

Country: NIGERIA

Date of submission: 14TH NOVEMBER 2012

National Report to the Tenth Session of the United Nations Forum on Forests

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

This streamlined reporting format is prepared in response to the request made in the Resolution on Forests for People, adopted at the ninth session of the Forum in February 2011¹. Accordingly, the Forum requested the UNFF Secretariat (UNFFS) to develop a streamlined reporting format, in consultation with other members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF), to ensure simple voluntary national reporting for UNFF 10 focused on the implementation of the non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests, (hereinafter referred to as the forest instrument)² and a balanced reporting of all its four Global Objectives on Forests (GOFs).

The streamlined reporting format is the result of consultations with the members of the CPF Task Force on Streamlining Forest-Related Reporting. In addition, UNFFS and FAO consulted extensively with government representatives and international experts on this reporting format and its content. These consultations were conducted through five regional capacity-building workshops³ with the participation of UNFF and FRA national focal points. A total of 136 national and international experts from 78 countries and up to five international organizations participated in the workshops. The workshops also benefitted from the four on-going FAO pilot projects in Ghana, Liberia, Nicaragua and the Philippines on the implementation of the forest instrument.

The reporting format is intended to complement ongoing reporting by other processes and focuses on identifying critical gaps in international and national reporting, and on issues that are not sufficiently covered by other reporting processes such as forest financing and forest contributions to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). This will help to better measure the progress achieved across the full scope of the forest instrument and its GOFs.

The streamlined reporting format is prepared in a way that reduces the burden of multiple reporting exercises by countries. In this regard, the reporting format takes into account quantitative and qualitative information already submitted by countries to the FAO *Forest Resource Assessment* (FRA) 2005 and 2010.

¹ United Nations Forum on Forests, Report on the ninth session (1 May 2009 and 24 January to 4 February 2011_E/2011/42_E/CN.18/2011/20, Page 8)

<http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N11/261/57/PDF/N1126157.pdf?OpenElement>

² United Nations Forum on Forests, Report on the seventh session (24 February 2006 and 16-27 April 2007)_E/2007/42, E/CN.18/2007/8
<http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N07/349/31/PDF/N0734931.pdf?OpenElement>

³ The workshops held in Bangkok, Thailand (10-12 October 2011), Nairobi, Kenya (13-15 December 2011), Accra, Ghana (6-8 February 2012), Beirut, Lebanon (11-13 April 2012) and Santiago, Chile (18-20 April 2012) were jointly organized by UNFFS and FAO.

GUIDANCE FOR THE PREPARATION OF NATIONAL REPORTS

This streamlined reporting format is made up of three parts:

- I. The forest instrument
- II. The four Global Objectives on Forests
- III. The contribution of forests to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals

The forest instrument covers a broad spectrum of issues beyond forests. Its implementation requires close cooperation between different authorities. Consequently, the preparation of national reports may require a cooperative exercise among institutions and ministries such as ministries of environment, economic development, finance, agriculture, health and statistics, and in particular with national focal points for FRA, the NFP Facility, the ITTO C&I process and the Rio Processes, where applicable.

For reporting, please note the following:

- The fields with FRA indicators are highlighted in grey. This data will be derived by UNFFS from the FRA database;
- If information for a specific question does not exist, please enter NA (not available) or NR (not relevant) but do not leave the fields blank - all the responses to the questions contained in this reporting format are important for the Forum to analyze the progress, to identify the gaps and needs in implementing the forest instrument, including data gaps, and in finding ways and means to address them;
- Some of the questions include descriptive parts. We encourage countries to fill in these parts and provide context and background information in addition to the requested figures and the “yes” and “no” answers. At the same time, the responses should be limited [maximum 250] to keep the analytical efforts within reasonable bounds;
- The national report should be submitted in English, French or Spanish. To facilitate exchange of experience, countries are also encouraged to submit, where relevant, a translation of their summary report in English.
- The national reports should be submitted to UNFFS by 30 September 2012. Submission of the reports ahead of this deadline is encouraged, as this will facilitate the preparation of analyses and syntheses to be made available to the UNFF10;
- Member States are kindly requested to submit the original signed copy of the national report with an official letter from their respective institution/ministry, via mail or email to the address below. Electronic copies should be available in word processing software, and the scanned copy of the official letter, as well as any graphic elements, should be provided in separate files.

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Abbreviations in the questionnaire/template:

B.Sc.: Bachelor of Science degree
C & I: Criteria and indicators processes
FAO: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FLEGT: Forest law enforcement, governance and trade
FRA: FAO's global Forest Resources Assessment
GOF: Global Objectives on Forests
ITTO: International Tropical Timber Organization
MDGs: Millennium Development Goals
M.Sc.: Masters of Science degree
NA: Not available
NFP: National forest programme
ODA: Official development assistance
SIDS: Small Island Developing States

SFM: Sustainable forest management
 UN: United Nations
 UNFF: United Nations Forum on Forests
 UNFFS: United Nations Forum on Forests Secretariat

PART I: The Non-Legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests (forest instrument)⁴

Thematic Clusters of the Forest Instrument

The forest instrument has been grouped into five cross-cutting and eight thematic clusters for easy reference⁵:

- 1A: Strengthening political commitment for sustainable forest management
- 1B: Financing sustainable forest management
- 1C: Capacity building and technology transfer
- 1D: Stakeholder participation
- 1E: Enhanced international cooperation

- 2A: Forest law enforcement and governance
- 2B: International Trade in forest products
- 2C: Protection of forests
- 2D: Science and research
- 2E: Public awareness and education
- 2F: Private sector and industry
- 2G: Indigenous and local communities
- 2H: Monitoring, assessment and reporting

Data provided on thematic clusters of the forest instrument will also be used for assessing progress toward its Global Objectives on Forests (Qs 33-49).

1A: Strengthening political commitment to sustainable forest management

1. Existence of Forest policy statement with national scope; data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (FRA -T14 Policy and legal framework) APPROVED NATIONAL FOREST POLICY, 2006

2. Existence of national forest programme (nfp); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (FRA -T14 Policy and legal framework) NATIONAL FOREST PROGRAMME , 2002

3. Do you have inter-institutional mechanisms/processes for cross-sectoral cooperation to achieve sustainable forest management?	✓ Yes	No
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If yes, which sectors are actively involved:

Agriculture	✓
Climate Change	✓
Energy	✓
Tourism	✓
Water	✓
Other: NATIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION.	

Please describe the inter-institutional mechanisms/processes for cross-sectoral cooperation (maximum 250 words).
 FOR MOST PROGRAMMES OR PROJECTS THAT CUT ACROSS SECTORS, NATIONAL COMMITTEES ARE FORMED WHICH COULD BE INTER-MINISTERIAL OR MULTI-DISCIPLINARY IN COMPOSITION TO SUPERINTEND AND REGULATE

⁴ <http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N07/469/65/PDF/N0746965.pdf?OpenElement>

⁵ E.CN.18/2009/2, pp 4-5 (<http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N09/240/37/PDF/N0924037.pdf?OpenElement>)

PROGRAMME/PROJECT DELIVERY BY SETTING PRIORITIES, PARTICIPATE IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTIVITIES AND DISSEMINATE RESULTS.		
4. Are your national forest programmes and relevant policies and strategies contributing to poverty eradication?	✓ Yes	No
If yes, please specify :		
National forest programs have been revised to include specific measures and resources for eradicating poverty.	✓	
National poverty eradication plans and strategies or equivalent have been revised to incorporate sustainable forest management.		
Please describe specific actions or measures taken to eradicate poverty and their effects (maximum 250 words). NFP IN THE COUNTRY HAS BEEN USED AS INSTRUMENT OR KEY ENTRY POINT TO ESTABLISH CONTACTS AMONG GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS, DONORS AND GRASS-ROOT ORGANISATIONS TO ADDRESS THE MARGINALIZATION AND UNDER-FUNDING OF THE FORESTRY SECTOR THROUGH THE BUILDING OF LINKAGES OR PLATFORMS FOR HARNESSING FOREST RESOURCES FOR NATIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION, ESPECIALLY AMONG PEOPLE WHO DEPEND ON FOREST RESOURCES FOR THEIR SURVIVAL AND LIVELIHOODS.		
5. Has the forest instrument been translated into your country's official/local language(s)?	Yes	No
	✓	
Please list the language(s) into which the forest instrument has been translated. ENGLISH		
1B: Financing sustainable forest management: Assessment of this thematic cluster will be conducted on the basis of data provided under Global Objective on Forests 4 (Q. 43-49).		
1C: Capacity building and technology transfer		
6. Total number of persons employed in forestry (1,000 persons-years); data will be derived by UNFFS from the FRA database (T13 - Employment). THE SECTOR HAS OVER 10, 000 PERSONS THAT ARE DIRECTLY EMPLOYED AT FEDERAL AND STATE LEVELS IN ADDITION TO AN ESTIMATED 50,000 INDIRECTLY EMPLOYED		
7. Total number of staff working in public forest institutions; data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T 15 - Institutional framework). N/A		
Does your country have adequate capacity and technology to implement sustainable forest management?	Yes	No
		✓
If no, please describe the main challenges, including institutional and technology priority needs and know-how areas of particular concern (maximum 250 words)THE MAIN CHALLENGES INCLUDE LOW CAPACITY/WEAK INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK, POOR INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT, AGEING WORKFORCE, WEAK IMPLEMENTATION CAPACITIES, OUTDATED AND INADEQUATE WORKING TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT, LACK OF TRAINING AND POOR REWARD STRUCTURE.		
8. Is your country engaged in SFM-related technology transfer?	Yes	No
		✓
If yes, is your country a donor or recipient of SFM technology?		
Donor country		
Recipient country	✓	
Describe the nature, source and target of technology transfer (maximum 250 words). MOST ODAs ARE TARGETED AT INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENTS AND TECHNOLOGIES THAT CAN BOOST DOMESTIC PRODUCTIONS THEREBY ENHANCING LOCAL CONSUMPTION AND EXPORTS		
9. Are there any incentives for promoting improved technologies for SFM?	Yes	No
	✓	
If yes, please check where applicable:		

Low-interest loans	
Tax breaks	✓
Subsidies	✓
Participation in SFM best practice certification programmes that improve access to markets	
Others; please specify (maximum 250): N/A	
1D: Stakeholder participation	
10. Does your country have programmes for involving stakeholders in SFM policy formulation, planning and implementation? If yes, please indicate the levels:	Yes
	✓
National	✓
Sub-national	✓
Local	✓
Describe the processes of public participation in SFM, indicating existing mechanisms and stakeholders involved (maximum 250 words). DIFFERENT FORUMS ARE OFTEN CREATED FOR KEY STAKEHOLDERS TO DIALOGUE ON FORESTS, SET PRIORITIES AND STRATEGIZE ON THE WAY FORWARD. FOR EXAMPLE, WE HAVE A NATIONAL FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE (NFDC) AS THE APEX BODY FOR POLICY DECISION MAKER ON FORESTRY MATTERS IN THE COUNTRY. IN ADDITION, WE OFTEN ESTABLISH NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE ON SPECIFIC THEMATIC AREAS IN FORESTRY (E.G. FOREST MANAGEMENT, BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION, WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT, ETC). FOR INSTANCE, WE HAVE A MULTI-STAKEHOLDER NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE THAT SUPERINTENDS OVER THE COMMUNITY-BASED FOREST MANAGEMENT (CBFM) PROCESSES IN THE COUNTRY AND REPORTS BACK TO NFDC. , NFDC ITSELF IS A TECHNICAL ARM OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENT (NCE).	
1E: Enhanced international cooperation	
11. Is your country engaged in international cooperation in sustainable forest management? If yes, please specify the type of the cooperation:	Yes
	✓
North-South	
South-South	✓
Triangular	
Others:	
Please give examples, describing the main objectives and elements of the cooperation (maximum 250 words). THE INTERVENTION OF SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION IN THE ECONOMY OF NIGERIA HAS BEEN MAINLY IN THE AREA OF AGRICULTURE AND PARTICULARLY IN THE SPECIAL PROGRAMME FOR FOOD SECURITY (SPFS) UNDER THE FAO/NIGERIA UNILATERAL TRUST FUND (UTF) PROGRAMME. ABOUT 496 CHINESE WERE INVOLVED IN ALL THE COMPONENTS OF THE PROGRAMME. THE AGROFORESTRY COMPONENT OF THE PROGRAMME WAS ABLE TO INTEGRATE TREE PLANTING INTO THE FARMING SYSTEM OF THE COMMUNITIES INVOLVED (109 INTERVENTION SITES NATION-WIDE). IN THE FORESTRY SUB-SECTOR, THE ESTABLISHMENT AND CONSTITUTION OF BIOSPHERE RESERVES OR STRICT NATURE RESERVES ENJOY SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION (E.G. THE CONSTITUTION OF OMO BIOSPHERE RESERVE AND FIVE OTHER SNRs)	
12. In which areas would your country like to see more international cooperation:	
Forests and climate change	✓
Forest biodiversity	✓
Valuation of ecosystem services provided by forests	✓
Socio-economic issues, including livelihoods	✓
Forest degradation and rehabilitation	✓
Others; please list: BIO-FUEL, ENERGY AND GREEN ECONOMY	
2A: Forest law enforcement and governance	

Existence of law (Act or Code) on forests with national scope; data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T14 - Policy and legal framework). A DRAFT NATIONAL FORESTRY ACT HAS BEEN PREPARED BUT STILL BEING REVIEWED TO SERVE AS THE OVERARCHING INSTRUMENT FOR SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT IN THE COUNTRY. HOWEVER, EACH STATE HAS ITS OWN FOREST LAW OR EDICT WHICH ARE USED TO REGULATE FORESTRY PRACTICES IN THEIR JURISDICTION. UNFORTUNATELY, MOST OF THESE POLICIES AND LEGISLATIONS, WHICH WERE ADOPTED FROM THE OLD REGIONAL GOVERNMENTS, HAS BECOME OUTMODED AND OBSOLETE.				
13. Since the adoption of the forest instrument in 2007, have steps been taken to strengthen forest-related legislation, law enforcement and governance in support of sustainable forest management?	Yes		No	
	✓			
14. Is your country participating in international agreements/partnerships to address illicit international trafficking in forest products, including timber, wildlife and other forest biological resources?	Yes		No	
	✓			
If yes, is your country a donor or recipient of capacity building to address forest-related illegal practices?				
Donor country				
Recipient country				
✓				
Describe the recent significant steps taken to enhance forest law enforcement and governance in your country (maximum 250 words). THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL STANDARD AND REGULATORY AGENCY (NESREA) HAVE PRODUCED OTHER NATIONAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS THAT IMPACT ON FORESTRY SECTOR (e.g. Regulations on Wetlands; Watershed, Hilly, Mountainous and Catchment Areas; Control of Bush, Forest Fire and Open Burnin;, Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing; Desertification Control; Soil Erosion and Flood Control; etc) THROUGH THE CBFM PROCESSES, VILLAGE AND COMMUNITY FOREST MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES HAVE BEEN FORMED WITH LOCALIZED CBFM GUIDELINES IN 4 PILOT PROJECT STATES. THROUGH WILDLIFE PROJECT INTERVENTIONS (CITES), THREE (3) RESCUE CENTRES HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED AT 3 INTERNATIONAL AIRPORTS FOR SAFE-KEEP OF ILLEGALLY TRADED ANIMAL SPECIES IN COMPLIANCE WITH CITES REGULATIONS WHILE THE EXISTING STATE FORESTRY LAWS ARE BEING ENFORCED.				
2B: International trade in forest products				
15. Is your country involved in international forest products trade? If yes, please provide estimated market value (US\$ 1000):	Yes		No	
	✓			
	Import		Export	
	2007	2011	2007	2011
Timber products	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fuelwood	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
16. Does your country trade in non-wood forest products? If yes. please list the most important and provide estimated market value:	Yes		No	
	Import		Export	
	2007	2011	2007	2011
	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Describe the recent significant steps taken to enhance international trade in forest products in your country (maximum 250 words). GOVERNMENT HAS ESTABLISHED FREE EXPORT PROCESSING ZONES FOR FOREIGNERS TO PATRONIZE NIGERIAN GOODS. SIMILARLY FOREST PRODUCTS (WOOD AND NON-WOOD PRODUCTS) ARE BEING EXHIBITED AT INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIRS THEREBY OPENING UP THE MARKET FOR FOREST PRODUCTS SALES AND SERVICES AT INTERNATIONAL LEVEL. WITHIN THE WEST AFRICA SUB-REGION, THERE IS TRADE LIBERALIZATION.				
2C: Protection of forests				
17. Forest area (1000 hectares) conservation of biodiversity; data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T 3- Forest designation and management).				
4,105,000 Ha				
Forest area (1000 hectares) within protective areas; data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T 3- Forest designation and management). 2,509,000 Ha				
Describe any significant actions related to protection of forests since 2007 (maximum 250 words). NIGERIAN IS CURRENTLY REVIEWING ITS NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGIES AND ACTION PLAN (NBSAP) WHICH WAS PREPARED AS A REQUIREMENT OF THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL				

DIVERSITY (CBD). THE PLAN IS MEANT TO ADDRESS THE THREATS TO HER BIODIVERSITY AND A PRINCIPAL INSTRUMENT FOR IMPLEMENTING THE THREE OBJECTIVES OF THE CONVENTION. THE REVISION OF NIGERIA'S NBSAP AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE FIFTH NATIONAL REPORT TO THE CBD IS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE DECISION OF THE TENTH CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES (COP 10) TO THE CBD. THE STOCK-TAKING AND ASSESSMENT REPORT ON NBSAP HAS BEEN PREPARED AND SUBMITTED FOR STAKEHOLDERS REVIEW.		
2D: Science and research		
18. How much funding (US\$ 1000) was designated for forest-related research?	2007	2011
	N/A	N/A
19. Please specify the sources of financing:	2007	2011
Public sector	✓	
Private industry		
Bilateral cooperation	✓	
Multilateral cooperation		
Others; please describe (maximum 250 words). N/A		
20. Does your country have an institute(s) promoting the development and application of scientific and technological innovations for SFM?	Yes	No
	✓	
If yes, do they have extension programs for promoting the use of these scientific and technological innovations directed at forest owners, local and indigenous communities and other stakeholders?	Yes	No
	✓	
How many persons from the following groups were reached by these extension programs?	2007	2011
Forest owners	N/A	N/A
Local communities	N/A	N/A
Private sector	N/A	N/A
Indigenous communities	N/A	N/A
2E: Public awareness and education		
21. Graduation of students in forest-related education: Data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T 16- Education and research).		
Number of students in forest-related education graduated with M.Sc. degree or equivalent 180 (IN 2008)		
Number of students in forest-related education graduated with B.Sc. degree or equivalent 400 (2008)		
Number of students in forest-related education graduated with a technician certificate/diploma 560 (2008)		
Percentage of students in forest-related education that graduated with M.Sc. degree or equivalent who are women 12 %		
Percentage of students in forest-related education that graduated with B.Sc. degree or equivalent who are women 12%		
Percentage of students in forest-related education that graduated with a technician certificate/diploma who are women 12%		
22. Did your country organize specific events and activities in support of the International Year of Forests?	Yes	No
		NO
If yes, please describe them (maximum 250 words). N/A		
23. Has your country implemented actions to increase public awareness of the importance of and the benefits provided by forests and sustainable forest management?	YES	
If yes, which of the following approaches have been utilized?		
Published materials, such as brochures, pamphlets, leaflets, posters, etc.	✓	
Meetings with the general public to inform them of the benefits provided by forests to society	✓	
Meetings with private and public sector stakeholders to inform them of the benefits of sustainable forest management	✓	

Other; please describe (maximum 100 words). ORGANIZED ECO-FAIR TO PROMOTE UTILIZATION OF FOREST PRODUCTS AND DEMONSTRATE BEST PRACICES IN THE SECTOR		
2F: Private sector and industry⁶		
24. Do stakeholder participation mechanisms in support of sustainable forest management exist that engage the private sector and industry?	Yes	No
	✓	
25. Have you established or strengthened public-private partnerships to advance sustainable forest management?	Yes	No
	✓	
If yes, please describe (maximum 250 words). GOVERNMENT IS CREATING ENABLING ENVIRONMENT FOR PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP TO THRIVE IN THE COUNTRY (E.G. POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES FOR JOINT FINANCING THROUGH P-P-P ARRANGEMENTS)		
Describe these mechanisms and their functions. What specific role do the private sector and industry play in promoting and supporting the forest instrument and sustainable forest management? (maximum 250 words) GOVERNMENT IS DIVERSIFYING THE ECONOMY TO THE LEVEL OF OPENING NEW BUSINESS AND MARKET OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE PRIVATE SECTOR AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS TO ENGAGE MORE ACTIVELY IN SUSTAINABLE FORESTRY BY INCREASED INVESTMENTS IN THE SECTOR.		
2G: Indigenous and local communities		
26. Are tenure and user rights of local communities and indigenous peoples over publicly-owned forests recognized by law?	Yes	No
	✓	
Describe how they are recognized and practiced (maximum 250 words). CUSTOMARY USAGE RIGHTS OF COMMUNITIES RANGING FROM COLLECTION OF FOREST PRODUCTS, HUNTING, FISHING, GRAZING, AGRICULTURE, SQUATTER SETTLEMENTS AND RIGHTS OF WAY AND WATER ARE RECOGNISED		
27. Are local communities and indigenous peoples benefiting from the goods and services produced by forests??	Yes	No
	✓	
Describe how this is functioning (maximum 250 words). SOME STATE LAWS CONTAIN MECHANISMS FOR THE SHARING OF TIMBER ROYALTIES FROM LOGGING CONCESSIONS THAT SPLITS ROYALTIES BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT AND FOREST COMMUNITIES . FOR EXAMPLE, IN CROSS RIVER STATE, IT IS 50:50 SPLIT FOR ROYALTIES FROM TIMBER FROM FOREST RESERVES, AND 30:70, WITH 70 FOR THE COMMUNITIES, FOR TIMBER ROYALTIES FROM COMMUNITY FORESTS.		
28. Are traditional forest-related knowledge and practices used in forest management, planning and implementation?	Yes	No
	✓	
Explain how they are used and by whom (maximum 250). TRADITIONAL MYTHS OR FOLKLORES ARE BUILT AROUND SOME ENDANGERED AND RARE SPECIES TO ENHANCE THEIR CONSERVATION. NATIVE GROVES ARE OFTEN ESTABLISHED IN VIRGIN FORESTS AND PRESERVED AS PROTECTED AREAS TO ENHANCE CULTURAL AND RELIGIOUS VALUES. IN THE CBFM PILOT STATES, THE POWER TO PLAN, MANAGE AND IMPLEMENT PROJECTS ARE TO BE DEVOLVED TO LOCAL COMMUNITIES THERBY ENHANCING THEIR OWNERSHIP STATUS.		
29. Do stakeholder participation mechanisms in support of sustainable forest management exist for the engagement of the following?	Yes	No
Indigenous peoples (where applicable)	N/A	
Local communities	✓	

⁶ In addition, assessment of this thematic cluster will be conducted on the basis of data provided under question 23 (thematic cluster 2B)

⁷ Benefit-sharing policies for management of forest resources vary among countries. In national policy regimes that require permits from a national forest authority, benefits can include payments for protecting, regenerating and planting forests; payments for ecosystem services; harvesting of non-timber forest products, dry timber and dead trees; and selective harvesting of timber, among others.

Describe these mechanisms and their functions. What specific role do indigenous peoples and/or local communities play in achieving sustainable forest management? (maximum 250 words)		
IN CBFM PILOT STATES, LOCAL COMMUNITIES ARE ACTIVELY ENGAGED IN FOREST RESOURCES MANAGEMENT BECAUSE THEY ARE THE CLOSEST TO THE FORESTS FROM WHERE THEY DERIVE THEIR LIVELIHOODS AND THEREFORE BETTER MANAGERS OF THE FOREST RESOURCES.		
THE ROLE OF COMMUNITIES INCLUDE:-		
(i) FORMATION OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT OR COOPERATIVE GROUPS		
(ii) AWARENESS CREATION ON SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT		
ACTIVE PARTICIPATION IN THE MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION OF FOREST ESTATE AND TREES OUTSIDE FOREST RESERVES.		
30. Are training and extension programmes being implemented that are directed at local communities and indigenous peoples in order to develop resource management approaches that will reduce the pressure on forests?	Yes	No
		✓
If yes, how many persons from the following communities were the beneficiaries?	2007	2011
Indigenous	N/A	N/A
Local	N/A	N/A
Part II: The Global Objectives on Forests		
Global Objective 1: Reverse the loss of forest cover worldwide through sustainable forest management, including protection, restoration, afforestation and reforestation, and increase efforts to prevent forest degradation;		
Extent of the country's forests and other wooded lands (1000 ha.); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T.1 - Extent of forest and other wooded land)	2005 16,584	2010 13,129
Extent of the country's forests under public/private ownership (1000 ha); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T.2 - Forest ownership and management rights).	2005 13,137	2010 11,089
Extent of the country's forests under private ownership (1000 ha) N/A		
Extent of privately-owned forests according to the following categories (1000 ha)		
Individual N/A		
Business entities and institutions N/A		
Local, indigenous and tribal communities N/A		
Describe any significant actions related to Global Objective on Forests 1 (maximum 250 words).		
ABOUT 32 MILLION SEEDLINGS OF ASSORTED SPECIES WERE RAISED IN 2011/2012 IN 30 STATES AND FEDERAL CAPITAL TERRITORY FOR MASSIVE AFFORESTATION IN THE COUNTRY UNDER THE PRESIDENTIAL INITIATIVE ON AFFORESTATION PROGRAMME. THE SEEDLINGS HAD BEEN RELEASED TO STATES FOR DIRECT PLANTING IN DEGRADED FOREST AREAS AND FOR DISTRIBUTION TO INSTITUTIONS, SCHOOLS, COMMUNITIES, INDIVIDUALS, NGOS, CBOS, ETC FOR PLANTING IN 2012.		
Global Objective 2: Enhance forest-based economic, social and environmental benefits, including by improving the livelihoods of forest dependent people		
Data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T.3 - Forest designation and management).	2005	2010
Extent of forest designated and managed for production (1000 ha)	3,377	2,645
Extent of forest designated and managed for protection (1000 ha)	N/A	N/A
Extent of forest designated and managed for conservation (1000 ha)	2,509	2,509
Extent of forest designated and managed for social services (1000 ha)	N/A	N/A
Data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T.11 - Forest Wood removals and value of removals).	2005	2010

Total volume of industrial roundwood removal (1000 m ³)	10,831	N/A
Total value of industrial roundwood removal (US\$1000)	101,540	N/A
Total volume of fuelwood removal (1000 m ³)	70,427	N/A
Total value of fuelwood removal (US\$1000)	399,086	N/A
Total value of non-wood forest products (NWFP) (US\$1000)	N/A	N/A
31. Has your country established a mechanism(s) for payment of ecosystem services?	Yes	No
		✓
If yes, what is the estimated value of the payment of ecosystem services (US\$ 1,000)?	2005	2011
	N/A	N/A
Please describe how the mechanism(s) function (maximum 250 words). N/A		
32. What is the number of visitors to national parks and other protected areas in your country?	2005	2011
	7,334	6,457
33. What is the area of urban parks in your country (1000 ha)?	N/A	N/A
34. What is the estimated number of visitors to urban parks in your country?	N/A	N/A
Describe any significant actions related to Global Objective on Forests 2 (maximum 250 words). APART FROM THE 7 EXISTING NATIONAL PARKS IN THE COUNTRY, 7 NEW ONES IN DIFFERENT ECOLOGICAL ZONES HAVE BEEN PROPOSED TO BE CONSTITUTED INTO NATIONAL PARKS. EFFORTS ARE AT ADVANCE STAGE TO ACHIEVE THIS.		
Global Objective 3: 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;		
Data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T.3 - Forest designation and management).	2005	2010
Extent of forest designated and managed for sustainable forest management (1000 ha) N/A		
Extent of forest with management plans (1000 ha) 3,730		
35. Does your country have forests under internationally recognized certification schemes?	Yes	No
	✓	
If yes, please specify: MAN AND BIOSPHERE RESERVES OR STRICT NATURE RESERVES	Certification Scheme	Area
	IUCN	620 HA
Describe any significant actions related to Global Objective on Forests 3 (maximum 250 words). THE COUNTRY ESTABLISHED A NUMBER OF PROTECTED AREAS (7 NATIONAL PARKS, 5 SNRS AND 1,064 FOREST RESERVES IN ALL THE ECOLOGICAL ZONES) THAT ARE DESIGNED SPECIFICALLY FOR THE CONSERVATION OF SAMPLES OF NATURAL VEGETATION AND PLANTS IN PERPETUITY, WHILE GAME RESERVES CONSTITUTED FOR THE CONSERVATION OF ANIMAL AND WILDLIFE SPECIES. HOWEVER, IT HAS BEEN OBSERVED THAT THESE PROTECTED AREAS ARE NOT ACTIVELY MANAGED DUE TO LACK OF PRACTICAL GUIDELINES AND MANAGEMENT PLANS TO REGULATE HUMAN ACTIVITIES..		
Global Objective 4: Reverse the decline in official development assistance for sustainable forest management and mobilize significantly increased, new and additional financial resources from all sources for the implementation of sustainable forest management;		
36. Does your country have a government budget specific for forests?	Yes	No
	✓	
37. What is the total amount of funding in forest management, administration, research and human resource development (US\$ 1,000)?	2007	2011
	NIL	US\$1,034,936
38. If the funding for forests is spread among other sectors, please specify the main contributors: FUNDING IS ONLY LIMITED TO THE ANNUAL BUDGETARY ALLOCATION BY FEDERAL MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT WHERE FORESTRY IS DOMICILED.		
Agriculture	N/A	
Energy	N/A	

Water	N/A			
Climate change	N/A			
Nature conservation	N/A			
Others; please specify: N/A				
Has the country been able to mobilize significantly increased financial resources for the implementation of SFM since 2007? If yes, please specify sources:	Yes		No	
			✓	
Domestic public funding	2007 (US\$)		2011 (US\$)	
	NIL		US\$1,034,936	
Domestic private sector funding	2007 (US\$)		2011 (US\$)	
	N/A		N/A	
External private sector funding	2007 (US\$)		2011 (US\$)	
	N/A		N/A	
If there has been no increase, please describe the main challenges in mobilizing funds (maximum 250 words). LOW BUDGETARY ALLOCATIONS, POOR AND UNTIMELY RELEASES OF FUNDS BY GOVERNMENTS AT ALL LEVELS. PRIVATE SECTOR INVESTMENT IS NOT ATTRACTIVE AS THE SECTOR IS OFTEN PLAGUED WITH LONG GESTATION PERIODS AND VAGARIES OF WEATHER. FUNDS FROM INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITIES/ DONOR AGENCIES ARE ON THE DECLINE AND NON-COMPLEMENTARY.				
39. Does your country have a National Forests Fund?	Yes		No	
			✓	
40. Is your country a donor or recipient of ODA for forestry?	Donor		Recipient	
			✓	
41. If yes, what has been the net ODA received/donated for forestry (US 1000)?	Donor		Recipient	
	2007	2010	2007	2011
			N/A	N/A
Please use this space to describe any significant actions related to Global Objective on Forests 4 (maximum 250 words). IN 2009, MR PRESIDENT DIRECTED THAT 60% OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SHARE OF ECOLOGICAL FUND SHOULD BE USED FOR MASSIVE AFFORESTATION IN THE COUNTRY. ABOUT US\$ 20 MILLION WAS RELEASED IN 2010/2011 FOR THE RAISING OF ASSORTED SEEDLINGS IN ALL STATES UNDER THE 1 ST PHASE OF THE PRESIDENTIAL INTIATIVE ON AFFORESTATION PROGRAMME.THE SEEDLINGS HAD BEEN HANDED OVER TO STATES FOR DIRECT PLANTING IN DEGRADED FOREST AREAS AND FOR DISTRIBUTION TO INSTITUTIONS, SCHOOLS, COMMUNITIES, INDIVIDUALS, NGOS, CBOS, ETC FOR PLANTING IN 2012. PROPOSAL FOR THE 2 ND PHASE HAS BEEN SUBMITTED FOR APPROVAL.				

PART III: Achievement of the Millennium Development Goals

Forests can make significant contributions to poverty reduction, improved health, education and gender equity. Sustainable forest management aims to enhance the contribution of forests to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). However, the evidence of this contribution and greater recognition of the value of sustainably managed forests are difficult to gather.

Currently the only forest-related official MDG indicator that provides information on the proportion of land area covered by forest is Indicator 7.1 under Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability. This indicator, however, neither reflects the full range of benefits

and services including socio-economic benefits of forests to society, nor the contributions of forests to the achievement of other MDGs. Establishing the direct and indirect links between forests and MDGs is pivotal to ensure that concrete efforts are being taken to reverse the loss of forest cover and to prevent forest degradation while maximizing the benefits of forests for achieving sustainable development.

The aim of this part of the reporting format is to explore the existing data, evidence basis and cases demonstrating the contribution of forests and sustainable forest management to MDGs, at the same time identifying gaps in the monitoring systems and lack of adequate indicators.

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

Please indicate the most forest relevant MDGs in your country

Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger:		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country?	Yes	No
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?	✓	
Please list the indicators.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) PROPORTION OF POPULATION BELOW US\$1 PER DAY ii) POVERTY GAP RATIO iii) EMPLOYMENT TO POPULATION RATIO iv) PROPORTION OF EMPLOYED PEOPLE LIVING BELOW US\$1 (PPP) PER DAY v) PROPORTION OF POPULATION BELOW MINIMUM LEVEL OF DIETARY ENERGY CONSUMPTION 		
Please provide a short description how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 200 words). ABOUT 70% OF NIGERIAN POPULATION LIVE, WORK AND DERIVE THEIR LIVELIHOODS IN RURAL AREA. FOREST PRODUCTS ARE HARVESTED TO EARN INCOME, GENERATE EMPLOYMENTS FOR THE VULNERABLE GROUPS (I.E. WOMEN, YOUTHS AND THE AGED) THEREBY CONTRIBUTING TO POVERTY REDUCTION.		
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education:		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country?	Yes	No
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?	✓	
Please list the indicators.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) NET ENROLMENT IN PRIMARY EDUCATION ii) PROPORTION OF PUPILS STARTING GRADE 1 AND REACHING LAST GRADE OF PRIMARY SCHOOL iii) LITERACY RATES 15-24 YEAR OLD, MEN AND WOMEN 		
Please provide a short description how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 200 words). THE FORESTS CONTRIBUTE INDIRECTLY AS INPUTS INTO INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT E.G. BUILDING MATERIALS, WOODS FOR DESKS AND CHAIRS, BOOKS, CLOTHINGS AND FOODS.		
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women:		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country?	Yes	No
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?	✓	
Please list the indicators.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) RATIO OF GIRLS TO BOYS IN PRIMARY, SECONDARY AND TERTIARY EDUCATION ii) SHARE OF WOMEN IN WAGE EMPLOYMENT IN THE NON-AGRICULTURAL SECTOR iii) PROPORTION OF SEATS HELD BY WOMEN IN NATIONAL PARLIAMENT. 		
Please provide a short description how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 200 words).		

FORESTS ARE GENDER SENSITIVE IN TERMS OF THE PROVISION OF EMPLOYMENT FOR PEOPLE AND PARTICULARLY FOR WOMEN AND YOUTHS. ABOUT 30% OF THE WORKFORCE IN THE FORESTRY SECTOR MAINLY WOMEN AND COULD BE AS HIGH AS 60% IN NURSERY OPERATIONS.		
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality:		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country?	Yes	No
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?	✓	
Please list the indicators. i) UNDER-FIVE MORTALITY RATE, INFANT MORTALITY RATE ii) PROPORTION OF 1 YEAR OLD IMMUNIZED AGAINST MEASLES		
Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words). MOST DRUGS ARE PRODUCTS OF THE MEDICINAL AND AROMATIC VALUES OF FOREST PRODUCTS THAT ARE BEING USED FOR REDUCING MORTALITY IN INFANTS.		
Goal 5: Improve maternal health		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country?	Yes	No
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?	✓	
Please list the indicators. i) MATERNAL MORTALITY RATIO ii) PROPORTION OF BIRTHS ATTENDED BY SKILLED HEALTH PERSONNEL iii) CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE RATE iv) ADOLESCENTS BIRTH RATE v) ANTE-NATAL CARE COVERAGE vi) UNMET NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING		
Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words). MOST RURAL COMMUNITIES STILL DEPEND ON TRADITIONAL METHODS BY USING BIRTH ATTENDANTS IN CHILD DELIVERY AND OTHER METHODS OF FAMILY CONTROL. THE FORESTS ARE THE NATURAL PHARMACY FOR RURAL DWELLERS. A HIGH PROPORTION OF THEM HARDLY GAINED ACCESS TO MODERN HEALTH FACILITIES AND SERVICES. THEY RELY OF HERBS AND ROOTS AS SOURCES OF MEDICINES MOST ESPECIALLY WHERE RURAL HOSPITALS ARE NON-EXISTENT.		
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country?	Yes	No
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?	✓	
Please list the indicators. i) HIV PREVALENCE AMONG POPULATION AGED 15-24 YEARS ii) CONDOM USE AT LAST HIGH-RISK SEX iii) PROPORTION OF POPULATION AGED 15-24 YEARS WITH COMPREHENSIVE CORRECT KNOWLEDGE OF HIV/AIDS iv) RATIO OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OF ORPHANS TO SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OF NON-ORPHANS AGED 10-14 YEARS		
Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words). MODERN RESEARCH BREAKTHROUGHS ON DRUGS FOR HIV/AIDS AND OTHER MAJOR DIEASES RELY HEAVILY ON FOREST GENETIC RESOURCES. A SUSTAINABLY MANAGED FOREST WILL BE RICH BIO-DIVERSITY AND HENCE A SOURCE OF MEDICINES FOR THE CONTROL AND ERADICATION OFTHESE MAJOR DISEASES.		
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability		

Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country? If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?	Yes	No
	✓	
<p>Please list the indicators.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) PROPORTION OF LAND AREA COVERED BY FOREST ii) CO2 EMISSIONS, TOTAL PER CAPITA PER \$1 GDP, AND CONSUPTION OF OZONE-DEPLETING SUBSTANCES iii) PROPORTION OF FISH STOCKS WITHIN SAFE BIOLOGICAL LIMITS iv) PROPORTION OF TOTAL WATER RESOURCES USED v) PROPORTION OF TERRESTRIAL AND MARINE AREAS PROTECTED vi) PROPORTION OF SPECIES THREATENED WITH EXTINCTION vii) PROPORTION OF POPULATION USING AN IMPROVED DRINKING WATER SOURCE viii) PROPORTION OF POPULATION USING AN IMPROVED SANITARY FACILITY ix) PROPORTION OF URBAN POPULATION LIVING IN SLUM 		
<p>Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words).</p> <p>FORESTS ARE THE SOURCES OF GOODS AND SERVICES FOR RURAL AND URBAN DWELLERS. THEY SUPPLY FOOD, FUEL AND FIBRE FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION IN ADDITION TO ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES SUCH AS REGULATING WATER FLOW, EROSION CONTROL, FLOODING, WATERSHED PROTECTION AND MITIGATING THE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND DESERTIFICATION PROCESSES. SUSTAINABLY MANAGED FORESTS WILL CONTRIBUTE SIGNIFICANTLY TO THE PRODUCTION, PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION FUNCTIONS OF THE FORESTS THEREBY CONTRIBUTING TO NATIONAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN AN ENVIRONMENTALLY-FRIENDLY WAY.</p>		
<p>Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development</p>		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country? If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?	Yes	No
	✓	
<p>Please list the indicators.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) NET ODA, TOTAL AND TO THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES AS PERCENTAGE OF OECD/DAC DONORS' GROSS NATIONAL INCOME ii) PROPORTION OF BILATERAL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE OF OECD/DAC DONORS THAT IS UNTIED iii) PRPORTION OF TOTAL BILATERAL SECTOR-ALLOCABLE ODA OF OECD/DAC DONORS TO BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES (EDUCATION, HEALTH AND NUTRITION, SAFE WATER AND SANITATION) iv) PROPORTION OF TOTAL DEVELOPED COUNTRY IMPORTS FROM DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND LDC, ADMITTED FREE OF DUTY v) AVERAGE TARIFFS IMPOSED BY DEVELOPED COUNTRIES ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND TEXTILES AND CLOTHING FROM DEVELOPING COUNTRIES vi) AGRICULTURAL SUPPORT ESTIMATE FOR OECD COUNTRIES AS A PERCENTAGE OF THEIR GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCTS vii) DEBT SERVICE AS A PERCENTAGE OF EXPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES viii) TELEPHONE LINES PER 100 POPULATION ix) CELLULAR SUBSCRIBERS PER 100 POPULATION x) INTERNET USERS PER 100 POPULATION xi) ETC 		
<p>Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words).</p> <p>THERE ARE MANY ACTORS AND STAKEHOLDERS IN THE FOREST ARENA WHOSE ACTIVITIES MUST BE REGULATED AND COORDINATED. COLLABORATION AND PERNERSHIP BUILDING MECHANISMS ARE REQUIRED AT THE LOCAL, NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LEVELS FOR FORESTS AND PEOPLE TO EXIST TOGETHER IN A LIVING LANDSCAPE. HENCE OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE IS NEEDED IN FUNDING THE EXPANSION OF THE FOREST RESOURCE-BASE, CONSERVATION OF THE EXISTING ONES AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF THE RESOURCES. ODA WILL COMPLIMENT NATIONAL GOVERNMENT EFFORTS AND CREATE FORUMS FOR FOREST</p>		

DIALOGUES ON A GLOBAL SCALE WITH A VIEW TO INTRODUCING AND ADOPTING BEST PRACTICES AT THE LOCAL LEVEL.

Please provide a short description of case studies and success stories on data collection on the contribution of forests to achieve MDGs that could serve as examples of good practice for other countries (maximum 250 words).

IN 2005, THE US\$1 BILLION RELEASED AS SAVINGS FROM THE PARISH CLUB DEBT DEAL WAS SHARED BETWEEN FEDERAL AND STATE GOVERNMENTS IN THE PROPORTION OF \$750 M TO FGN AND \$250 TO STATES.

THE DEBT RELIEF GAINS (DRGs) WERE SET ASIDE WITHIN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT BUDGET FRAMEWORK AND A VIRTUAL POVERTY FUND CONCEPT WAS USED.

EMPHASIS WAS ON ADDITIONALITY TO EXISTING INVESTMENTS THAT ARE ADDRESSING THE MDGs, DELIVERING RESULTS ON THE GROUND AND LEVERAGING PUBLIC EXPENDITURE REFORM.