knowledge as well as capacity development. The estimate is N320 million.

v. Establishment of GIS lab.

This is to enhance information management and provide timely, reliable and quality geo-

referenced information relevant to the great green wall project. The estimate is N150 million.

vi. **EU/FAO Support for Action Against Desertification (AAD) in Nigeria**

This facility is to assist local communities, government and civil society in the sustainable management and restoration of the dryland forests, range and croplands affected by desertification, land degradation and drought. The 1st phase of the AAD project is for the period of 2014 to 2018. The facility is N257.09 million.

The main domestic funding sources for the National Agency for the Great Green Wall are from the Ecological Fund and annual appropriations. These sources were complemented by funding from the EU/FAO Support for Action Against Desertification (AAD) in Nigeria. In the pipeline also, is the Large-Scale Restoration of Degraded Ecosystem in the Eleven (11) Frontline Dryland States of the Nigeria Great Green Wall programme being proposed by FAO for GCF financing for 2018 -2024.

6.3.7.2. Combating Desertification through Afforestation for Climate Change Mitigation and Sustainable Land Management in the Desert Prone States.

This sub-component is directed at building resilience for mitigation measures and adaptation to climate change through sustainable forest management. The focus is on community-based strategy and includes: (i) strengthening capacity for early warning and preparedness to improve on traditional response mechanisms to energy and food threats/crisis; (ii) development and harnessing water resources potentials (including watershed management, rainwater harvesting and development of oasis); (iii) drought and desertification vulnerability mapping (iv) rangeland management; and (v) integrated pest management. Other activities are forest fire management, development of bio-energy plantations and promotion of the use of affordable energy efficient cooking stoves. The estimated cost of the project is ₦1,000 million.

The funding requirement for the above activities in the component is N29,227.09 million out of which N257.09 million is secured on the AAD project, leaving a funding gap of N28,970 million, as presented in Table 11

Table 11: Funding Requirement for Combating Drought and Desertification

| S/NO | COMPONENT/SUB-COMPONENTS | ESTIMATE FOR NFIP (2018 -2022) (₦ Million) | TOTAL SECURED FUNDS (₦ Million) | FUNDING GAP (₦Million) |
|----------|---|--|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| | COMBATING DROUGHT AND DESERTIFICATION | | ! Undefined Bookmark | |
| 1 | Great Green Wall Project- Integrated land Management and Sustainable livelihoods | | | |
| 1.1 | Dry Land Afforestation | 9,000 | 0 | 9,000 |
| 1.2 | Land Resources Management: Sand dunes and oases identification and rehabilitation, mapping and development of management framework, and the development of grazing reserves | 13,500 | 0 | 13,500 |

| | | | | |
|------|--|------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1..3 | Community Mobilization & Sensitization through Promotion of Alternative Livelihoods | 5,000 | 0 | 5,000 |
| 1.4 | Establishment of e-library | 320 | 0 | 320 |
| 1.5 | Establishment of GIS lab | 150 | 0 | 150 |
| 1.6 | EU/FAO Support for Action Against Desertification (AAD) in Nigeria | 257.09 | 257.09 | 0 |
| 2 | Combating Desertification through reforestation for climate change mitigation and sustainable land management in the desert prone states | 1000 | 0 | 1000 |
| | Total | 29,227.09 | 257.09 | 28,970 |

6.3.8 Component 8 -Wildlife Conservation and Management.

This component is focused at the conservation and monitoring of elephants and some important bird species to meet national objectives and international cooperation framework. The component involves four sub-components:

- i. National Ivory Action Plan
- ii. National Inventory of all the Important Bird Areas/Biodiversity and Powerline Transmission Monitoring
- iii. African- Eurasian Migratory Land Birds Agreement (AEMLAP) – Monitoring and Advocacy
- iv. Endangered Species Conservation and Implementation of CITES

6.3.8.1 National Ivory Action Plan.

This is a monitoring activity focused at combating wildlife crime and to control effectively illegal wildlife trade in ivory and other endangered species. The participation of stakeholders, particularly local communities, will be promoted. The cost estimate is ₦25 million

6.3.8.2 National Inventory of all the Important Bird Areas/Biodiversity and Powerline Transmission Monitoring

The objective is to generate data bank for African Migratory Water birds Species and to guide against electrocution of birds. It will be implemented through community sensitization, involvement in monitoring and data collection, and incentivisation scheme. The estimated cost is ₦20 million

6.2.8.3 African- Eurasian Migratory Landbirds Agreement (AEMLAP) - Monitoring and Advocacy

The project is focused at: (i) the identification of sites that are representative of Afro-paleartic land bird migrants habitat needs in Nigeria; and (ii) to use information gathered in the sites to advocate for policy change and activities/initiatives that will support habitat for the survival of landbird migrants. The project estimate is ₦25 million.

6.2.8.4 Endangered Species Conservation and Implementation of CITES

The sub-component is focused on the following projects (I) management and conservation

of endangered species; (ii) CITES management through communication and public enlightenment campaigns; (iii) non detriment finding; and (iv) wildlife rescue management. The estimate is N2,400 million.

Table 12 shows the funding requirement for the wildlife conservation and management component amounting to N2,470 million

Table 12: Funding Requirement for the Wildlife Conservation and Management Component

| S/NO | COMPONENT/SUB-COMPONENTS | ESTIMATE FOR NFIP (2018 -2022) (₦ Million) | TOTAL SECURED FUNDS (₦ Million) | FUNDING GAP (₦Million) |
|------|--|--|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| | Wildlife Conservation and Management | | | |
| 1 | National Ivory Action Plan | 25 | 0 | 25 |
| 2 | National inventory of all the important bird areas/biodiversity and power line transmission monitoring | 20 | 0 | 25 |
| 3 | African-Eurasian Migratory Landbirds Agreement –Monitoring and Advocacy | 25 | 0 | 25 |
| | Endangered Species Conservation and Implementation of CITES: (I) management and conservation of endangered species; (ii) CITES management through communication and public enlightenment campaigns; (iii) non detriment finding; and (iv) wildlife rescue management | 2,400 | 0 | 2,400 |
| | Total | 2,470 | 0 | 2,470 |

6.3.9. Component 9: Research and Development

The research and development component is focused on:

- i. Genetic improvement of indigenous tree species for fibre, fruits, vegetables and medicine in the various ecological zones aimed at improved yield and productivity. The estimated cost is N250 million
- ii. Germplasm conservation and management.
It is aimed at preservation and management of genetic diversity of forest species. The cost estimate is N300 million
- iii. Entrepreneurship development and technological transfer to enhance the value chain. This is with respect to the production of improved breeds or varieties of cane rats, snail, rabbits and mushrooms and other non-timber forest products (fruits, nuts and vegetables). The estimate is N1,200 million
- iv. Community based participatory pilot schemes on bio-energy plantations and utilisation.
To establish model bio-energy plantations towards community empowerment, provision of alternative sources of energy and improved livelihoods. The estimate

for this sub-component is N85 million

The total estimated cost for the research and development component is ₦1,835 million as presented in Table 13

Table 13: Funding Requirement for Research and Development

| S/NO | COMPONENT/SUB-COMPONENTS | ESTIMATE FOR NFIP (2018 -2022) (₦ Million) | TOTAL SECURED FUNDS (₦ Million) | FUNDING GAP (₦ Million) |
|------|--|--|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Research and Development | | | |
| 1 | Genetic improvement of indigenous tree species for fibre, fruits, vegetables and medicine in the various ecological zones | 250 | 0 | 250 |
| 2 | Germplasm conservation and management in each ecological zone | 300 | 0 | 300 |
| 3 | Entrepreneurship development and technological transfer to enhance the value chain with respect to the production of improved breeds or varieties of cane rats, snail, rabbits and mushrooms and other non-timber forest products (fruits, nuts and vegetables). - | 1200 | 0 | 1200 |
| 4 | Community based participatory pilot schemes on 100 hectares bio-energy plantations and utilisation. | 85 | 0 | 85 |
| | Total | 1,835 | 0 | 1,859 |

6.3.10: Component Biosafety Monitoring in Forest Ecosystems and Agroforestry Landscapes

The prospect of the introduction of some genetically modified organisms (GMOs) in the agricultural system in the country is high. These may have impact on forest biodiversity and agroforestry systems. The component is to educate the public on the use of GMOs in agroforestry landscapes and impact in forest ecosystems, and followed with compliance monitoring and reporting. The cost estimate is ₦250 million. Table 14 presents the funding requirement for the component.

Table 14: Funding Requirement for Biosafety Monitoring in Forest Ecosystems and Agroforestry Landscapes

| S/NO | COMPONENT/SUB-COMPONENTS | ESTIMATE FOR NFIP (2018 -2022) (₦ Million) | TOTAL SECURED FUNDS (₦ Million) | FUNDING GAP (₦ Million) |
|------|--|--|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Biosafety monitoring | | | |
| 1 | Educate the public on the use of Genetically Modified Organisms | 100 | 0 | 100 |
| 2 | Monitoring Compliance in Forest Ecosystems and Agroforestry Landscapes | 150 | 0 | 150 |
| | Total | 250 | 0 | 250 |

6.4 Funding Gap Analysis

Based on the estimates for the NFIP, there is a funding gap of N 258,960 million (99.99%) out of an estimate of N259,217.09. The only source of secured fund is N257.09 million from the EU/FAO Support for Action Against Desertification in Nigeria. This is particularly the case, as the 2018 Appropriation Bill is still before the national assembly. The yearly appropriation is the guaranteed source of FGN funding on yearly basis and the amount allocated is not certain until enacted in the Appropriation Act of that year. Increases in the statutory allocations for forestry development in the various appropriations throughout the implementation of NFIP will reduce to some levels the funding gap. That may not be too significant based on past trends. The funding profile does not include sources such as REDD+ result-based payment activities and other carbon credit financing opportunities because the frameworks for participating in such schemes are just evolving in the country. The estimates also exclude the transboundary projects that are undergoing negotiations for renewals. There would therefore be several opportunities to upscale the investment portfolios if funding sources can be secured.

The funds for the implementation of NFIP are however expected to be sourced from domestic and external sources. The domestic sources include the Federal, States and Local Governments, communities, individuals, civil society organizations and the private sector institutions while the external sources would be from ODA and Foreign Direct Investment. The buy-in of these stakeholders is necessary through policy advocacy at various levels. A paradigm shift from the past is advocated but it will involve government providing the enabling environment through reforms or review of policies, laws and regulations for favourable investment climate. Appropriate economic incentives are needed. The agriculture sector already has well developed finance/credit schemes under various microeconomic policies of the Central Bank of Nigeria for crop production, livestock and fisheries. Without reinventing the wheels, financing of forestry development project should be integrated into the various agriculture finance/credit schemes using the existing structures. Other measures will include reforms in land administration for access and security of tenure, laws and policies at the federal and state levels with respect to forest ownership, administration, investments, etc.

Table 15 shows the summary of the extent of the resource gap for each component while Annex VII outlines the matrix of the yearly requirements and funding gap.

Table 15: Resource Gap for Each Component

| S/NO | COMPONENT/SUB-COMPONENTS | ESTIMATE FOR NFIP (2018 -2022) (₦ Million) | TOTAL SECURED FUNDS (₦ Million) | FUNDING GAP (₦ Million) |
|------|--|--|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | NATIONAL AFFORESTATION AND REFORESTATION PROJECT | ! Undefined Bookmark | | ! Undefined Bookmark |

| | | | | |
|----------|--|-----------------------------|----------|----------------|
| 1.1 | Rehabilitation and restocking of 100 degraded forest reserves | 10,000 | 0 | 10,000 |
| 1.2 | Support for the establishment of 100,000 ha of community based woodlots | 50,000 | 0 | 50,000 |
| 1.3 | Establishment of 100,000 ha of fuelwood plantations | 51,000 | 0 | 51,000 |
| 1.4 | Establishment of 100,000 ha of industrial plantations | 85,000 | 0 | 85,000 |
| 1.5 | Capacity building and institutional strengthening | 100 | 0 | 100 |
| 1.6 | Support for Farmers Managed Natural Regeneration | 4,000 | 0 | 4,000 |
| 1.7 | Urban Tree Planting/Urban Forestry Development | 1,500 | 0 | 1,500 |
| | Sub-Total | 201,600 | | 201,600 |
| 2 | FOREST GOVERNANCE | | | |
| 2.1 | Review of the National Forest Policy and Enactment of a National Forestry Act | 55 | 0 | 55 |
| 2.2 | Man power development and institutional strengthening | 1,000 | 0 | 1,000 |
| 2.3 | Implementation of National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2016 -2020) | 200 | 0 | 200 |
| 2.4 | Validation and Operationalisation of the National Guidelines on Community Based Forest management Nationwide | 740 | 0 | 740 |
| | Sub-Total | 1,995 | 0 | 1,995 |
| 3 | FOREST RESOURCES ASSESSMENT, CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT | | | |
| 3.1 | Sustainable Management of Selected Critical Wetland Ecosystem and Strengthening of Community Livelihood in 11 wetlands and other sites | 2,200 | 0 | 2,200 |
| 3.2 | Rehabilitation and Reclamation of 3500 hectares of Degraded Oil Impacted Ecosystems | 2,975 | 0 | 2,975 |
| 3.3 | Conservation and Development of 1500 hectares of Mangrove/Coastal Ecosystems | 1,275 | 0 | 1,275 |
| 3.4 | Forest Inventory and Development of Management Plans for 40 forest reserves | 1200 | 0 | 1200 |
| 3.5 | Establishment/Rehabilitation and Development of Community Herbal Heritage Centres | 740 | 740 | 740 |
| | Sub-Total | 6,190 | 0 | 6,190 |
| 4 | FOREST PRODUCT UTILISATION | ! Undefined Bookmark | | |
| 4.1 | Upgrading of the Utilization Centres in Benin and Ibadan, and Institutional | 150 | 0 | 150 |

| | | | | |
|----------|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| | Capacity Building | | | |
| 4.2 | Utilisation, Institutional Strengthening and Bamboo/Rattan value products development in Lokoja | 160 | 0 | 160 |
| 4.3 | Capacity building in timber grading and certification | 50 | 0 | 50 |
| | Sub-Total | 360 | 0 | 360 |
| 5 | AGROFORESTRY AND EXTENSION | ! Undefined Bookmark | | |
| 5.1 | Agroforestry and NYSC/FMENV Collaborative Partnership | 800 | 0 | 800 |
| 5.2 | Introduction & Operationalization of Climate-smart Agriculture Technology in Forestry Development. | 370 | 0 | 370 |
| 5.3 | Farmer Field Schools including Establishing Model/Demonstration Farms. | 1,200 | 0 | 1,200 |
| | Sub-Total | 2,370 | 0 | 2,370 |
| 6 | PROTECTED AREA MANAGEMENT | | | |
| 6.1 | Protection and Management of Park Flora and Fauna | 2,800 | 0 | 2,800 |
| 6.2 | National Parks Sustainable Livelihood Fund | 2,550 | 0 | 2,550 |
| 6.3 | Promotion of Public Private Partnerships of Ecotourism Sector in 3 National Parks | 5,000 | 0 | 5,000 |
| 6.4 | Promotion of National Actions on African Network of Biosphere Reserves Programme | 1,200 | 0 | 1,200 |
| 6.5 | Support for the Establishment of 10 Additional National Parks | 1,370 | 0 | 1,370 |
| | Sub-Total | 12,920 | 0 | 12,920 |
| 7 | COMBATING DROUGHT AND DESERTIFICATION | | ! Undefined Bookmark | |
| 7.1 | Great Green Wall Project- Integrated land Management and Sustainable livelihoods | | | |
| 7.1.1 | Dryland Afforestation: (i) Rehabilitation of 22 Central Nurseries for the production of 16,550,350 seedlings; (ii) Establishment of 1,330 Km of Shelterbelt; (iii) Establishment of 1,275ha of Community Orchard; (iv) Establishment of 1,210 ha of Woodlots; (v) Establishment of 550 ha of Industrial Use multipurpose plantations (including gum arabic); and (vi) Generation of 4,500 job opportunities | 9,000 | 0 | 9,000 |
| 7.1.2 | Land Resources Management: Sand dunes and oases identification and rehabilitation, mapping and development of management framework, and development of grazing reserves. | 13,500 | 0 | 13,500 |
| 7.1.3 | Community Mobilization & | | | 5,000 |

| | | | | |
|-----------|---|-------------------|---------------|----------------|
| | Sensitization through Promotion of Alternative Livelihoods | 5,000 | 0 | |
| 7.1.4 | Establishment of e-Library | 320 | 0 | 320 |
| 7.1.5 | Establishment of GIS Lab | 150 | 0 | 150 |
| 7.1.6 | EU/FAO Support for Action Against Desertification (AAD) in Nigeria | 257.09 | 257.09 | 0 |
| 7.2 | Combating Desertification through reforestation for climate change mitigation and sustainable land management in the desert prone states | 1000 | 0 | 1000 |
| | Sub-Total | 29,227.09 | 257.09 | 28,970 |
| 8 | Wildlife Conservation | | | |
| 8.1 | National Ivory Action Plan | 25 | 0 | 25 |
| 8.2 | National inventory of all the important bird areas/biodiversity and power line transmission monitoring | 20 | 0 | 25 |
| 8.3 | African-Eurasian Migratory Landbirds Agreement – Monitoring and Advocacy | 25 | 0 | 25 |
| 8.4 | Endangered Species Conservation and Implementation of CITES: (i) management and conservation of endangered species; (ii) CITES management through communication and public enlightenment campaigns; (iii) non detriment finding; and (iv) wildlife rescue management. | 2,400 | 0 | 2,400 |
| | Sub-Total | 2,470 | 0 | 2,470 |
| 9 | Research and Development | | | |
| 9.1 | Genetic improvement of indigenous tree species for fibre, fruits, vegetables and medicine and adaptation in the various ecological zones | 250 | 0 | 250 |
| 9.2 | Germplasm conservation and management in each ecological zone | 300 | 0 | 300 |
| 9.3 | Entrepreneurship development and technological transfer in each ecological zone. | 1,200 | 0 | 1,200 |
| 9.4 | Community based participatory pilot schemes on 100 hectares bio-energy plantations and utilisation. | 85 | 0 | 85 |
| | Sub-Total | 1,835 | 0 | 1,835 |
| 10 | Biosafety monitoring in Forest Ecosystems and Agroforestry Landscapes | | | |
| 10.1 | Educate the public on the use of Genetically Modified Organisms | 100 | 0 | 100 |
| 10.2 | Monitoring Compliance in Forest Ecosystems and Agroforestry Landscapes | 150 | 0 | 150 |
| | Total | 250 | 0 | 250 |
| | TOTAL (1 – 10) | 259,209.09 | 257.09 | 258,952 |

6.5 Risk Associated with Implementation

There are many challenges in the implementation of the NFIP. The country is heavily dependent on revenue from oil. The uncertainty in the global oil market will further impact negatively on the development agenda of government and therefore availability of funds for projects. Forestry development activities, especially silvicultural and management operations are time bound. Untimely releases of funds jeopardise the implementation of approved projects. However, if the current efforts of government to diversify the economy could be sustained, the investment opportunities would be further enhanced. There is no framework for participatory monitoring (involvement of communities and other stakeholders) of forestry projects. There is limited interest by the private sector in growing wood. Appropriate risk mitigation safeguards (environmental and social) will need to be put in place during project development and implementation. The competition for land without a proper land use management at the federal, states and local levels will continue unsustainably with the forestry sector at the receiving end from drivers of deforestation and forestland degradation.

6.6. Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and Evaluation (M& E) will be performance based. It will be tied to the overarching M&E framework of the Federal Ministry of Budget and Planning. The primary responsibilities for coordinating M & E in the forestry sector will remain that of the National Forestry Development Committee with the Secretariat domiciled in the Federal Department of Forestry. Existing institutional framework for the monitoring of forestry development projects will be strengthened nation-wide with the participation of various state departments of forestry, communities and the civil society organisations. The National Forestry Development Committee has been ineffectual for about a decade. It will be revitalised under the NFIP. The M & E Unit of the FDF would be strengthened and similar structure replicated in the states. Clear framework on Institutional arrangement will be developed.

Performance based indicators will be developed to guide monitoring activities. To meet special information needs, external consultants may be engaged to undertake special studies, specific surveys, etc. The mid-term and final evaluation of a project will be carried out by external consultant(s) with the active participation of the forestry departments, communities and other key stakeholders. The Forestry Data Bank in the Federal Department of Forestry will provide the needed platform for knowledge management and dissemination. Lessons learned from the implementation process will inform the next phase of the NFIP.

6.7 Expected Impact

In line with Vision 20 20:20, other national development strategies and forestry development goals, the NFIP targets increasing and enhancing the forest cover and wood resources base with at least 600,000 hectares of planting, reducing the wood deficit status of the country and improving the technical skills in forest operations. Furthermore, NFIP will lead to promoting sustainable management of the nation's forest resources, poverty reduction, and improved food security (particularly in forest dependent communities), greater employment opportunities (including the vulnerable group) and sustainable means of livelihood. It will promote efficient utilisation of wood resources and the development of platforms for value chain additions in the forestry sector.

6.8 Financial Mechanism, Measures and Options

The successful implementation of NFIP requires the mobilization of sufficient financial resources for all aspects of the plan involving conventional and innovative financing mechanisms. Appropriate policy, legal and regulatory frameworks backed by strong political will and agreed upon by the different players will guide the financial investments options for NFIP. The architecture for the funding revolves around domestic and external sources.

6.8.1. Domestic Finance Sources

The players at the domestic level are those from the public and private sectors of the economy from which funds are to be sourced. Favourable economic and development policies are expected to be the main drivers of domestic financing.

6.8.1.1 Public Sector Sources

The public sector players are the federal, states and local governments. The local governments show great presence in generating forest resources based revenues in the states of the country where local government forests still exist. Those Local governments have no track record of capital development investment in forestry projects outside recurrent expenditure. The sources of funding from governments (federal and states) are:

i. Annual budget

It is a secured source of funds for recurrent expenditures. Capital expenditure on forestry development has been low at both the Federal and States Government levels with some years witnessing no funds releases at all. This is a more frequent occurrence in many states.

ii. Forestry Trust Fund

iii. In 2017, the Federal Executive Council in Nigeria approved the establishment of National Forestry Trust Fund (NFTF) after a series of stakeholder engagements between 2016 and 2017. The implementation framework is being finalized. Some states governments also have provisions for State Forestry Trust Fund in the Forestry Laws but the trust funds are either not fully operationalized or activated at all in most cases. These are veritable sources of funding provided the political will and commitment could be secured. Ecological Fund

Some forestry development projects have been funded from the federal government's share of ecological fund, such as the Great Green Wall Project and the 2011 Presidential Initiative on Afforestation. Mechanism to secure more funding from the ecological fund should be explored. The state governments are not known to spend any part of their respective shares of the ecological fund on forestry capital projects. Through policy dialogues, the states could be urged to spend part of the ecological fund on forestry development projects.

Despite the low public sector investment in forestry projects, it remains a critical sector for creating the necessary environment and up scaling the process of securing funds from other sources for the implementation of NFIP. FGN should also be urged to set up the necessary framework to implement the commitment of ECOWAS Member State wherein member states at the ECOWAS Ministerial Meeting on CPF resolved that each member state should dedicate at least 5% of annual budget to forestry development.

6.8.1.2 Domestic Capital Market

Credit opportunities are available in the commercial banking system. The cost of capital is high and commercial banks are majorly involved in short term and less risky investments. This is however, a potential source of national funding for forestry programmes, which need to be backed with appropriate federal government economic policies and measures to take care of the long rotation and investment risks associated with the biological character of the investment. There are well developed Agriculture Credit and Guarantee Schemes in the country and forestry financing could be integrated into such schemes or similar schemes should be developed by the Central Bank of Nigeria for the forestry sector. The purpose is to open up greater access to favourable funding schemes to individuals, communities, corporate organisations, etc for afforestation and reforestation projects as well the development forest products value chain. The CBN should be urged to direct commercial banks to extend low interest loan facilities to the forestry sector.

6.8.2. Foreign Financing

These are the Official Development Assistance and Foreign Direct Investment. Capacity building in the forestry sector to access foreign financing as well as favourable policy environment and political will be required.

6.8.2.1. Official Development Assistance.

There are two main types of ODA, multilateral and bilateral investments. These are in the form of loans, credits, grants or concessionary facilities.

Bilateral Foreign Funds

Opportunities exist for financing from several bilateral sources with the European Community, France, United Kingdom, Japan, USA, Scandinavian countries, Germany, etc.

Multilateral Sources

The sources include ITTO, World Bank, AfDB, FAO and GEF (including Tropical Forest Account). Nigeria has benefited from these funds. Opportunities exist to upscale the volume of funding needed for NFIP from these various sources.

Membership of International Organisations

Membership of international organisations gives each member country the opportunities for technical cooperation and investment funding. The International Tropical Timber Organisation (ITTO) is one of such organisations. Nigeria is a member country of ITTO and would need to activate her financial status for the actualization of the benefits of the financial and technical support from such organization in the implementation of NFIP.

6.8.2.2. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)

FDI had been in the area of forest industries activities in the country. This source of financing has declined but need to be reinvigorated to enhance forest products value chain. Great prospect also exists for financing investments in forestry plantation development from FDI as lessons from some few other African countries have shown. The enabling environment such as economic incentives and secured land tenure need be created to attract investors.

6.8.2.3. Other Sources

These sources are from communities, individuals, and civil society organisations including local and international, Non-Governmental Organisations, and philanthropic bodies. Local and international NGOs have been involved in various community based forestry and livelihoods projects for a long time in Nigeria.

6.8.2.4. Climate Change Financing

Climate Change Financing mechanism has components that are related to forest financing based on the role forest plays in addressing climate change. The components are innovative climate change financing schemes tied to carbon markets and opportunities for financing adaptation, mitigation, technology development and transfer, and capacity building. Dedicated climate funds sources include Adaptation Fund, Climate Investment Funds, Strategic Climate Fund, Forest Investment Programme and the Green Climate Fund.

6.8.3. Additional Measures and Options for Sustainability of Forest Financing

- (i) Establish a participatory funding framework involving federal, states, local governments, communities, individual and the private sector. The framework will be based on consensus agreement after due negotiations on roles and responsibilities, benefits arrangements, accountability, grievances redress mechanism, etc, that respect equitable sharing of benefits and the rights of host communities, individuals and other stakeholders in the access to and use of forest resources.
- (ii) Build capacity building of staff in forestry departments at the federal, states and local government levels, other institutions as well as individuals to empower them to surf huge web based information on foreign sources of forest financing and on the preparation of bankable projects for local and external funding. It will also reduce transaction costs borne by the country or projects.
- (iii) Undertake measures for regular updating of resources information and effective data management to facilitate decision-making process in forest financing.
- (iv) The Federal Ministry of Environment should speedily conclude the development of a national strategy for coordinating and accessing financing from the Green Climate Fund.
- (v) Continuous engagement with NGOs. This will assist to build necessary synergy for forestry capital development and knowledge sharing to enhance funding opportunities from ODA.
- (vi) Regular engagement with Donors to enhance funding opportunities in the country.

7.0 CONCLUSION

The major sources for financing forestry development projects have been public sector finance at the domestic level and ODA for external funding sources. The funds are primarily invested in the states that have the primary responsibilities for the management and control of forest estates. The funds are also invested in (i) national parks administered by the National Park Service; (ii) institutional capacity strengthening at the federal and state levels; (iii) research and development; (iv) community forestry projects and initiatives, etc. There is little private sector investment in primary forest production activities. The nation's strategic

roadmap (Vision 20 20:20) and the various forestry development agendas enunciated so far, included the national goal to increase the forest cover from the current level of about 6% to 25%. The place of forestry in sustainable development, including climate change is recognized at most relevant platforms in the country. The level of investments in forestry development programmes from all sources (federal, states, ODA, etc) has suffered a reversal in the past two decades coinciding with the time that the forest resources are being over exploited with no little or no form of sustainable forest management taking place.

The report has formulated projects with estimates and funding gap analysis as a shopping list of NFIP in Nigeria. These priority projects are the identified critical short-term investments needed to begin to address the various resources challenges in the forestry sector. The component for the reform of the National Forest Policy and enactment of a National Forest Act will strengthen the institutional framework in addressing a wide range of contemporary issues that will promote investments. These will complement the macro-economic policy of government as the broad national framework driving investment decisions. The various projects are also aimed at strengthening the productive forest base through focused thematic actions which include massive afforestation and reforestation in the various ecological zones, increasing nutrition and food security through agroforestry programmes and development of the NTFPs. Other actions include drought and desertification amelioration, climate change mitigation and adaptation, microeconomic reform within the forestry sector, efficiency in wood utilisation and use of bamboo/rattan as alternatives or substitute to timber in some product markets, management of critical ecosystems, improvement of livelihoods and health (herbal gardens) and promoting the forest products value chain. A participatory approach involving the key stakeholders, including the private sector, civil society organisations, communities, youths, women, MDAs, etc, is a key implementation strategy, from the planning stage of any of the projects to implementation.

The platform for forest resource information base, knowledge sharing and linkages is weak. The platform is recognised as critical for effective planning and information based decision making by potential investors and therefore need to be strengthened. Challenges in the implementation of conflicting sectoral policies and programmes, and building necessary synergies with all land use sectors could be minimized through this platform. Overall, the estimate for the implementation of NFIP (2018-2022) is N259,217.09 million with a secured fund of N257.09 million. The funding gap currently stands at N258,960 million. This gap will progressively reduce depending on the amount of yearly appropriation at the domestic level by the Federal and State Governments as well as funding from other sources.

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ANNEXES

Annex I: Terms of Reference

FORMULATION OF THE NATIONAL FOREST INVESTMENT PROGRAMME (NFIP) (2016-2020).

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF TASK (S) AND OBJECTIVES TO BE ACHIEVED

Context

Under the TCP / RAF / 3306-support for the preparation of the West Africa Forest Convergence plan launched in March 2011, FAO has mobilized the expertise of a national consultant committed in each ECOWAS Member State to develop a country report as a contribution to the formulation of the FCP / WA(CPF). Fourteen (14) national reports out of 15 countries went through a national validation process by all relevant actors involved in the sustainable management of forest resources.

Each report briefly presented the physical aspects and socio-economic productive sectors of each country. The issues of forest ecosystem management and agroforestry areas, including cross-border implications of shared resources and forest governance have been addressed in each report. Proposals for major national actions for the preservation, restoration of forest ecosystems and the sustainable management of forest resources have been identified in each country, in addition to actions at sub-regional level for the joint management of trans-frontier shared forest resources have been identified and their effective integration in the preparation of the FCP/WA(CPF)

Rationale and Objectives

Also to strengthen the capacity of states to the operational implementation of the national component of the convergence plan for the sustainable management and use of forest ecosystems in West Africa, ECOWAS with technical assistance from the FAO accompany the countries in formulating their National forest Investment Program (2016-2020).

It is based on national actions identified in the country reports, to undertake a prioritization of these actions and estimate their funding needs in the short and medium terms, with as baseline the mapping of ongoing actions or actions in the pipeline.

The overall objective of the study is therefore to provide each country with a five-year National Forest Investment Program, effective advocacy tool to engage national policy makers and donors in order to mobilize adequate financial resources for the forest sector.

Specific objectives

The specific objectives of the study are:

- Proceed to the organization and estimation of costs of national actions contributing to the implementation of the Forest Convergence Plan at national level and on the basis of the inventory of investments underway or in view in the country;

- Highlight the investment gap required for an effective implementation of priority actions in the short and medium terms (2016-2020);
- Develop a Five-Year National Forest Investment Program (2016-2020) on the basis of identified priority actions and the associated investment gap to be mobilized;
- Roll-out a roadmap for the validation of the NFIP and a resource mobilization strategy for its effective implementation.

Tasks

- Undertake a prioritization of actions in the NFIP, accompanied by a cost estimate;
- Undertake an Inventory of on-going and pipeline investments in the forest sector of the country;
- Prepare a document on the gap in terms of needed investment for the implementation of the NFIP (2016-2020);
- Prepare and submit a draft of the National Forest Investment Program for the country.

Annex II: Some of the projects funded by ODAs from 1979 to date

| Name of Project | Objectives | Year | Development Partner | TYPE OF FUNDS | AMOUNT |
|--|--|-------------|---|----------------------|---|
| Forestry I Project. | Forestry Plantation Project: 22,600 Ha of Gmelina in Ogun and Ondo States; and 1600 Ha of Pines in Anambra State | 1979 -1986 | World Bank/ International Bank for Reconstruction and Development | Loan | US\$31 million. |
| Forestry II Project Afforestation Project | Afforestation Project in Bauchi, Benue, Borno, Kaduna, Kano, Ogun, Ondo, Plateau and Sokoto States | 1987 - 1995 | World Bank | Loan | US\$71 million equivalent |
| EEC/FGN Katsina Afforestation Project | Improve the standard of living of local people and environment through afforestation measures | 1987 - 1993 | European Economic Community - | Grant | €9.4 million from the EEC and a counterpart fund equivalent of €4.0 million |
| Forestry Development Project | Plantation Development in Ondo and Ogun States | 1989 - 2000 | ADB | Loan | 140 million (UA 69.55 million) |
| TFAP (NFAP) | Development of | 1991-1997 | UNDP | Grant | US\$695,500.00 |

| Name of Project | Objectives | Year | Development Partner | TYPE OF FUNDS | AMOUNT |
|---|--|-------------|---|----------------------|------------------|
| | NFAP | | | | |
| Environmental Management Project (EMP) | Use of remote sensing and GIS technology to produce land use and vegetation maps for Nigeria for land use planning | 1992-1997 | World Bank | Credit | US\$3.5 million |
| Neem Disease Eradication | Biological Control of Oriental Scale insect infestation of neem trees in Northern Nigeria. | 1994-1996 | FAO | Grant | US\$155,000.00 |
| Forest Resources Study | Survey of forest resources of Nigeria and production of database for forest management in Nigeria | 1995-1999 | ADB | Loan | UA 2.717 million |
| Review of Forest Policy | Study tour to Malaysia and Ghana on forest policy towards the revision of national forest policy, 1988 | 2000 - 2002 | Ford Foundation | Grant | US\$100,000.00 |
| Review of Forest Policy and Institutional Capacity building | Enhance forest resources governance | 2000 - 2012 | FAO/ National Forest Programme-Facility | Grant | \$500,000.00 |
| Un REDD+ Programme | Activities to make Nigeria REDD+ ready | 2012 - 2016 | UNDP | Grant | \$3,800,000 |
| Forest Carbon Partnership Facility | Nigeria REDD+ Readiness Process | 2015-2018 | World Bank | Grant | \$3,800,000 |

Source: FDF (1999a and data provided by FDF during personal interview in 2017)

Annex III: Challenges and Opportunities for Action

| CHALLENGES | OPPORTUNITIES FOR INTERVENTION | Level of Action |
|--|---|---------------------------|
| 1. Deforestation and forest degradation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Forest resources Assessment and preparation of management plans i. Afforestation Programmes i. Poverty reduction and promotion of sustainable livelihoods | National and sub-regional |
| 2. Desertification | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Programmes of climate change mitigation and adaptation ii. Effective Stakeholder Engagement iii. Poverty reduction strategies iv. Regional/sub-regional cooperation and integration v. Establishment of early warning system vi. Promotion of Sustainable livelihoods vii. Promote and strengthen drought preparedness and management schemes. viii. Diversification of economic activities to stimulate job creation and offer income generation activities particularly for youths and women ix. Sustainable management of natural resources (soils, water, forests, rangelands). x. Promotion of sustainable rural production systems (in agriculture, forestry and pastoralism) | National and sub-regional |
| 3. Wildland fire | Development of effective wildlife management, information, communication, education and control systems at national and sub regional levels | National and sub regional |
| 4. Land Tenure | Put in place a policy that guarantees the ownership rights, security of forest and carbon tenure | National |
| 5. Non-existence of forestry management practices | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Forest law enforcement and compliance monitoring, as well as sustainable management of natural forests with effective community engagement. (ii) Community participation in forest resources management. (iii) Development of collaborative forest management practices | National |
| 6. Fuel wood consumption and its negative impacts on forest. | Develop efficient technologies as alternatives to the use fuel wood – e.g. coal briquettes, biogas, solar and hydropower, efficient stoves and ovens. | National and sub-regional |
| 7. Forest fiscal policy and revenue system | Reform forest fiscal policies based on economic parameters and driven by sustainable management principles | National and sub regional |
| 8. Principles Criteria and Indicators (PCI) to promote SFM. | Develop SFM guidelines and certification criteria | National |
| 9. Forest Certification | Development of chain of custody certification schemes to ensure that wood for export is sourced from sustainably managed forests. | National and sub regional |
| 10. Ownership and management of forest | i. Decentralisation of forest governance, equitable and fair share of benefits; and recognition of peoples' rights | National |

| | | |
|---|---|---------------------------|
| estate and decentralization | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. Transboundary cooperation and integration in resources management, investments and trade as well as, costs and equitable benefit sharing arrangements. iii. Develop appropriate framework to buy-into the REDD+ process within the context of SFM | |
| 11. Underfunding of the forest sector | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Establishment of Forestry Trust Funds at all levels (to be funded by tax on products and services provided by the forests), and ensure transparency and accountability. ii. Develop strategies to attract more partnership funding for forest investment and sustainable sources of funding | National and sub regional |
| 12. Threat to Agroforestry Landscape | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Undertake community based sustainable management of agroforestry parklands. Develop an effective value chain strategy for NTFPs. ii. Promote research and development | National and sub regional |
| 13. Shortcomings in Protected Area System | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) PA management systems to be reviewed. Establish ex-situ breeding programmes for endangered species of flora and fauna (ii) Genetic improvement of species. (iii) Entrench Free Prior Informed Consent for all activities in PA. (iv) Respect for people and host communities rights (v) Equitable sharing of benefits | National |
| 14. Opportunities provided through climate change financial mechanism | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Promote human resilience to climate change and sustainable sources of funding (ii) Develop effective and user friendly national forest monitoring system. (iii) Promote pathway to green economy | National and sub regional |
| 15. Forest Governance and FLEGT Issues | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Provide enabling policy and legal environment for forest governance. (ii) Draft National Forest Bill; strengthening of law enforcement and policy harmonisation won NTFPs. (iii) Capacity building for appropriate valuation and pricing of forest goods and services | National and sub regional |
| 16. Watershed Management | Integrate systems of watershed management.. | National and sub regional |
| 17. Gender Issue | Gender empowerment | National |
| 18. Non-forest sector policies impacting SFM. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Address Cross-sectoral policies and conflicts (ii) Main stream forestry into government development agenda | National |
| 19. Capacity Building | Capacity development in forest management, National Forest Information System, resources assessment and general forestry practice | National and sub-regional |

Annex IV: Transboundary Projects under International Negotiation

| | COMPONENT/PROJECT | OBJECTIVES | ESTIMATED COST OVER THE NFIP PHASE (N)m |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2nd Phase: UNEP/GEF-Assisted Integrated Ecosystem Management in the Transboundary Areas Between Nigeria and Niger | (i) To enhance biodiversity conservation and protect shared water resources (ii) To increase sustainability in land use (iii) Improve incomes and standard of living of farming household within the transboundary area. | Under Negotiation |
| 2 | AfDB Assisted Multi-national Integrated Management of Invasive Aquatic Weeds in West Africa Four Water Bodies (i) The coastal water systems of Benin and Nigeria. (ii) The upper and middle Niger River Basin in Mali, Niger, Benin, Nigeria. (iii) The coastal areas and the Tano River Lagoon on the border of Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana and Togo. (iv) The lower Senegal Mauritania and Gambia. | To contribute toward controlling the invasive aquatic weeds in four shared water bodies of West Africa with minimum residual impact of these weeds. | Under Negotiation |
| 3 | 2nd Phase: Sahel-Sahelian Observatory, Resilience Improvement of Populations to Environmental Changes (Red Sahel): Environmental Monitoring | Equipping benefiting countries and sub-regional organisations with environmental monitoring and observatory tools to support sustainable development with emphasis on agriculture, forestry, pastoralism and national resources management programmes | Under Negotiation |

Annex V: On-Going Priority Project with costs (2016 & 2017)

| S/NO | PROJECT/COMPONENT | 2016 APPROPRIATION | 2017 APPROPRIATION |
|------------|---|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1.0 | FEDERAL DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY | | |
| | Sustainable management of selected critical wetland eco system and strengthening of community livelihood | 192,000,000 | 8,998,200 |
| | Establishment of bamboo processing machines in Lokoja, Kogi state | 44,055,343 | 30,000,000 |
| | Institutional arrangement for development of bamboo and rattan | 0 | 41,430,649 |
| | Renovation of structures and equipment at the Forest Utilization Centre, Benin-City Edo state | 8,372,906 | 2,247,262 |
| | NYSC/FMEnv collaborative partnership in afforestation | 57,213,563 | 0 |
| | Sustainable management of selected critical wetlands ecosystem and strengthening of community livelihood | 80,000,000 | 0 |
| | Development of Community Herbal Heritage Center, Otun | 51,337,500 | 0 |
| | Review of National Forest Policy | 0 | 9,000,000 |
| | Sub-total | 432,979,312 | 91,679,111 |
| 2.0 | CLIMATE CHANGE AND DESERTIFICATION MANAGEMENT | | |
| | Procurement of clean cook stoves to prevent deforestation in six (6) geo-political zones (Yobe, Lagos, Anambra, Rivers, Kwara and Katsina) -new | 46,250,000 | 0 |
| | Combating desertification through reforestation for climate change mitigation and sustainable land management in the shelterbelt. | 105,034,723 | 0 |
| | 2016 World Desertification Day Commemoration (17th June) –new | 11,287,350 | 4,500,000 |

| | | | |
|------------|---|--------------------|----------------------|
| | Establishment of 44 hectares of woodlot and provision of water | 0 | 134,214,357 |
| | Establishment of 10 hectares of <i>Acacia senegal</i> in Zamfara State to increase forest cover and mitigate the effect of drought and climate change | 0 | 96,184,644 |
| | Establishment of 10 ha <i>Acacia senegal</i> plantation to combat desertification and mitigate the effect of drought and climate change | 0 | 7,737,608 |
| | Assessment of households depending on fuelwood as a source of energy in 20 communities of Gombe and Zamfara states | 0 | 27,000,000 |
| | Sub-total | 162,572,073 | 269,636,609 |
| 3.0 | RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT | | |
| | Forestry Research Institute of Nigeria | 604,850,131 | 2,126,947,765 |
| | Federal College of Wildlife Management, New Bussa | 31,919,568 | 333,000,000 |
| | Federal College of Forestry, Ibadan | 48,600,000 | 54,000,000 |
| | Federal College of Forestry, Jos | 5,824,794 | 36,000,000 |
| | Federal Mechanisation College, Afaka | 37,558,409 | 27,000,000 |
| | Sub total | 728,752,902 | 2,576,947,765 |
| 4.0 | NATIONAL PARK SERVICE (PROTECTED AREA MANAGEMENT) | | |
| | National Park Headquarters | 107,618,924 | 412,604,123 |
| | Kainji National Park | 11,523,564 | 94,250,000 |
| | Oyo National Park | 5,000,000 | 49,934,903 |
| | Chad Basin National Park | 162,294 | 51,030,000 |
| | Gashaka Gumti National Park | 268,367 | 92,173,417 |
| | Cross River National Park | 0 | 84,285,000 |
| | Kamuku National Park | 269,129 | 54,600,098 |

| | | | |
|------------|--|--------------------------------------|----------------------|
| | Okomu National Park | 4,500,000 | 36,315,000 |
| | Sub total | 129,342,278 | 875,192,541 |
| | TOTAL FOR FORESTRY SECTOR CAPITAL PROJECT (CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT FUNDS OF FGN) | 1,453,646,565 | 3,813,456,026 |
| 5.0 | NATIONAL AGENCY FOR GREAT GREEN WALL | | |
| | Dry land restoration through massive afforestation | 1,148,150,000 | 814,778,565 |
| | Land Resources Management | 1,319,000,000 | 0 |
| | Community Mobilisation and Sensitization through the promotion of Alternative Livelihoods | 171,176,000 | 108,369,000 |
| | Programme Monitoring and Evaluation | 0 | 92,375,400 |
| | Rehabilitation of APCU Office and Establishment of 11 State Field Offices | | 34,799,300 |
| | Sub total | 2,638,326,000 | 1,050,322,265 |
| 6.0 | MINISTRY OF NIGER DELTA AFFAIRS | | |
| | Forest Conservation and Rehabilitation of Degraded Ecosystems in the Niger Delta | 47,000,000 | 107,000,000 |
| 7.0 | ODA FUNDED | | |
| | EU/FAO Support for Action Against Desertification (AAD) in Nigeria (₦ 257.09 million):2016 -2018 | 115,700,000 | 71,390,000 |
| | UN REDD+ Readiness Preparation Phase at national and Cross River State levels (2012 -2016) | \$3,800,000 (UNDP administered grant | 0 |
| | Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) fund of \$3.8 million for REDD+ Readiness Process in Nigeria (2015-2018) | \$3,800,000 | On-going |

Annex VI. Inventory of Pipeline Projects

| S/NO | PROJECT/COMPONENT | OBJECTIVES |
|-------|--|---|
| 1 | National Afforestation and Reforestation Programme | Country-wide special programme of massive afforestation and reforestation in order to green the economy, and address the problems of wood deficit, climate change, desertification and environmental degradation. |
| 2 (a) | Forest Governance Review of National Forest Policy 2006 and Enactment of a National Forestry Act | Update the 2006 National Forest Policy and enactment of an enabling legal instrument |
| 2 (b) | Implementation of the National Biodiversity and Strategy Action Plan | To address the threats to biodiversity and halt its loss. |
| 3. | Forest Resources Assessment and Management | To undertake Forest Resources Assessment, sustain Forest Information Management System, and promote sustainable management of forests |
| 4(a) | Wildlife Conservation and Monitoring National Ivory Action Plan (NIAP) | Combating wildlife crime and to effectively control illegal wildlife trade in ivory and other endangered species |
| 4(b) | National inventory of all the important bird areas/biodiversity and power line transmission monitoring (AEWA) | To generate data bank for African Migratory Water birds Species and to guide against birds electrocution |
| 4(c) | African- Eurasian Migratory Land birds Agreement (AEMLAP) | (i) To identify sites that are representative of Afro-palaearctic landbird migrants habitat needs in Nigeria. (ii) To use information gathered on these sites to advocate for policy change and programme that will support habitat for the survival of landbird migrants. |
| 5(a) | Transboundary Projects Under International Negotiation 2nd Phase: UNEP/GEF-Assisted Integrated Ecosystem Management in the Transboundary Areas Between Nigeria and Niger | (i) To enhance biodiversity conservation and protect shared water resources (ii) To increase sustainability in land use (iii) Improve incomes and standard of living of farming households within the transboundary area. |
| 5(b) | AfDB Assisted Multi-national Integrated Management of Invasive Aquatic Weeds in West Africa Four Water Bodies – (i) The coastal water systems of Benin and Nigeria, (ii) The upper and middle Niger River Basin in Mali, Niger, Benin, Nigeria (iii) Coastal areas and the Tano River Lagoon on the border of Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana and Togo and | To contribute toward controlling the invasive aquatic weeds in four shared water bodies of West Africa with minimum residual impact of these weeds. |

| | | |
|------|--|---|
| | (iv) Lower Senegal Mauritania and Gambia. | |
| 5(c) | 2nd Phase: Sahel-Saharan Observatory, Resilience Improvement of Populations to Environmental Changes (Red Sahel): Environmental Monitoring | Equipping benefiting countries and sub-regional organisations with environmental monitoring and observatory tools to support sustainable development with emphasis on agriculture, forestry, pastoralism and national resources management programmes |
| 6 | For Global Climate Fund (GCF) Financing: Large Scale Restoration of Degraded Ecosystems in the Eleven (11) Frontline Dryland States of the Nigeria Great Green Wall Programme. Proposed by FAO for NAGGW for GCF financing (2018 -2024). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Increase resilience of the livelihoods, food, feed, energy and water security of vulnerable people and communities in the project area of the eleven northern States; (ii) Increase resilience of the ecosystems and ecosystem services provided by trees and forests in the project area that these vulnerable communities depend on. (iii) Reduce Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and increase GHG removals from sustainable management and restoration of forest and agro-sylvo-pastoral landscapes in eleven States (<i>Adamawa, Bauchi, Gombe, Kano, Kebbi, Sokoto, Zamfara, Katsina, Jigawa, Yobe, Borno</i> States); (iv) Strengthen enabling institutions and stakeholders to support and consolidate resilience of communities' livelihoods. |

Annex VII. NFIP and Funding Gap

| S/N | COMPONENT/ SUB-COMPONENTS | NFIP FUNDING REQUIREMENT (₦ Million) | | | | | | | |
|-----------|--|--------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|---------------|----------------|
| | | ESTIMATE (2018 - 2022) | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | SECURED FUNDS | FUNDING GAP |
| 1 | NATIONAL AFFORESTATION AND REFORESTATION PROJECT | | | | | | | | |
| 1.1 | Rehabilitation and restocking of 100 degraded forest reserves | 10,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 0 | 10,000 |
| 1.2 | Support for the establishment of 100,000 ha of community based woodlots | 50,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 0 | 50,000 |
| 1.3 | Establishment of 100,000 ha of fuelwood and poles plantations | 51,000 | 10,200 | 10,200 | 10,200 | 10,200 | 10,200 | 0 | 51,000 |
| 1.4 | Establishment of 100,000 ha of industrial plantations | 85,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 0 | 85,000 |
| 1.5 | Capacity building and institutional strengthening | 100 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 0 | 100 |
| 1.6 | Support for Farmers Managed Natural Regeneration | 4,000 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 0 | 4,000 |
| 1.7 | Urban Tree Planting/Urban Forestry Development | 1,500 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 0 | 1,500 |
| | SUB TOTAL | 201,600 | 40,320 | 40,320 | 40,320 | 40,320 | 40,320 | 0 | 201,600 |
| 2 | FOREST GOVERNANCE | | | | | | | | |
| 2.1 | Review of National Forest Policy and Enactment of National Forestry Act | 55 | 25 | 10 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 55 |
| 2.2 | Man power development and institutional strengthening | 1,000 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 0 | 1,000 |
| 2.3 | Implementation of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2016-2020) | 200 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 0 | 200 |
| 2.4 | Validation and Operationalisation of the National Guidelines on Community Based Forest Management nationwide | 740 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 140 | 0 | 0 | 740 |
| | SUB TOTAL | 1,995 | 465 | 450 | 450 | 385 | 245 | 0 | 1,995 |
| 3. | FOREST RESOURCES ASSESSMENT, CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT | | | | | | | | |
| 3.1 | Sustainable Management of Selected Critical Wetland Ecosystem and Strengthening of Community Livelihood in 11 RAMSAR sites and | 2,200 | 440 | 440 | 440 | 440 | 440 | 0 | 2,200 |

| S/N | COMPONENT/ SUB-COMPONENTS | NFIP FUNDING REQUIREMENT (₦ Million) | | | | | | | |
|------------|---|--------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------|--------------|
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | other sites | | | | | | | | |
| 3.2 | Rehabilitation and Reclamation of 3,500 ha of Degraded Oil Impacted Ecosystems. | 2,975 | 595 | 595 | 595 | 595 | 595 | 0 | 2,975 |
| 3.3 | Conservation and Development of 1500 ha of Mangrove/Coastal Ecosystems | 1,275 | 255 | 255 | 255 | 255 | 255 | 0 | 1,275 |
| 3.4 | Forest Inventory and Development of Management Plans for 40 forest reserves | 1200 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 0 | 1200 |
| 3.5 | Establishment/Rehabilitation and Development of Community Herbal Heritage Centres nationwide | 740 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 0 | 740 |
| | Sub total | 6,190 | 1,238 | 1,238 | 1,238 | 1,238 | 1,238 | 0 | 6,190 |
| 4.0 | FOREST PRODUCT UTILISATION | | | | | | | | |
| 4.1 | Upgrading of the Utilization Centres in Benin and Ibadan, and Institutional Capacity Building | 150 | 40 | 60 | 30 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 150 |
| 4.2 | Utilisation, Institutional Strengthening and Bamboo value product development in Lokoja | 160 | 45 | 35 | 30 | 25 | 25 | 0 | 160 |
| 4.3 | Capacity building in timber grading and certification | 50 | 10 | 20 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 20 |
| | Sub Total | 360 | 95 | 115 | 70 | 40 | 40 | 0 | 360 |
| 5.0 | AGROFORESTRY AND EXTENSION | | | | | | | | |
| 5.1 | Agroforestry and NYSC/FMEnv collaborative partnership | 800 | 72 | 154 | 187 | 187 | 200 | 0 | 800 |
| 5.2 | Introduction and Operationalisation of Climate-Smart Agriculture Technology | | | | | | | | |
| | | 370 | 80 | 100 | 80 | 70 | 40 | 0 | 370 |
| 5.3 | Farmer Field Schools Including Establishing Model/Demonstration Farms. | | | | | | | | |
| | | 1,200 | 120 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 0 | 1,200 |
| | Sub Total | 2,370 | 272 | 524 | 537 | 527 | 510 | 0 | 2,370 |
| 6.0 | PROTECTED AREA MANAGEMENT | | | | | | | | |
| 6.1 | Protection and Management of park flora and fauna within the National Park Service. | 2,800 | 70 | 960 | 880 | 520 | 370 | 0 | 2,800 |
| 6.2 | National Parks Sustainable Livelihood Fund | 2,550 | 510 | 510 | 510 | 510 | 510 | 0 | 2,550 |
| 6.3 | Promotion of Public Private Partnership of Ecotourism Sector in 3 National Parks | 5,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 0 | 5,000 |
| 6.4 | Promotion of National Actions on the African Network of Biosphere | 1200 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 0 | 1200 |

| S/N | COMPONENT/ SUB-COMPONENTS | NFIP FUNDING REQUIREMENT (₦ Million) | | | | | | | |
|------------|---|--------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------|---------------|
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | Reserves Programme | | | | | | | | |
| 6.5 | Support for Establishment of 10 (ten) Additional National parks | 1,370 | 490 | 640 | 120 | 60 | 60 | 0 | 1,370 |
| | SUB TOTAL | 12,920 | 2,310 | 3,350 | 2,750 | 2,330 | 2,180 | 0 | 12,920 |
| 7.0 | COMBATING DROUGHT AND DESERTIFICATION | | | | | | | | |
| 7.1 | Great Green Wall Project- Integrated land Management and Sustainable livelihoods | | | | | | | | |
| 7.1.1 | Dryland Afforestation- (i) Rehabilitation of 22 Central Nurseries for the production of 16,550,350 seedlings; (ii) Establishment of 1,330 Km of Shelterbelt; (iii) Establishment of 1,275ha of Community Orchard; (iv) Establishment of 1,210 ha of Woodlots; (v) Establishment of 550 ha of Industrial Use multipurpose plantations (including gum arabic); and (vi) Generation of 4,500 job opportunities | 9,000 | 1,200 | 1,950 | 1,950 | 1,950 | 1950 | 0 | 9,000 |
| 7.1.2 | Land Resources Management: Sand dunes and oases identification and rehabilitation, mapping and development of management framework, and development of grazing reserves. | 13,500 | 1,500 | 2,500 | 3,500 | 3,000 | 3,000 | 0 | 13,500 |
| 7.1.3 | Community Mobilization & Sensitization through Promotion of Alternative Livelihoods | 5,000 | 170 | 2025 | 935 | 935 | 935 | 0 | 5,000 |
| 7.1.4 | Establishment of e-library | 320 | 150 | 50 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 0 | 320 |
| 7.1.5 | Establishment of GIS lab | 150 | 100 | 20 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 150 |
| 7.1.6 | EU/FAO Support for Action Against Desertification (AAD) in Nigeria | 257.09 | 115.70 | 71.39 | 70 | 0 | 0 | 257.09 | Same as above |
| 7.2 | Combating Desertification through reforestation for climate change mitigation and sustainable land management in the desert prone states | 1000 | 50 | 200 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 0 | 1000 |
| | Sub Total | 29,227.09 | 3,285.70 | 6,816.39 | 6,755 | 6,185 | 6,185 | 0 | 28,970 |
| 8 | Wildlife Conservation and Management | | | | | | | | |
| 8.1 | National Ivory Action Plan (NIAP) | 25 | 2 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 25 |

| S/N | COMPONENT/ SUB-COMPONENTS | NFIP FUNDING REQUIREMENT (₦ Million) | | | | | | | |
|-----------|--|--------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|----------|--------------|
| | | | | | | | | | |
| 8.2 | National inventory of all the important bird areas/biodiversity and powerline transmission monitoring (AEWA) | 20 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 25 |
| 8.3 | African- Eurasian Migratory Landbirds Agreement (AEMLAP) – Monitoring and advocacy | 25 | 2 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 25 |
| 8.4 | Endangered Species Conservation and Implementation of CITES: (i) management and conservation of endangered species; (ii) CITES management through communication and public enlightenment campaigns; (iii) non detriment finding; and (iv) wildlife rescue management. | 2,400 | 400 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 0 | 2,400 |
| | Sub Total | 2,470 | 406 | 518 | 514 | 514 | 514 | 0 | 2,470 |
| 9 | Research and Development | | | | | | | | |
| 9.1 | Genetic improvement of indigenous tree species for fibre, fruits, vegetables and medicine and adaptation in the various ecological zones | 250 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 0 | 250 |
| 9.2 | Germplasm conservation and management in each ecological zone | 300 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 0 | 300 |
| 9.3 | Entrepreneurship development and technological transfer to enhance the value chain with respect to the production of improved breeds or varieties of cane rats, snail, rabbits and mushrooms and other non-timber forest products (fruits, nuts and vegetables) in each ecological zone. | 1200 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 0 | 1200 |
| 9.4 | Community based participatory pilot schemes on 100 hectares bio-energy plantations resources and utilisation. | 85 | 45 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 85 |
| | Sub Total | 1,835 | 395 | 360 | 360 | 360 | 360 | 0 | 1,835 |
| 10 | Biosafety monitoring in forest ecosystems and agroforestry landscape | | | | | | | | |
| 10.1 | Educate the public on the use of Genetically Modified Organisms | 100 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 0 | 100 |
| 10.2 | Monitoring Compliance in forest and agroforestry landscapes | 150 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 0 | 150 |
| | Sub Total | 250 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 0 | 250 |

NOTE:

TOTAL NFIP FUNDING REQUIREMENT = ₦259,217.09 million

TOTAL SECURED FUNDS = ~~N~~257.09 million

FUNDING GAP = ~~N~~258,960 million