



Country:	NIGERIA
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Institutions involved in the preparation of the national report

Institution(s):	Forestry Research Institute of Nigeria (FRIN), National Parks Service (NPS), National Agency for Great Green Wall (NAGGW), State Forestry Services.
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Global forest goal 1 and associated targets¹

Reverse the loss of forest cover worldwide through sustainable forest management, including protection, restoration, afforestation and reforestation, and increase efforts to prevent forest degradation and contribute to the global effort of addressing climate change

Questions on goal 1

1. (a) Since 2015,² what types of action have been taken (by the Government, the private sector, communities, civil society or others) in your country to advance or contribute to the achievement of targets 1.1–1.4?

Please indicate to which targets the actions relate and briefly describe the results to date (in a maximum of 250 words). For each action, please indicate whether it is continuous, planned, in progress or completed.

(i) Legislative and policy actions

List of actions: (All Targets).

- (a) National Forest Policy Adopted (Completed) Target 1.1.
- (b) National Forest Act to be promulgated.(in progress) – 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 and 1.4.
- (c) Act establishing the National Agency for Great Green Wall (NAGGW) Completed
- (d) Act establishing the Forestry Research Institute of Nigeria (FRIN) amended. Completed

Description of actions:

(a) The 2006 National Forest Policy was reviewed to make it contemporary with current trends in Sustainable Forest Management and adopted by the National Forestry Development Committee (NFDC), the highest policy making organ for forestry development in Nigeria as well as the National Council on Environment for submission to the Federal Executive Council. The Policy is anchored on thirty elements spread across the seven globally accepted elements for Sustainable Forest Management and on increasing forest cover from the present 6% to 25% by 2030.

(b) The procurement process for engaging a consultant to draft a National Forest Act has commenced. It is hoped that this would be submitted to the National Assembly by first quarter 2020. The Act would provide for legislative provisions that would strengthen the policy and therefore support the actualisation of all the GFGs including their targets.

(c) The NAGGW Act provides for increasing forest cover in the drylands of the country, establishment of a Carbon Sink, implementing livelihood empowerment programmes and improving resilience to climate change.

(d) The Act establishing FRIN was amended to strengthen its role in providing products and services to increase forest cover.

¹ Goal 1 and its targets support and contribute to the achievement of, among other things, targets 6.6, 12.2, 13.1, 13.3, 14.2, 15.1–15.4 and 15.8 of the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as Aichi Biodiversity Targets 5, 7, 9, 11, 14 and 15, and are supported by paragraphs 6 (o) and 7 (d) and (e) of the United Nations forest instrument.

² Or earlier, where relevant to capturing important action. The same applies hereafter.

(ii) Institutional actions

List of actions:

1. Creation of 5 Research Outstations, 2 Rural Resource Centres and 3 Federal Colleges of Forestry.
Completed – 1.1, 1.3, 1.4

Description of actions:

The creation of the above additional institutions further provides the foundation for providing capacity building and re-training of forestry stakeholders, especially the Rural Resource Centres that serve as a means of inter-phasing with forest dependent communities.

(iii) Financial actions

List of actions:

(a) Statutory Funding.

(b) Green Bonds - 1.1

Description of actions:

Funding from Government resources have been on the average of US\$2.0million annually across all levels and tiers in the country.

The Green Bonds provided alternative funding sources in the last one year amounting to an equivalent of US\$1,0million to increase forest cover.

(iv.) Technical and scientific actions

List of actions:

1. Research, Training and Extension.1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4.
2. Tree Seedlings Production and afforestation project 1.1,1.3, 1.4
3. 5 year Strategic Plan on Sustainable Land Management and Desertification. On-going, 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4.
4. Establishment Green cover

Description of actions:

1. **Research, Training and Extension:** The Forestry Research Institute of Nigeria (FRIN) established three (3) additional Federal Colleges of Forestry in 2018 to the existing four (4) Colleges and they are all saddled with the responsibility of producing middle level manpower in Forestry Technology for the Country's forestry development. So far, these colleges have produced over 8,000 graduates between 2015 and 2019. The Institute extends its research breakthroughs through, seminars, workshops, radio programme, farming system programme, short term training of forestry stakeholders etc. This action is continuous and relates to associated targets 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 and 1.4.
2. **Tree Seedlings Production and afforestation project:** FRIN have developed fast growing, drought resistant and pest resistant species of various indigenous and exotic tree species and is intensifying efforts on production of seedlings through seeds, biotechnological and vegetative methods for afforestation and reforestation projects for all stakeholders. Similarly, the NAGGW has raised about 8,515,679 seedlings.
3. **5 year Strategic Plan on Sustainable Land Management and Desertification.** Incorporating various aspects include provision of sustainable livelihood options, planting community woodlots, shelterbelts etc
4. **Establishment of Green Cover:** 708.46 Km shelterbelt, 382.7ha community woodlots, 369ha community orchard, 138ha vegetable garden established across the drylands of the country.

(b). How do the actions listed above support the implementation of the United Nations Forest Instrument?

The National Forest Policy not only provided the framework for national action and international cooperation, but would also serve as a tool for garnering greater political commitment and creates an enabling environment for implementing forest related international agreements. This is also strengthened by the various Acts already established and others that are soon to be.

(c) What are the main challenges in achieving goal 1 in your country?

The main challenge to Goal 1 is inability to balance sustainable forest management and economic development, especially as a number of economic development activities – agriculture, infrastructure etc – are major drivers of deforestation. The imperative for focusing on trade-offs that would guarantee a win-win for both sustainable forest management and economic development is paramount.

(d) If your Government has announced a voluntary national contribution or contributions relating to goal 1 please provide brief information, including target dates and the progress made thus far.

TO BE ANNOUNCED BEFORE UNFF 15.

- (e) Any additional comments on goal 1:

Global forest goal 2 and associated targets³

Enhance forest-based economic, social and environmental benefits, including by improving the livelihoods of forest-dependent people

Associated targets

- 2.1 Extreme poverty for all forest-dependent people is eradicated
- 2.2 Increase the access of small-scale forest enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets
- 2.3 The contribution of forests and trees to food security is significantly increased
- 2.4 The contribution of forest industry, other forest-based enterprises and forest ecosystem services to social, economic and environmental development, among other things, is significantly increased
- 2.5 The contribution of all types of forests to biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation and adaptation is enhanced, taking into account the mandates and ongoing work of relevant conventions and instruments

Questions on goal 2

2. (a) Since 2015, what types of action have been taken (by the Government, the private sector, communities, civil society or others) in your country to advance or contribute to the achievement of targets 2.1–2.5?

Please indicate to which targets the actions relate and briefly describe the results to date (in a maximum of 250 words). For each action, please indicate whether it is continuous, planned, in progress or completed.

³ Goal 2 and its targets support and contribute to the achievement of, among other things, targets 1.1, 1.4, 2.4, 4.4, 5.a, 6.6, 8.3, 9.3, 12.2, 12.5, 15.6 and 15.c of the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as Aichi Biodiversity Targets 4, 14 and 18, and are supported by paragraphs 6 (d)–(f), (h), (j), (p), (q), (t)–(v) and (y) and 7 (k) of the United Nations forest instrument.

(i) Legislative and policy actions

<p><i>List of actions:</i></p> <p>(a) National Forest Policy (Completed see response to Goal 1)</p> <p>(b) Enactment of the National Forest Products and Timber Certification Council Act (on-going)</p> <p><i>Description of actions:</i></p> <p>(a) The Policy provided opportunities for broadening the revenue base for government and income generation for forest dependent communities.</p> <p>(b) The NFPTCC, when enacted into law would ensure value addition to forests products for local and international consumption.</p>
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(ii) Institutional actions

<p><i>List of actions:</i></p> <p>(a) Establishment of a National Insurance Risk Based System for Agricultural Lending (NIRSAL).</p> <p>(b) Implementing the REDD+ in Nigeria.</p> <p><i>Description of actions:</i></p> <p>NIRSAL provides opportunities for small scale entrepreneurs to access finance at concessional interest rates. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) is being completed between NIRSAL and the Federal Ministry Environment to concretise this access to finances for small scale enterprises (2.2). This supports Climate Smart Agriculture which would address climate change and responds to Targets 2.2, 2.3 and 2.5</p> <p>The REDD+ programme is being implemented in Nigeria using various mechanisms that contributes significantly to Targets 2.4 and 2.5.</p>
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(iii) Financial actions

List of actions:

(a) Establishment of a National Forestry Trust Fund (NFTF) – By Gazette.

Description of actions:

The NFTF, when operational, would provide opportunities for forest dependent communities and small scale entrepreneurs to seek for financial support for forestry related activities – including income generation schemes.

List of actions:

1. Green Economy Practice
2. Capacity building and training of forest communities on different green business for poverty reduction and biodiversity conservation.
3. Alternative Livelihood schemes.

Description of actions:

1. Green Economy Practice

FRIN in collaboration with UNESCO/KOICA is implementing a project titled “Green Economy in Biosphere Reserve” in Omo Biosphere Reserve aimed at contributing to the conservation of biodiversity by reducing the pressure on biodiversity, poverty reduction and sustainable development through a well-developed and managed biodiversity business. The project has benefited 200 Households (64% males, 21 % females and 15% youths) with over 1000 indirect beneficiaries recorded. 2.1, 2.2, 2.3 and 2.4

2. Capacity building and training of forest communities on different green business for poverty reduction and biodiversity conservation.

The Institute organize series of training programmes every year specifically targeting the forest communities and urban poor towards developing their skills in green enterprises. These trainings have provided alternative sources of livelihood for the forest communities and consequently reduce pressure on the forest. 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, and 2.5

3. Alternative Livelihood Schemes: Cane rat rearing, Snailery, vegetable gardens, skills acquisition centres and numerous livelihood schemes are being implemented close to protected areas to encourage forest dependent communities to improve their living standards, reduce exploitation of forest resources and engender gainful employment amongst the youths. For example, 498 youths engaged as forest guards, 1099 others engaged drilling boreholes in the drylands and 500 farmers have been identified for training on Farmer Natural Regeneration (FNR). 2.1 – 2.5

(iv.) Technical and scientific actions

(b) What other action is being taken (by the Government, the private sector, communities, civil society or others) in your country in support of the achievement of goal 2?

The Federal Government also has a Social Investment Programme (SIP) targeted at the poorest of the poor, who highly reside in the rural areas where most of our forest resources are located. Through this programme, support is provided for identified individuals and households – using appropriate Social safety Nets beneficiary Selection mechanism – to improve their poverty level and most importantly reduce their dependence of extraction of forest products for sustenance.

Similarly, some private sector organisations and NGOs are involved in various skills acquisition programme for Protected Area Support Zone Communities.

(c) How does the action listed above support the implementation of the United Nations Forest Instrument?

These actions are consistent with (a) the use of traditional knowledge in achieving sustainable forest management, (b) creating enabling environment for private sector participation and (c) establishing and strengthening partnerships which are key elements of expected national policies in implementing the UNFI.

(d) What are the main challenges in achieving goal 2 in your country?

The main challenge in achieving goal 2 is the high level of poverty in the forest dependent communities, which compel them to adopt coping mechanisms that are detrimental to sustainable forest management. Similarly, the declining productivity of a once burgeoning forest industry in the country has resulted in a drastic reduction in number of forest entrepreneurs and this is compounded by a growing absence of modern technology for value addition to forest products. Of course the issue of accessing funds for forestry activities – though made lighter through the NIRSAL – still poses a major challenge for the private sector, as the commercial banks still insist on high interest rates due to the long gestation period of plantation activities and absence of a System of Environmental Economic Accounting mechanism to quantify the socio-economic and environmental benefits of the intangible contribution of forest to the National Economy.

(e) If your Government has announced a voluntary national contribution or contributions relating to goal 2, please provide brief information, including target dates and the progress made thus far.

TO BE ANNOUNCED BEFORE UNFF 15.

(f) Any additional comments on goal 2:

Global forest goal 3 and associated targets⁴

Increase significantly the area of protected forests worldwide and other areas of sustainably managed forests, as well as the proportion of forest products from sustainably managed forests

Associated targets

- 3.1 The area of forests worldwide designated as protected areas or conserved through other effective area-based conservation measures is significantly increased
- 3.2 The area of forests under long-term forest management plans is significantly increased
- 3.3 The proportion of forest products from sustainably managed forests is significantly increased

List of actions:

- (a) Granting the National Parks Service (NPS) a paramilitary Status. Concluded 3.1
- (b) Endangered Species Act (2016). Concluded. 3.3
- (c) Guidelines for wood export. Concluded 3.3
- (d) National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) 2016 – 2020. 3.1- 3.3

Description of actions:

- (a) **Granting the NPS a paramilitary Status:** This has considerably increased the ability of the National Parks Service to effectively patrol its 7 National Parks, as they can now carry light weapons and accost poachers and other trespassers,
- (b) **The ESA** is Nigeria’s domesticated Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Fauna and Flora (CITES) and in regulating international trade in forest products guarantees increase value addition for forest products and a sustainable increase in proportion of products from sustainable managed forest in consonance with Target 3.3.
- (c) **Guidelines for Wood Exports:** These guidelines were developed to ensure that exports of CITES and Non-CITES Listed wood follow the CITES and country rules respectively and all designed to guarantee that the proportion of forest products from sustainably managed forests is increased in line with Target 3.3
- (d) **NBSAP:** Provides the strategic guidance for implementing all relevant Biodiversity goals and commitments and thus resonates with Targets 3.1 – 3.3.

Questions on goal 3

⁴ Goal 3 and its targets support and contribute to the achievement of, among other things, targets 7.2, 12.2, 12.6, 12.7, 14.2, 14.5, 15.2 and 15.4 of the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as Aichi Biodiversity Targets 7, 11, 12 and 16, and are supported by paragraphs 6 (p), (q) and (x) and 7 (f) and (g) of the United Nations forest instrument.

3. (a) Since 2015, what types of action have been taken (by the Government, the private sector, communities, civil society or others) in your country to advance or contribute to the achievement of targets 3.1–3.3?

Please indicate to which targets the actions relate and briefly describe the results to date (in a maximum of 250 words). For each action, please indicate whether it is continuous, planned, in progress or completed.

(i) Legislative and policy actions

SEE ABOVE.

(ii) Institutional actions

<p><i>List of actions:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">I. Same as legislative/policy actions 3.1 – 3.3; in addition to the under listed.II. Awareness Campaign (On-going) 3.1 - 3.3III. Research (On-going) 3.1 – 3.3 <p><i>Description of actions:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">I. The Federal Ministry of Environment in collaboration with the Nigeria Conservation Foundation (NCF) convened a business Round Table with the private sector to mobilise resources for biodiversity in line with investing in biological diversity for people and planet. 3.1 – 3.3II. Sensitization/education of the general public on the importance of biodiversity to life; media campaign against logging/overexploitation of forest resources to enhance national forest cover and increase proportion of forest products. Targets 3.1 - 3.3III. Forestry Research Institute of Nigeria (FRIN) has developed an innovative process/ technology which converts wood wastes principally saw dust and wood shavings into decorative phase ceiling boards, floor and wall tiles in line with target 3.3IV. Research leading to adoption of different tree species (indigenous and exotic) in the establishment of plantations in different parts of the country 3.1 – 3.3V. FRIN is focusing on conservation and domestication of rare, threatened and critically endangered Flora and Fauna species to increase their populations. Targets 3.1, 3.2VI. Designation of the Finima Nature Park, Bayelsa State as a RAMSAR site through the efforts of NCF. Targets 3.1, 3.2

(iii) Financial actions

<p><i>List of actions:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">I. Statutory funding. Targets 3.1 – 3.3II. Internally generated revenue. Targets 3.1 – 3.3III. Fund from Development partners. Targets 3.1 – 3.3 <p><i>Description of actions:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">I. Budgetary allocations from the Federal Government.3.1 – 3.3II. Revenues generated from penalties, ecotourism etc. 3.1 – 3.3III. Development partners such as FAO Supported Action Against Desertification Project from 2013 till date. Since inception, about 492ha of degraded land have been restored by planting native tree species 3.1 -3.3

(iv.) Technical and scientific actions

List of actions:

1. Strict Nature Reserves and Biosphere Reserves (Protected/ Conserved areas)
2. Establishment of 10 additional National Parks (planned).
3. Establishment of One Marine National Park (proposed)

Description of actions:

1. Strict Nature Reserves and Biosphere Reserves (Protected/Conserved area)

There are five Strict Nature Reserves (SNR) managed by the Institute namely (i) Omo, Ogun state (ii) Akure, Ondo state (iii) Uronigbe, Edo State (iv) Oban, Cross River State and (v) Ribako, Kaduna State.

FRIN is playing a leading role in creating additional five proposed biosphere and Transboundary biosphere reserves for the country namely: (i) Oban, Cross River State (ii) Okwango, Cross River State, (iii) Nguru (Lake Chad National Park) and Niger (iv) Chingurmi-Dugunma National Park in Nigeria (Amchaka Base camp); and waza in Cameroun and Chad (v) The Islands on Lake Chad water body (Mongonu, Baga, Metele etc). This action is continuous and relates to associated targets 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3

(b) What other action is being taken (by the Government, the private sector, communities, civil society or others) in your country in support of the achievement of goal 3?

There are a number of private sector plantation owners in the country who have established various hectares of forest plantation. Similarly, some wood and wood products exporting umbrella associations are also engaged in establishing plantation in various states to not only serve as replacement of stocks exploited but also as raw materials for their business.

(C.) How does the action listed above support the implementation of the United Nations Forest Instrument?

The highlighted actions and other ancillary ones not mentioned herein support the second purpose of the UNFI and that is to enhance the contribution of forests to internationally agreed development goals SDGs and 2030 agenda. The guidelines and ESA would also strengthen law enforcement and promote good governance in SFM.

(d) What are the main challenges in achieving goal 3 in your country?

Inadequate appreciation of the contribution of Biodiversity to economic development which invariably results in low prioritisation by governments at all levels. The forest dependent communities that appreciate its value are further constrained by poverty leading their adopting coping mechanism detrimental to biodiversity conservation.

(e) If your Government has announced a voluntary national contribution or contributions relating to goal 3, please provide brief information, including target dates and the progress made thus far.

SAME AS PREVIOUS RESPONSES TO THIS QUESTION

- (f) Any additional comments on goal 3:

Global forest goal 4 and associated targets⁵

Mobilize significantly increased, new and additional financial resources from all sources for the implementation of sustainable forest management and strengthen scientific and technical cooperation and partnerships

Associated targets

- 4.1 Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation
- 4.2 Forest-related financing from all sources at all levels, including public (national, bilateral, multilateral and triangular), private and philanthropic financing, is significantly increased
- 4.3 North-South, South-South, North-North and triangular cooperation and public-private partnerships on science, technology and innovation in the forest sector are significantly enhanced and increased
- 4.4 The number of countries that have developed and implemented forest financing strategies and have access to financing from all sources is significantly increased
- 4.5 The collection, availability and accessibility of forest-related information is improved through, for example, multidisciplinary scientific assessments

Questions on goal 4

4. (a) Please describe major actions taken in your country to move towards goal 4 and its associated targets. More detailed information on actions for each target may be supplied below.

The establishment of a National Forest Trust Fund (NFTF) is an avenue to mobilise complementary sources of funding, beside the statutory government funding, for supporting SFM at all levels. When fully operational, the NFTF would be accessible to all stakeholders on the basis of their meeting laid down criteria that emphasises buy-in and contributory responsibility.

- (b) If your Government has announced a voluntary national contribution or contributions relating to goal 4, please provide brief information, including target dates and the progress made thus far.

SAME AS PREVIOUS RESPONSES TO THIS QUESTION

⁵ Goal 4 and its targets support and contribute to the achievement of, among other things, targets 12.a, 15.7, 15.a, 15.b, 17.1–17.3, 17.6, 17.7 and 17.16–17.19 of the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as Aichi Biodiversity Target 19, and are supported by paragraphs 6 (h), (i), (m), (r) and (s) and 7 (a)–(c) and (l)–(q) of the United Nations forest instrument.

Progress towards targets 4.1 and 4.2

(c) Since 2015, has your country (the Government, the private sector, communities, civil society or others) been able to mobilize significantly increased financial resources for the implementation of sustainable forest management?

Yes No

If yes, please specify the sources:

Public domestic funding

Private domestic funding

Public international funding, including official development assistance

Private international funding

Blended financing

Please describe the main challenges in mobilizing funds in a maximum of 250 words:

The funds mobilised from the private domestic sources are percentages of fees charged for permits to serve as seed money for the NTFP. The major challenge in mobilising private domestic funding is the absence of profit yielding forest related industries, while for mobilising internal funding is due to the changing focus of most of these international partners as they are changing their attention to climate change adaptation without appropriate consideration for the mitigating role of forests in carbon sequestration.

Progress towards target 4.3

(d) Is your country (the Government, the private sector, communities, civil society or others) engaged in international cooperation to promote sustainable forest management?

Yes No

If yes, please specify the entity or entities with which your country is cooperating:

- Governments
- Intergovernmental organizations/processes
- Private sector
- Non-governmental organizations
- Other

Types of cooperation:

- North-South
- South-South
- North-North
- Triangular
- Technical
- Financial
- Other (please specify):

Areas of cooperation:

- Forests and climate change
- Forest biodiversity
- Valuation of the ecosystem services provided by forests
- Socioeconomic issues, including livelihoods
- Forest degradation and rehabilitation
- Scientific cooperation
- Forest monitoring/data collection
- Technology transfer and capacity development
- Production of timber or non-timber products
- Other (please specify):

Progress towards target 4.4

(e) Since 2015, has your Government developed or implemented financing strategies to achieve sustainable forest management and to implement the United Nations forest instrument?

Yes No

If yes, what is the time frame for these strategies (multiple answers possible, if there is more than one strategy)?

- 2–5 years
- 5–10 years
- 10–20 years
- More than 20 years

Global forest goal 5 and associated targets⁶

Promote governance frameworks to implement sustainable forest management, including through the United Nations forest instrument, and enhance the contribution of forests to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Associated targets

- 5.1 Number of countries that have integrated forests into their national sustainable development plans and/or poverty reduction strategies is significantly increased
- 5.2 Forest law enforcement and governance are enhanced, including through significantly strengthening national and subnational forest authorities, and illegal logging and associated trade are significantly reduced worldwide
- 5.3 National and subnational forest-related policies and programmes are coherent, coordinated and complementary across ministries, departments and authorities, consistent with national laws, and engage relevant stakeholders, local communities and indigenous peoples, fully recognizing the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
- 5.4 Forest-related issues and the forest sector are fully integrated into decision-making processes concerning land use planning and development

Questions on goal 5

- 5. (a) Please describe major actions taken in your country to move towards goal 5 and its associated targets. More detailed information on actions for each target may be supplied below.

⁶ Goal 5 and its targets support and contribute to the achievement, among other things, of targets 1.4, 2.4, 5.a, 15.9, 15.c, 16.3, 16.5–16.7, 16.10 and 17.14 of the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as Aichi Biodiversity Targets 2 and 3, and are supported by paragraphs 6 (a), (c), (k), (l), (n) and (w) and 7 (c) and (h)–(j) of the United Nations forest instrument.

Increasing forest cover through reforestation and afforestation is one of the major elements in Nigeria's Economic Recovery and Growth Plan (ERGP) which is the country's current development plan. Forest law Enforcement and Governance is being enhanced with the revised forest policy, ESA, planned enactment of a National Forestry Act and National Forest Products and Timber Certification Council. The consistent expansion of our schools of forestry, increase in forest cover, encouraging the use of alternative sources of energy – other than fuelwood – increased protection of our protected areas and planned creation of new one and public-private partnership in managing some protected areas are all geared towards ensuring a governance and implementation structure that supports SFM as encapsulated in the UNFI, UNSPF, Agenda 2030 and related forestry obligations.

(b) If your Government has announced a voluntary national contribution or contributions relating to goal 5 please provide brief information, including target dates and the progress made thus far.

SAME AS PREVIOUS RESPONSES TO THIS QUESTION

Progress towards target 5.1

(c) In your country, have forests been integrated into national sustainable development plans and/or poverty reduction strategies?

Yes No

If yes, please specify if integrated into:

National sustainable development plans and/or

Poverty reduction strategies

Progress towards target 5.2

(d) Since 2015, has your Government taken steps to prevent and reduce illegal international trafficking in forest products, wildlife and other biological resources?

Yes No

If yes, please specify the type of action:

New legislation

Improved enforcement of existing legislation

Export controls

Import controls

Bilateral agreements between exporting/importing countries

Other action, for example, public procurement policies and public-private partnerships. Please list below:

Progress towards target 5.3

(e) Are mechanisms in place to ensure cross-sectoral coordination among government agencies?

Yes No

If yes, please specify in a maximum of 250 words:

The National Forestry Development Committee (NFDC) is the highest policy organ on forestry matters in the country and membership includes all state forestry services, the academia and relevant federal government organs including parastatals in the Ministry of Environment, NGOs and the private sector. Similarly, there are a number of inter-ministerial committees e.g. Inter-Ministerial Committee on Biodiversity (IMCAB), Inter-Ministerial Committee on Climate Change etc. There also exists a Stakeholder Group on Combating Illegal Wildlife Trade made up of relevant enforcement, management, prosecuting agencies as well as some Donor Partners.

(f) What types of mechanism are in place to involve stakeholders in forest/ sustainable forest management policy formulation, planning and implementation? Please specify in a maximum of 250 words:

NFDC as explained above. For instance the draft policy was circulated to all members and the stakeholder review was held in July, which led to its adoption. Occasional meetings with specific stakeholders are also convened to discuss relevant matters. Equally important is a much larger forum – the National Council on Environment – which gives guidance on all environmental issues in Nigeria and relevant stakeholders are members.

Progress towards target 5.4

(g) Are mechanisms in place to involve the forest sector in cross-sectoral coordination among government agencies in charge of land use planning and development?

Yes No

If yes, please specify in a maximum of 250 words:

Global forest goal 6 and associated targets⁷

Enhance cooperation, coordination, coherence and synergies on forest-related issues at all levels, including within the United Nations system and across member organizations of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, as well as across sectors and relevant stakeholders

Note: targets 6.1 and 6.2 are not included in this section of the reporting format as they address actions taken by the international community, and not those taken at the national level

Associated targets

6.3 Cross-sectoral coordination and cooperation to promote sustainable forest management and halt deforestation and forest degradation are significantly enhanced at all levels

6.4 A greater common understanding of the concept of sustainable forest management is achieved and an associated set of indicators is identified

6.5 The input and involvement of major groups and other relevant stakeholders in the implementation of the strategic plan and in the work of the Forum, including intersessional work, is strengthened

⁷ Goal 6 and its targets support and contribute to the achievement of, among other things, target 17.14 of the Sustainable Development Goals and are supported by paragraphs 6 (b), (c), (g), (m) and (w) and 7 (r) and (s) of the United Nations forest instrument.

Questions on goal 6

6. (a) Please describe major actions taken in your country to move towards goal 6 and its associated targets. More detailed information on actions for each target may be supplied below.

Besides our membership of the UNFF and other relevant international organisations, there has been no collaboration with the CPF except for its member organisations such as the FAO.

(b) If your Government has announced a voluntary national contribution or contributions relating to goal 6, please provide brief information, including target dates and the progress made thus far.

SAME AS PREVIOUS RESPONSES TO THIS QUESTION

Progress towards target 6.4 (criteria and indicators)

(c) Are criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management used in your country?

Yes No

If yes, please specify which sets are used:

National or sub national

Regional or international⁸

Other (please specify):

For which of the following purposes are they used? (Multiple answers possible)

To generate information for national reports on forest conditions and management

To monitor and assess forest conditions and management

To review and develop national forest policies and tools for sustainable forest management

To communicate with society and carry out dialogue with stakeholders

To report on forests to regional and international organizations (please specify):

⁸ For instance, those used by the International Tropical Timber Organization, Forest Europe, the Montreal Process and the Tarapoto Proposal on Criteria and Indicators for Sustainability of Amazonian Forests.

Progress towards target 6.4 (communication and awareness)

(d) Since 2015, have actions been taken (by the Government, the private sector, communities, civil society or others) in your country to communicate and promote a greater understanding and awareness of sustainable forest management?

Yes No

If yes, please specify in a maximum of 250 words:

Consistent celebration of the International Day of Forests as well as other allied Days e.g. National Wildlife Day, National Bamboo Day, National Biodiversity Day etc

Progress towards target 6.5

(e) Have actions been taken by your Government to involve major groups and other relevant stakeholders in the implementation of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030?

Yes No

If yes, please specify in a maximum of 250 words:

Other questions

7. (a) Since 2015, has your country taken action to promote gender equality in the forest sector?

Yes No

If yes, please indicate action taken with regard to the following:

- Women’s effective access to the control and use of forest resources
- Women’s effective participation in decision-making at the household and community levels
- Women’s effective participation and representation in forest management institutions
- Other

Please provide a brief description:

(b) What action has been taken (by the Government, the private sector, communities, civil society or others) in your country in observance of the International Day of Forests?

- Cultural activities (for example, art, music, film and theatre)
- Educational activities (for example, workshops and symposiums)
- Media activities (for example, newspapers, magazines, television and radio)
- Social media activities
- Other

Please provide two to three examples and, if possible, a weblink or weblinks to relevant documentation:

Success stories

8. Do you have any success stories relating to the implementation of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030 in your country? If so, please provide a brief description, with references (such as weblinks, publications and articles), showing how the action contributed to achieving the goals and targets and specifying which goals and targets are relevant. Please provide a maximum of three success stories.

Success story 1

Action taken:

Goals and targets addressed:

Outcome and results achieved: