FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA

NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN

2025 - 2030

FOREWORD

Nigeria is blessed with some of the richest biodiversity in Africa, with diverse ecosystems and magnificent wild fauna and flora, including many endemic species. Landscapes range from Montane forests, Rainforest, Mangrove swamp and Coastal vegetation, Derived savannah, Guinea savannah, Sudan savannah and Sahel savannah. The Niger Delta is considered a global biodiversity hotspot, with the third largest mangrove ecosystem in the world, while the Cross River National Park is home to critically endangered species such as African forest elephants and the Cross River Gorilla.

This impressive biodiversity forms an integral part of our economy, ecology and culture. It also provides a plethora of ecosystem services such as food, medicine, climate regulation, fresh water and healthy soils. The well-being of all Nigerians is strongly reliant on the health of our environment.

Unfortunately, our biodiversity is facing severe challenges. As Africa's most populous nation, drivers of biodiversity loss are pervasive and largely anthropogenic, including pollution, agricultural expansion, over-exploitation, wildlife and forest crime and invasive alien species. A lack of suitable alternative livelihoods and widespread poverty deepen these challenges.

Solving these problems is a complex task that requires broad, ambitious, and multi-faceted interventions. Nigeria is ready to take on this challenge and in 2022 we warmly celebrated the adoption of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF). Buoyed by this global achievement, we embarked on an ambitious endeavor to revise and update our National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan in line with the KMGBF Goals and Targets.

Following a myriad of stakeholder consultations, policy reviews and biodiversity assessments, I am confident that Nigeria's revised National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2025 – 2030) is ambitious and realistic in equal measure. In its implementation, we will strive for environmental excellence, always keeping in mind the broader positive impacts not only for biodiversity but for our communities and for our planet. I wish all of those stakeholders involved in NBSAP implementation plenty of strength and patience. I would also like to reassure you that the Nigerian Government firmly recognizes your sacrifices and endeavors.

Balarabe Abbas Lawal
Minister of Environment

PREFACE

Revising Nigeria's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) was carried out in full compliance with the provisions of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF) in Decision 15/4 of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

The process was led by Sikeade Egbuwalo, Nigeria's Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Focal Point, at the Department of Forestry, Federal Ministry of Environment. Relevant stakeholders and experts, including national and international consultants were additionally identified to join the NBSAP team.

The revised NBSAP was developed through synthesis of the various individual components, then peer reviewed and adopted both by stakeholders and Government.

Consequently, Nigeria has adopted 23 National Targets with associated Performance Indicators and Actions. Our revised NBSAP 2025-2030 has eleven chapters: The Introduction; Biodiversity Status and Trends; Process of developing the NBSAP 2025-2030; New Priorities; Policy and Institutional Arrangements: Review for achieving coherence with the KMGBF; Vision, Principles, Goals and Targets; Actions or Measures to implement National Targets including Actors, Timeframes for Actions and Sources of Funding or Support; Means of Implementation: Mainstreaming Biodiversity; Means of Implementation: Capacity Development Plan; Means of Implementation: Resource Mobilization and Financing Plan; and Institutional Monitoring and Reporting.

The revised NBSAP is ambitious and very closely aligned with the Global Goals and Targets of the KMGBF. It presents a comprehensive review of the state of Nigeria's biodiversity and outlines the steps required to address the causes of biodiversity loss and degradation. Implementation of this NBSAP will provide significant benefits to Nigeria's biodiversity, ecosystem services, economy and communities.

Dr. Moses M. Ama
Director, Forestry

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Sikeade Oluwakemi Egbuwalo
Project Coordinator

Executive Summary

The revised Nigeria National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) 2025-2030 is articulated with a whole-of-society approach, embracing a diverse array of sectors and stakeholders. The NBSAP is ambitious and fully aligned with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF), with a focus on halting and reversing biodiversity loss by 2030.

Nigeria's revised NBSAP has been adopted as whole-of-government policy. The 23 national targets are each in alignment with the corresponding global biodiversity targets and goals. Each Party to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) is urged to "contribute to attaining the goals and targets of the framework in accordance with national circumstances, priorities and capabilities". Nigeria's national targets have been revised accordingly, in harmony with the present realities in the country. The NBSAP will be implemented with a view to conserving Nigeria's rich natural land, seascapes and biodiversity, and to ensure a sustainable future for our citizens.

Nigeria's complex topography has resulted in high levels of biodiversity characterized by an unusually large number of endemic species. Nigeria is home to diverse ecosystems, ranging from the river systems of the Niger Delta to the rainforests of the Cross River basin, the Savannah and the Adamawa mountains that border Cameroon. These areas harbour diverse species of fauna and flora. However, many ecosystems have been severely degraded, hence, the need for urgent efforts for their protection, restoration and sustainable use. Similarly, some species such as the African forest elephant, lion, Cross River gorilla and Rüppell's vulture are endangered and there are ongoing efforts to restore and protect them.

The development of this NBSAP has included reviews and assessments of the previous NBSAP and the current state of biodiversity in the country, as well as comprehensive stakeholder engagement and consultations. In addition, there have been reviews of legal, administrative and policy measures and their enforcement, and capacity building and development plans. Access to and transfer of technology has also been addressed, as well as a resource mobilization and financing plan for increased domestic funding for NBSAP implementation. A monitoring and evaluation plan, benefit-sharing regulations and measures, mainstreaming of biodiversity across economic sectors and synergy with relevant MEAs are also integral parts of this NBSAP.

Local cultures and traditions have ties to nature, which encourage local and indigenous peoples to passionately manage the preservation and customary sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems in some areas. The NBSAP acknowledges the existence and legality of these areas and their management and strengthens them.

Records show that Nigeria is one of the world's biodiversity hotspots. However, IUCN Red List identified that there are Critically Endangered species. The causes of the decline are many, but apart from the globally known drivers of biodiversity loss, Nigeria has poverty as a single cross-cutting factor; the intensity of which is on the increase. It is therefore suggested that to save our rich biodiversity, national actions to halt or reduce biodiversity loss must be seen as urgent, inclusive, linked to poverty reduction, and must integrate appropriate education and awareness.

Reviews and assessments of the NBSAP 2016-2020 and gaps in its monitoring system, focused on the need to ensure that the revised NBSAP builds on the previous one. It discusses comprehensive stakeholder engagement and consultations to ensure inclusive participation- a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach, including a stakeholder mapping process. It also discusses ongoing stakeholder consultations and engagements for key economic sectors, such as Forestry and Agriculture to ensure that targets, actions and outcomes are coordinated and their ownership, buy-in, and commitment are obtained.

Identifying emerging challenges, opportunities, and global commitments related to biodiversity, it is noted that the drivers of biodiversity loss include: habitat loss and degradation, overexploitation, invasive species, pollution, climate change, population growth and over-consumption and illegal wildlife trade. On a global scale, the destruction of habitats and the exploitation of species and ecosystems are primary factors causing the decline in biodiversity. Similarly, in addition to poverty, habitat loss and fragmentation are the biggest threats in Nigeria. Measures to address these challenges, opportunities, and global commitments related to biodiversity conservation and management are integrated into the revised NBSAP.

The document also focuses on the review of the existing national policies and institutional arrangements and global frameworks related to biodiversity to ensure coherence and alignment. It demonstrates alignment between the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF) targets and the relevant policies and statutes that govern biodiversity conservation in Nigeria. These policies range from national legislation such as the Endangered Species Act and National Park Service Act, to regional policies such as the West Africa Strategy on Combating Wildlife Crime.

The vision, principles, goals and targets of the revised NBSAP are well highlighted in the document. The vision statement is: "*A Nigeria where biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and sustainably utilized to achieve clean and healthy environment for the wellbeing of all people and future generation*". It envisages a Nigeria where, in the effective implementation of the revised NBSAP, there is a healthy living environment, biodiversity resources are sustainably conserved and utilized, the ecosystems are balanced, and the Nigerian people are living healthily. The development and implementation of the Nigerian NBSAP is driven by eleven key principles and considerations. The goals of the revised NBSAP are global and they are four: numbered A, B, C, and D. The first three global goals address each objective of the Convention on Biological Diversity, while goal D addresses financing and means of implementation.

There are 23 global targets which are organized around three themes: a) addressing threats to biodiversity; b) sustainable use and benefit sharing; and c) tools and solutions for mainstreaming and implementation. Similarly, there are 23 national targets- each in alignment with the corresponding global biodiversity targets and goals. The Nigerian national targets are revised to also be in harmony with the present realities in the country. The targets will be implemented using a whole-of-society approach to conserve Nigeria's rich natural land, seascapes, and biodiversity to ensure sustainable future for all citizens.

The document highlights actions for achieving each national target, actors or lead implementing institutions that show ownership of each action of a target, timeframe, and sources of funding or support. National actions to achieve the priority targets and strategies will be implemented within a period of 6 years (2025-2030) and will involve working with a wide range of relevant MDAs, NGOs, and Development Partners.

Mainstreaming of biodiversity into various sectors and development plans, such as agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and tourism is equally addressed. Nigeria has integrated biodiversity considerations into plans and policies of these sectors to ensure sustainable practices and minimize negative impacts on biodiversity, in line with the GBF's comprehensive approach to biodiversity conservation.

Capacity building plans which aim to identify gaps and develop strategies for building the necessary human and institutional capacities for effective implementation of the revised NBSAP are identified. The main elements of these plans are the three levels at which capacity is nurtured: the enabling environment; the institutional; and the individual. In the plans, each of the 23 national targets that have been revised in alignment with the GBF goals and targets is selected. Using the template for Capacity Development Assessment, the existing capacities, gaps and needs for effective implementation of each of them were captured.

The implementation of the revised NBSAP will require huge financial resources, which will be mobilized from various sources including domestic and international sources. To this end, a resource mobilization and financing plan will be put in place. Financing by international sources is expected to, largely, come from donor countries and organizations. At present, there is no information on biodiversity national expenditure in the country. Indicative budget needed to successfully implement the revised NBSAP 2025-2030 targets including building capacities is approximately US$ 474 million. There is need for a detailed national Biodiversity Financing Plan (BioFIN) for implementing the revised NBSAP in collaboration with the UNDP.

Institutional monitoring and reporting shows the implementing mechanism of the revised NBSAP. The mechanism encompasses the monitoring, evaluation and reporting structures, which are consistent with the revised NBSAP institutional coordinating structure. The institutional actors are the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Biodiversity (IMCB), National Biodiversity Coordinating Committee (NBCC) and National Biodiversity Technical Committee (NBTC). Each of these has composition and responsibilities assigned to it. Monitoring of the revised NBSAP is carried out using an existing monitoring target and action matrix. The targets will be monitored using their corresponding headline, binary, component, complementary, and impact indicators, while the performance indicators are applicable to the actions. The evaluation plan was also captured.

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

ABS:	Access and Benefit Sharing
AU	African Union
AEWA	Agreement on the Conservation of Africa-Eurasian Migratory Water birds
BSC	Biodiversity Steering Committee
BDCP	Bio-resources Development and Conservation Programme
BCH	Biosafety Clearing House
CBD:	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBN	Central Bank of Nigeria
CITES	Convention on International Trade on Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CMS	Convention on Migratory Species
CHM	Clearing House Mechanism
COP	Conference of the Parties
DLD&DM	Desertification, Land Degradation and Drought Management
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
ECN	Energy Commission of Nigeria
EA	Environmental Assessment
EFO	Ecological Fund Office
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment

ESG	Environmental Social Governance
ESIA	Environmental Social Impact Assessment
FCT	Federal Capital Territory
FDF	Federal Department of Forestry
FMAFS	Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security
FME	Federal Ministry of Education
FMEnv	Federal Ministry of Environment
FMBEP	Federal Ministry of Budget and Economic Planning
FMF	Federal Ministry of Finance
FMHUD	Federal Ministry of Housing and Urban Development
FMIST	Federal Ministry of Innovation, Science and Technology
FMITI	Federal Ministry of Industry, Trade and Investment
FMMBE	Federal Ministry of FMMBE
FMWA&SD	Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development
FMWR	Federal Ministry of Water Resources and Sanitation
FMLD	Federal Ministry of Livestock Development
FPU	Forest Products Utilization Unit
FRIN	Forestry Research Institute of Nigeria
GBF	Global Biodiversity Framework
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GIZ	Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit/German Agency for international cooperation
GMO	Genetically Modified Organism
ICZM:	Integrated Coastal Zone Management
IAMAT	International Association for Medical Assistance to Travellers
IPBES	Intergovernmental Science-policy Platform for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services
IPLC	Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

IPM	Integrated Pest Management
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
LGAs	Local Government Areas
KMGBF	Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
LISDEL	Legislative Initiative for Sustainable Development
MAN	Manufacturers Association of Nigeria
MEAs	Multilateral Environmental Agreements
MDAs	Ministries, Departments, and Agencies
MGX	Nigerian Stock Exchange
MNRD	Ministry of Regional Development
MPR	Ministry of Petroleum Resources
NA	Not Available
NACGRAB	National Centre for Genetic Resources and Biotechnology
NACCIMA	National Association of Chambers of Commerce, Industry, Mines and Agriculture
NAFDAC	National Agency for Food and Drug Administration and Control
NAGGW	National Agency for Great Green Wall
NAIC	Nigeria Agricultural Insurance Corporation
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NAQS	National Agricultural Quarantine Service
NATIP	National Agricultural Technology and Innovation Policy
NBCC	National Biodiversity Coordinating Committee
NBMECU	National Biodiversity Monitoring and Evaluation Coordinating Unit
NBSC	National Biodiversity Steering Committee
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NBSAP V2	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (Second NBSAP: 2016-2020)
NBTC	National Biodiversity Technical Committee
NBWG	National Biodiversity Working Group

NBMA	National Biosafety Management Agency
NBRDA	National Biotechnology Research and Development Agency
NARSDA	National Space Research & Development Agency
NCC	Nigeria Chamber of Commerce
NCCC	National Council on Climate Change
NESREA	National Environmental Standards Regulation and Enforcement Agency
NFP	National Focal Point
NGX	Nigerian Stock Exchange (NGX)
NIPRD	National Institute for Pharmaceutical Research and Development
NOSDRA	National Oil Spill Detection and Response Agency
NOA	National Orientation Agency
NPS	National Parks Service
NVRC	National Varietal Release Committee
NCDC	Nigeria Centre for Disease Control and Prevention
NCF	Nigeria Conservation Foundation
NIFFR	Nigerian Institute for Fresh Water Fisheries Research
NIOMR	Nigeria Institute for Oceanography and Marine Research
NIMASA	Nigeria Maritime Administration and Safety Agency
NNPCL	Nigeria National Petroleum Company Limited
NNMDA	Nigeria Natural Medicine Development Agency
NMDPRA	Nigerian Midstream and Downstream Petroleum Regulatory Authority
NPC	National Population Commission
NSIA	Nigerian Sovereign Investment Authority
NUPRC	Nigerian Upstream Petroleum Regulatory Commission
NYBN	Nigerian Youth Biodiversity Network
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
ODA	Official Development Assistance

OECMs: Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures

PQD   Plant Quarantine Department

PC&EH   Pollution Control and Environmental Health

PoW   Programme of Work

PA   Protected Area

SBSTTA   Subsidiary Body on Scientific Technical and Technological Advice

TBD   To Be Determined

UNCCD   United Nations Convention to combat Desertification

UNEP   United Nations Environment Programme

UNEP-WCMC United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre

UNFCCC   United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

USAID   United States Agency for International Development

WASCWC   West Africa Strategy on Combating Wildlife Crime

WB   World Bank

WCS   Wildlife Conservation Society

WEP   Women Environmental Programme

APPENDIX

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

The revised Nigeria National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) 2025-2030 is articulated with a whole-of-society approach, embracing a diverse array of sectors and stakeholders. The NBSAP is ambitious and fully aligned with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF), with a focus on halting and reversing biodiversity loss by 2030.

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CHAPTER TWO

BIODIVERSITY STATUS AND TRENDS

Nigeria is rich in biodiversity and is one of the world's biodiversity hotspots. With a land mass of 923, 768 sq.km, Nigeria spans different climatic zones and physical features which support the growth of a variety of vegetation and consequently the existence of a diverse array of plant and animal species and habitats. The country is also blessed with vast aquatic areas (freshwater river network and marine network) that are very rich and abundant in diversity of species.

2.1 Nigeria's natural habitats:

Consequent to these different climatic zones, variety of physical features, and variety of vegetation, Nigeria's natural ecosystems range from: semi-arid savanna to montane forests; rich seasonal floodplain environments to rainforests; and vast freshwater swamp forests to diverse coastal vegetation.

2.2 Species Richness:

Butler RA (2023) reported countries' species richness in terms of the total number, for each of the following species as at December 26, 2023: Amphibians, Birds, Reptiles, Mammals, Fish, and vascular plants. The amphibians considered included frogs, toads, salamanders, newts, and caecilians while the reptiles were alligators, crocodiles, lizards, snakes, turtles, tortoises, and the tuatara. The five groups of animals included were all vertebrates while only one group of plants: the vascular plants, was included. Each country was ranked by its percentage of species in each group relative to the total global number of species for each group. The overall global ranking for Nigeria in "The top 10 Most Biodiverse Country" is 36. Table 1 is an excerpt from entries made for Nigeria.

Table 1: Total Number of Amphibians, Birds, Fish, Mammals, Reptiles and Vascular Plant Species for Nigeria in "The top 10 most biodiverse country"

	Global Ranking	Total number/revised (Dec. 26, 2023)	Global share
Bird species	22	926	8.84%
Amphibian species	29	118	1.36%
Fish species	76	803	2.34%
Mammal species	26	315	4.92%
Reptile species	46	207	1.73%
Vascular Plant species	71	3,378 (4,715-UNEP-WCMC, 2004)	-

SOURCE: Plant data is from the World Conservation Monitoring Centre of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP-WCMC), 2004. Species Data; Fish: Fishbase; Birds: Birdlife International; Amphibians: AmphibiaWeb; Mammals: IUCN; Reptiles: the Reptile Database (Excerpt from entries made for Nigeria.

2.3 Plant Diversity in Nigeria

Ajao's study (as cited in Osawaru et al., 2013) showed that there were about 7, 895 plant species identified in 338 families, and 2, 215 genera in Nigeria (Table 2).

Table 2: Inventory of Plant Species on Nigeria

GROUPS OF PLANTS	FAMILIES	GENERA	SPECIES
Algae	67	281	1,335
Lichens	-	14	17
Fungi (Mushrooms)	26	60	134
Mosses	-	13	16
Liverworts	-	16	6
Pteridophytes	27	64	165
Gymnosperms	2	3	5
Chlamydosperms	2	2	6
Monocotyledons	42	376	1575
Dicotyledons	172	1,396	4,636
Total	338	2,215	7,895

SOURCE: Ajao (as cited in (Osawaru et al., 2013)

Study by Borokini et al. (as cited in Ajao, 2012) showed that the northern region, with Sudanian affinities, had 39 endemic species, western and central region 38, and the eastern region 128 endemic species and that about 0.4 and 8.5% of the plant species were considered threatened and endangered, respectively. According to Borokini (2014) "Nigerian endemic flora amounted to 91 species belonging to 44 families with Rubiaceae accounting for the highest numbers".

2.4 Faunal species and their diversity in Nigeria:

CBD (2001) reported that there were 22,000 vertebrates and invertebrates species which included about 20,000 insects, about 1,000 birds, about 1,000 fish, 247 mammals, and 123 reptiles.

Egborge (as cited in Ibemenuga & Iyang, 2006) compiled a checklist of over 1620 species of invertebrates so far identified in Nigeria out of which 67.3% were considered as macroinvertebrates.

Below in Table 3 is a breakdown of faunal vertebrate species that are endemic in Nigeria.

Table 3: List of Endemic Vertebrate Species in Nigeria

Mammals	Birds	Fish (Freshwater)	Fish (Marine)	Reptiles
Cercopithecus sclateri (Primates - Cercopithecidae	*Malimbus ibadanensis* (Ploceidae) Ibadan Malimbe	*Alestopetersius smykalai* (Alestiidae) Blue Diamond Tetra	*Grammonus longhursti* (Bythitidae)	*Cynisca gansi* (Squamata Amphisbaenia - Amphisbaenidae)

Mammals	Birds	Fish (Freshwater)	Fish (Marine)	Reptiles
) Sclater's Guenon *Crocidura longipes* (Soricomorpha - Soricidae) Savanna Swamp Shrew *Dasymys foxi* (Rodentia - Muridae) Fox's Shaggy Rat *Praomys obscurus* (Rodentia - Muridae) Gotel Mountain Soft-furred Mouse	*Estrilda poliopareia* (Estrildidae) Anambra Waxbill *Lagonosticta sanguinodorsalis* (Estrildidae) Rock Firefinch *Vidua maryae* (Viduidae) Jos Plateau Indigobird	*Arnoldichthys spilopterus* (Alestiidae) Niger Tetra *Ctenopoma argentoventer* (Anabantidae) Silver-bellied Climbing Perch *Ctenopoma nebulosum* (Anabantidae) Fog Bushfish *Aphyosemion deltaense* (Aplocheilidae) Delta Killifish *Epiplatys biafranus* (Aplocheilidae) Biafra Panchax *Epiplatys longiventralis* OC (Aplocheilidae) Banded Panchax *Fundulopanchax arnoldi* (Aplocheilidae) Arnold's Lyretail *Fundulopanchax powelli* (Aplocheilidae) Black Aphyosemion *Nothobranchius kiyawensis* (Aplocheilidae)	*Meganthias carpenteri* (Serranidae) Yellowtop Jewelfish	*Cynisca kigomensis* (Squamata Amphisbaenia - Amphisbaenidae) *Cynisca nigeriensis* (Squamata Amphisbaenia - Amphisbaenidae) *Mehelya egbensis* (Squamata Ophidia - Colubridae) Dunger's File Snake *Rhinotyphlops crossii* (Squamata Ophidia - Typhlopidae) Cross' Beaked Snake *Cnemaspis gigas* (Squamata Sauria - Gekkonidae) Perret's Nigeria Gecko *Cnemaspis petrodroma* (Squamata Sauria - Gekkonidae) Nigeria Crag Gecko

Mammals	Birds	Fish (Freshwater)	Fish (Marine)	Reptiles
		Kiyawa Nothobranch		
		Parauchenoglanis akiri (Bagridae)		
		Parauchenoglanis buettikoferi (Bagridae)		
		Thysochromis annectens (Cichlidae)		
		Neolebias axelrodi (Citharinidae)		
		Neolebias powelli (Citharinidae) Domino Neolebias		
		Barbus aboinensis OC (Cyprinidae) Aboina Barb		
		Barbus clauseni OC (Cyprinidae)		
		Garra trewavasai (Cyprinidae)		
		Dormitator pleurops (Eleotridae)		
		Synodontis guttatus OC (Mochokidae)		
		Synodontis robbianus OC (Mochokidae)		
		Russet synodontis		

Source: Wilson & Reeder (2005) for mammals, Dickinson (2003) for birds, the EMBL Reptile Database (2005) for reptiles, Frost (2004) for amphibians, and FishBase 2004 (2004) for fishes (in NBSAP 2016-2020)

Table 4: Biodiversity-Related Sites in Nigeria

Category of Biodiversity related sites	Number	Comments
National Parks	17	Nigeria's National Parks are the reservoirs of Nigeria's biodiversity. They are high priority conservation areas and are in seventeen locations, namely: Old Oyo National park in Oyo State, Cross River National Park in Cross River state, Gashaka-Gumti in Taraba/Adamawa states, Okomu National Park in Edo state, Chad Basin National Park in Borno/Yobe States, Kainji Lake National Park in Niger/Kwara States, Kamuku National Park in Kaduna state, Alawa National Park (Niger State), Apoi National Park (Bayelsa State), Edumenum National Park (Bayelsa State), Falgore National Park (Kano State), Hadejia National Park (Jigawa State), Kampe National Park (Kwara State), Kogo National Park (Katsina State), Marai National Park, (Jigawa State), Oba Hill National Park, (Osun State), and Pandam National Park. With the 10 additional new parks, Nigeria now has two National Parks situated in Bayelsa that take care of Nigeria's extensive Mangrove ecosystem. The Federal Government is making arrangements, under Public Private Partnership (PPP), to partially commercialize three of these Parks: Cross River National Park, Gashaka-Gumti National Park, and Kainji Lake National Park so as to give room for the private sector to invest in them and also to reduce government burden.
Important Bird Areas	27	These are identified as important biodiversity areas. All National Parks have IBAS within them and 60% of Nigeria Ramsar sites are also IBAs
Ramsar Sites	11	Management plans have been developed for four of these sites (Apoi Creek, Lower Kaduna, Oguta Lake and Baturiya) but are yet to be implemented due to lack of funding. The national wetland policy is at draft stage and there are plans to designate four more sites (Chingurme, Ibom/Cross River estuary, Wawan Rafi Wetlands and Akassa coastal wetland.
World Heritage Sites	2	As at 2023, Nigeria has only two World Heritage Sites. The Sukur Kingdom in Mandara Mountains in Madagali LGA of Adamawa State in north-eastern Nigeria is the first Nigerian landmark to be listed on the World Heritage Sites, while Osun Osogbo Sacred Grove made the list later in 2005.
Forest Reserves	1001	50% still maintain their Forest Reserve status, while the remaining 50% have either been de-reserved or have been encroached upon and converted to either farmlands or residential areas
Game Reserves (State Governments and a few managed by communities)	32	60% under various levels of management
Sacred groves	1	Many in number and at varied levels of protection

2.5 DIVERSITY OF MARINE SPECIES OR GROUPS IN NIGERIA

Isebor (1998) reported that the major elements of mangroves in the country included the dominant species *Rhizophora racemosa*, *Avicennia africana* and *Nypa fructicans*. A list of plant families found in the Nigerian coastal zone is given in Table 5, which includes 60 species belonging to 49 genera. She noted that various surveys carried out in the Nigerian coastal zone indicated that the mangroves had been impacted by human activities

Table 5: Mangrove and Associated Vegetation in the Nigerian Coastal Zone

No.	Family	Genera	Species
1	Rhizophoraceae	1	3
2	Avicenniaceae	1	1
3	Combretaceae	2	2
4	Adiantaceae (Polypodiaceae)	1	1
5	Amaranthaceae	1	2
6	Palmae	5	6
7	Araceae	2	2
8	Apocynaceae	1	1
9	Cannaceae	1	1
10	Convolvulaceae	1	2
11	ceratophyllaceae	1	1
12	Panadanaceae	1	1
13	Papilionaceae	2	2
14	Cyperaceae	5	8
15	Typhaceae	1	1
16	Lemmaceae	2	2
17	Loganiaceae	1	1
18	Moraceae	1	2
19	Nymphaeaceae	1	1
20	Onagraceae	1	1
21	Poaceae	5	7
22	Polygonanceae	2	2
23	Rubiaceae	4	4
24	Salviniaceae	1	1
25	Scrophulariaceae	1	1
26	Sphenocleaceae	1	1
27	Passifloraceae	1	1
28	Pontederiaceae	1	1

Source: Chapman, V. J. (1984), RPI/NNPC (1985) & Isebor, C. E. (1998)

Isebor (2003) reported the following taxonomic list of species and genera that were identified from the Nigerian coastal zone:

- ☐ 103 genera of phytoplankton;
- ☐ 35 species from 32 genera of zooplankton;
- ☐ 23 species of shrimp, belonging to 16 genera;
- ☐ 9 families of crabs comprising 17 genera and 23 species;
- ☐ 13 bird families, comprising 45 species; and
- ☐ Mammals consisting of Fruit bats that most likely play an important role in the reproductive biology of most mangrove plants by acting as their pollinator, a large population of tree pangolin (*Manis tracuspis*), Grasscutter (*Thryonomys swinderianus*), Leopard (*Panthera capensis*), Otter (*Aonyx capensis*), Nile crocodile (*Crocodylus niloticus*), short nosed crocodile (*Orteolaemis tetraspis*), Mona monkeys (*Cercopithecus mona*), Putty nose monkey (*C. nictitanus*), Forest genet (*Genetta poensis*), Hippoptamus (*Hippopotamus amphibius*), Red river hog (*Potamocherus porcus*), Buffalo (*Syncerus caffer*), Bushbuck (*Tragelaphus scriptus*), Maxwell duiker (*Cephalophus maxwelli*), Yellow-backed duiker (*Cephalophus sylvicultor*), Blue duiker (*C. monticola*), Brush tailed porcupine (*Antherurus africanus*), Olive colombus (*Colobus verus*), Chimpanzees (*Pan trogloytes*), Pygmy hippopotamus (*Choeropis liberiensis*), Sitatunga (*Tragelaphus spekei*) and manatees (*Trichenchus senegalensis*) classified as endangered species of wildlife utilize the coastal zone, occurring in remote and undisturbed mangrove forests, they feed on leaves and fruits and palm shoots. Some monkeys have a preference for feeding on mangrove leaves.

2.6 ENDANGERED SPECIES FOUND IN NIGERIA

The Earth's Endangered Creatures (2006-2026) showed that endangered species found in Nigeria included: 35 species of Birds, 19 species of Amphibians, 24 species of Fish, 37 species of Mammals, 4 species of Reptiles and 168 species of plants. Specifically, the Wild African Fund through a report from Tribune Online (May 19, 2023) showed that some of the endangered animals in Nigeria included: Pangolins (*Phataginus spp, Manis tricuspis, Smutsia gigantea*), Lions (*Panthera leo*), Elephant (*Loxodonta africana*), Cross River gorilla (*Gorilla gorilla diehli*), Nigeria-Cameroon Chimpanzee (*Pan troglodytes ellioti*), Leopards (*Panthera capensis*), African grey parrot (*Psittacus erithacus*), African wild dog (*Lycaon pictus*), Olive Colobus (*Colobus verus*), Red Colobus (*Piliocolobus epieni*), West African Manatees (*Trichechus senegalensis*), Dama gazelle (*Nanger dama*), White throated guenon (*Cercopithecus nictitanus*), Sclater's guenon (*Cercopithecus sclateri*), Pygmy hippopotamus (*Choeropis liberiensis*), Drill monkey (*Mandrillus leucophaeus*), West African giraffe (*Giraffa camelopardalis*), Martial eagle (*Polemaetus bellicosus*), White backed vulture (*Gyps africanus*), Hooded vulture (*Necrosyrtes monachus*), and Ibadan malimbe (*Malimbus ibadanensis*). The IUCN Red List for Critically Endangered species in Nigeria showed that some of these endangered species were also critically endangered and the list is given below.

Table 6: List of Critically Endangered Species in Nigeria according to the IUCN Red List (2025)

Scientific name	Common name	Taxonid	Category
Cynisca gansi		203808	CR
Cynisca kigomensis		203810	CR
Piliocolobus epieni	Niger Delta Red Colobus	41024	CR
Garra trewavasae		182873	CR
Neolebias powelli		183014	CR
Pentaphlebia gamblesi	Gambles's Relic	169192	CR
Neurolestes nigeriensis	Gamble's Flatwing	169248	CR
Fundulopanchax powelli		182566	CR
Dactyladenia dichotoma		32703	CR
Dactyladenia eketensis		32704	CR
Napoleonaea lutea		32707	CR
Berlinia hollandii		32711	CR
Napoleonaea reptans		32708	CR
Sclerophrys perreti	Perret's Toad	54732	CR
Hymenostegia talbotii		32717	CR
Cassipourea eketensis		32721	CR

Source: IUCN Red List (2025)

They also made reference to the work of NACGRAB (2008), which stated that, of the IUCN list of threatened species, 146 were found in Nigeria, 18 under the 'endangered' and 15 under the 'critically endangered' categories.

2.7 Analysis of Trends in the threats to biodiversity in Nigeria

Nigeria is a country with rich biodiversity. Equally, some of these biodiversity resources have been shown to be rapidly declining or threatened or critically endangered: at the verge of extinction. The causes of these are many but apart from the globally known drivers of biodiversity loss such as climate change, habitat loss, overexploitation, pollution, and invasive alien species, Nigeria has poverty as a single cross-cutting factor that makes the intensity of each of these threats in Nigeria to be increasingly worsening and alarming in some cases. This is because many Nigerians are poor and depend on biodiversity resources in many ways including for food, fuel, medicine and livelihoods, as well as spiritual and cultural needs. The ecology is therefore largely and directly linked to the social and economic well-being of these Nigerians. Therefore, measures to halt or reduce biodiversity loss in Nigeria, must integrate poverty reduction for success and sustainability. Generally, to save our rich biodiversity, national actions to halt or reduce biodiversity loss must be seen as urgent, sustained, effective, inclusive, beneficial to the people, collaborative, linked to poverty reduction, adequately supported (both financially and technically), and monitored over time; and must integrate appropriate education and awareness on the need for conservation, among other things.

Some of the highlights of the reports of the devastating impacts of these threats to biodiversity in Nigeria in this text show that:

  □ "As of 2005, Nigeria had the highest rate of deforestation in the world" (FAO 2005);

- "Between 2000 and 2005, Nigeria lost 55.7% of its primary forest" (FAO 2005);
- "In 2020 Nigeria lost 97.8 kilohectares of natural forest, equivalent to 59.5 metric ton of CO_2 emissions" (FAO 2020);
- "Nigeria had the highest deforestation rate in the world with an estimated 3.7% of its forest lost every year" (UN, FAO);
- "The period of slower warming during the 2000s and early 2010s had ended in Nigeria with a dramatic jump to warmer temperatures between 2014 and 2015" (National Academy of Science 2020);
- "The use of the mangrove stem as fuel wood (i.e., firewood) in 2022 had decimated 25% of the mangrove population and the rate of decline is increasing yearly" (Numbere & Maduike, 2022);
- "Nigeria lost around 70km² of its mangrove forest between 2007 and 2016, which amounts to about 1%" (Internet Geography);
- "Nigeria has lost approximately 400 sq. km of mangroves, due to oil spills and development activities, making it the most affected country in West Africa" (USAID);
- "Nigeria flares 17.2 billion cubic metres of natural gas per year in conjunction with the exploration of crude oil in the Niger Delta, which adversely affected both flora and fauna and their fragile ecosystem" (Bello & Amadi, 2019);
- "More gas is flared in Nigeria than anywhere else in the world" (Bello & Amadi, 2019);
- "Some of the threatened species: the pygmy hippopotamus (Choeropsis liberiensis), manatees (Trichechus senegalensis), maritime hippopotamus (Hippopotamus amphibious), Nile crocodile (Crocodylus niloticus), slender nosed crocodile (Crocodylus cataphractus) and dwarf crocodile (Osteolaemus tetraspis), which are previously reported in International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List are mostly due to oil and gas exploration" (Ito & Ugbome, 2017);
- "With continuous gas flaring activities, the fauna diversities which abound in the Niger Delta Region will be extinct" (Agbagwa & Ndukwu, 2014);
- "A recent study shows that from 2010–2017, nipa palm spread at a rate 600 times faster than the previous rate of colonization, resulting in a 12% loss of native mangroves in the Niger Delta; and that these findings indicate that the mangrove forest of the Niger Delta is in "grave danger" (Nwobi et al., 2020); and
- "The Niger Delta mangroves had been so depleted due to all these activities that experts warned that without urgent action they would be lost entirely by the year 2050" (Enunwah, 2023).

All these catastrophic impacts are indications of the magnitude of crisis in biodiversity in Nigeria, which call for urgent actions for biodiversity. Nevertheless, the good news is that there is an increasing positive trend of biodiversity research in Nigeria. Reports show that "of the 141,781 global research studies on biodiversity, 155 (0.1%) are conducted in Nigeria". Research in biodiversity conservation in Nigeria is therefore encouraging and this is part of the battle. However, it is still not enough considering the enormous crises in biodiversity. Adequate data is required in all areas of biodiversity for attitudinal change that will halt biodiversity loss and in the ambitious spirit of the GBF, also reverse biodiversity loss.

2.7.1 Trends in habitat destruction

Habitat destruction through deforestation has over the years posed a persistent threat to biodiversity in Nigeria. Khalid (2022) noted that the Nigerian Government, realizing the alarming rate of deforestation in the country, set up policies to address the problem such as the National Forest Policies of 1988 and 2006; and also granted paramilitary status to the National Parks Service (NPS) to strengthen the service's action against poaching and trespasses; and that despite these measures deforestation in Nigeria persisted. He reported that in 2020, Nigeria lost 97.8 kilo hectares of natural forest, equivalent to 59.5 metric ton of CO_2 emissions. He further gave a report from the Nigerian Conservation Foundation (NCF), which stated that Nigeria had lost 96% of its original forests because of deforestation.

FAO's report (as cited in Onyenwe et al., (2017) showed that as of 2005, Nigeria had the highest rate of deforestation in the world; and that between 2000 and 2005 the country lost 55.7% of its primary forest. The United Nations' report (as cited in DGB Group, (2023), showed that Nigeria had the highest deforestation rate in the world with an estimated 3.7% of its forest lost every year. The group identified some of the effects of deforestation as disruption of the natural balance of ecosystems, leading to soil erosion, loss of biodiversity, and changes in the local climate and recommended sustainable agricultural and forestry practices as well as improving law enforcement and addressing corruption as solutions to deforestation in Nigeria. Omofonmwa's study (cited in Onyenwe et al., 2017) showed that the main reasons for the clearing of the forest in Nigeria were logging, timber export, subsistence agriculture and notably the collection of wood for fuel which remained problematic in Western Africa.

2.7.2 Trends in Habitat fragmentation

Habitat fragmentation occurs when large blocks of habitats are destroyed, leaving behind smaller unconnected blocks by developments such as roads and housing. The remaining smaller unconnected blocks may be too small to sustain populations of a number of species. Fragmentation often results in barriers to species' movement. Onyenwe et al. (2017) noted that habitat fragmentation in Nigeria had continued at an accelerating rate and accounted for most biodiversity losses since it implied a loss of habitat, reduced patch size and an increasing distance between patches. They identified the causes in Nigeria as mostly human activities especially, when existing vegetation were cleared for agriculture, rural development, urbanization, creation of hydroelectric reservoirs, and soil erosion. Some of the effects on biodiversity include: isolation effects, edge effect, and reduction of gene pool, extinction, climate change and total collapse of an ecosystem.

Onyenwe et al. 2017 acknowledged that the government had taken some measures to tackle this problem, such as the formulation of policy on environmental consumption, creation of natural parks and game reserves, enactment of wildlife laws, signing of international treaties, inclusion of conservation studies in school curriculum and manpower development but regretted that despite these efforts the desired result of drastically reducing the high rate of fragmentation remained elusive.

2.7.3 Trends in Climate Change

Climate change affects individual species and their interaction with their habitats or ecosystems. It alters the structure and function of an ecosystem making it no longer able to provide its goods and services. The National Academy of Science report (cited in Anabaraonye et al., 2022), observed that the period of slower warming during the 2000s and early 2010s had ended with a dramatic jump to warmer temperatures between 2014 and 2015; stating that these records could help in projecting future climate change effect on biodiversity and ways to best adapt to the changing climate which may include plans on mitigation, adaptation, and monitoring. The report warned that if the impacts of climate change on biodiversity in Nigeria were not reduced, there would be a problem because of the interdependence between biodiversity, ecosystem, and human wellbeing, and in particular, Nigerians' dependence on biodiversity for food, goods and services. The loss, decline or degradation of biodiversity will adversely affect the livelihoods of many Nigerians. The food, goods, and services most Nigerians rely on are linked to biodiversity and its ecosystems.

Idowu et al. (as cited in Anabaraonye et al., 2022), reported that the impacts of climate change in Nigeria included: adverse effects on livelihoods such as crop production, livestock production, fisheries, forestry and post-harvest activities, altered rainfall regimes and patterns, floods, increase in temperature and humidity, and other natural disasters like floods, ocean and storm surges, which not only damaged Nigerians' livelihood, but also caused harm to life and property.

They therefore warned that if climate change remained unchecked the situation would degenerate and there would be more incidences of wildfires, floods, drought, and loss of biodiversity. In particular, they pointed out that the overall devastating effect of continued climate impact was that the ability of natural ecosystems to provide ecosystem services would be altered and this would result in the intrusion of exotic species that could tolerate the changing climate and that the implication would be that many plants and animals would be susceptible to extinction if proper natural resource management and timely climate change education were not carried out.

2.7.4 Trends in Overexploitation of species

Numbere and Maduike (2022) noted that overexploitation of forest and aquatic resources in the Niger Delta had become a recurring decimal and had led to the decline in species population. They gave an example of the use of the mangrove stem as fuel wood (i.e., firewood) that had decimated 25% of the mangrove population and lamented that the rate of decline was increasing yearly, and that if nothing was done to protect and conserve them, they would become endangered in a few years. They also reported that overfishing had been going on in the Niger Delta for decades because of a lack of regulation and control, and most of the fish in the river were caught unsustainably; and the limited educational opportunities and training programs for artisanal fisher folks that hinder their ability to acquire essential skills and knowledge to enhance productivity. They observed that most of them lacked knowledge about sustainable fishing practices, fish stock management, or market dynamics; and suggested that access to training programs that focus on modern fishing techniques, resource management, and business skills would help to improve productivity.

2.7.5 Trends in Pollution

Pollution can be described as the introduction of harmful materials (called pollutants), which can be natural or created by human activities, into the environment. Pollutants damage the quality of the air, water, and land where they are introduced. Some sources of pollution in Nigeria include: oil exploration and exploitation, vehicular movement, power generation, agricultural and industrial production, residential energy for cooking and heating, waste incineration etc. Pollutants from industrial productions, liquid and solid waste, pesticides and chemical fertilizers for agricultural production and domestic purposes release toxic substances into the air, soil or water, which affect aquatic and other organisms in the environment. In Nigeria, pollution from oil exploration and exploitation appear to be more significant in devastation.

There are two types of pollution in oil exploration and exploitation namely: oil spillage and gas flaring.

2.7.5.1 Oil Spillage

Bello and Amadi (2019) reported that oil pollution distorted aquatic life which not only destroyed the source of livelihood of fishers but also caused a shortage of seafood. Oil spills also destroy fertile soil, impacting the livelihoods of farmers and damaging the supply of agricultural produce. They noted that the Niger Delta region, which is the main seat of oil and gas production in Nigeria, was suffering from the destructive effects of oil and gas exploration and production in terms of enormous oil pollution (through oil spillage and gas flaring) that cause biological diversity degradation and extinction. They reported data from the Department of Petroleum Resources on the amount and number of incidences of oil spill between 2010 and 2014, which was enormous and directly proportional to the high degree of damage to fish and other animals, land, vegetation, water quality and livelihoods. In their report, an illustration from UNEP Report of 2011 was presented as in Figure 1

Figure 1 Shows the deadly effect of oil spillage in Niger Delta, where fish and other animals were affected.
SOURCE: (UNEP Report (2011) in Bello and Amadi (2019)

In terms of vegetation in the oil exploration and exploitation areas of the Niger Delta, the mangrove forest is the most valuable asset and the most critical. Oil and gas, and other development activities pollute the environment and destroy this asset. Enunwah (2023) explains that Nigeria's mangrove

forests provide habitats for wildlife, support coastal fishing communities, and are a major natural solution to the impacts of climate change; and that the mangroves also provide shoreline protection, prevent erosions and storms, protect against coastline floods, and maintains water quality. He reported that Nigeria's mangrove forests were threatened by oil spills and development projects that were damaging these precious ecosystems and causing coastal erosion. According to his report, the Niger Delta mangroves had been so depleted due to these activities that experts warned that without urgent action they would be lost entirely by the year 2050.

He also reported that: "according to the research team at Internet Geography, Nigeria lost around 70km² of its mangrove forest between 2007 and 2016, which amounts to about 1%"; and that "the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) reports that, in total, Nigeria has lost approximately 400 sq. km of mangroves, making it the most affected country in West Africa".

2.7.5.2 Gas Flaring

According to the World Bank, between 2012 and 2022 Nigeria flared an estimated 80 billion standard cubic metres of gas worth ₦9 trillion as part of its oil production processes. In 2021 alone, 6.6 billion cubic metres of gas was flared which adversely affected both flora and fauna and their fragile ecosystem. Gas flares contain toxins that adversely affect the health and livelihoods of the local communities, birds, cause acid rain, which destroys the forest and crops and promotes biodiversity loss. At the time of this NBSAP preparation, gas flaring is ongoing and these devastating effects are increasingly worsening.

Agbagwa and Ndukwu's study (as cited in Ito & Ugbome, 2017) noted the report from World Bank, (1995), which highlighted some of the species threatened by oil and gas exploration, including pygmy hippopotamus (*Choeropsis liberiensis*), manatees (*Trichechus senegalensis*), maritime hippopotamus (*Hippopotamus amphibious*), Nile crocodile (*Crocodylus niloticus*), slender nosed crocodile (*Crocodylus cataphractus*) and dwarf crocodile (*Osteolaemus tetraspis*). They also noted the report from Ohimain (2003) that such wildlife species as the Cape clawless otter (*Aonyx capensis*), African palm nut vulture (*Gypohierax angolensis*), fire-footed squirrel (*Funisciurus pyrropus*), Hammerkop (*Scopus umbretta*), African fish eagle (*Haliaeetus vocifer*), Sclater's guenon (*Cercopithecus sclateri*), sitatunga (*Tragelaphus spekei*), and white throated monkey (*Cercopithecus erythrogaster*), which occurred in the area required conservation. They warned that with continuous gas flaring activities, these fauna diversities which abound in this region would become extinct.

2.7.6 Trends in Invasive Alien Species

Invasive species have been defined as an introduced species to an environment that becomes overpopulated and harms its new environment. Some of the common plant invasive species in Nigeria are: Nipa palm (*Nipa fruticans*), Water hyacinth (*Eichhornia crassipes*), and Typha grass (*Typha latifolia*). (Nwobi et al., (as cited in Kabari et al., 2003) reported that a recent study showed that from 2010–2017, nipa palm spread at a rate 600 times faster than the previous rate of colonization, resulting in a 12% loss of native mangroves in the Niger Delta. The report stated that

the study's authors wrote that their findings indicated that the mangrove forest of the Niger Delta was in "grave danger".

2.7.7 Trends in Research in biodiversity

Sulaiman (2021), presented with fast-declining biodiversity and a lack of data, conducted a study to quantify biodiversity studies in Nigeria available on the Web of Science database by collecting data from the Web of Science core collection from 1970-2020 with "Biodiversity" as the search term. He reported that of the 141,781 global research studies on biodiversity, 155 (0.1%) were conducted in Nigeria; that Ecology and Environmental Science Journal were the top leading Web of Science subject category, both with 34 published articles, followed by Biodiversity Conservation (21) and Plant Science (19); that (Bergi et al., 2007) was the most cited article with forty-nine (49) citations; and that the University of Ibadan and Luiselli L. were the affiliated authors with the highest number of published articles on biodiversity in Nigeria. He concluded that, in all, there was an increasing trend of biodiversity research in Nigeria over the years; and that in comparison to the global research in biodiversity and considering the rate of biodiversity loss both locally and globally, there was a need for more biodiversity research in Nigeria. He advised Wildlife managers and conservationists to pay more attention to biodiversity research in Nigeria. While this is important, it may also be necessary to advise these researchers on the need for simplicity and open access.

CHAPTER THREE

Reviews and Assessments of the existing NBSAP

3.0 Process of developing the NBSAP 2025-2030

The NBSAP 2025-2030 is the revised version of the NBSAP 2016-2020, and an alignment with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF). The development process involved extensive desk reviews especially to ascertain the current state of biodiversity in the country and the emerging challenges, policy and institutional alignment and review for achieving coherence with the GBF. Other reviews and assessments such as the assessment and review of the existing NBSAP 2016-2020 and review and assessment of gaps in its monitoring system, focused on the need to ensure that the revised NBSAP builds on the existing one. There was comprehensive stakeholder mobilization and engagement to ensure inclusive participation with a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach. Relevant stakeholder consultations and engagements for key economic sectors were undertaken to ensure ownership and buy-in from them. There were various peer reviews and validations in plenaries for crucial components of the NBSAP. These approaches are duly discussed in the NBSAP document.

3.1 Assessment and Review of the existing NBSAPs

3.1.1 Methodology:

A structured stakeholder questionnaire for a survey on Revising the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) in Nigeria was prepared and distributed to the multi-stakeholders who participated in the revision and implementation of the existing NBSAP. Areas covered by the questionnaire included: value of biodiversity and ecosystem services, threats to biodiversity, review of existing NBSAP, and new national targets. A number of stakeholders answered the questions and returned their questionnaires as required of them. The responses were collated for assessment.

STRENGTHS

Nigeria's previous National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAPs) complied with Article 6 of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and COP Decision X/2 urging the Parties to prepare NBSAPs and to regularly update/revise them. These gave the nation dependable information on the status of its biodiversity, direction for their conservation and sustainable use and the institutional and legal frameworks that govern biodiversity issues in the country.

The second NBSAP (2016-2020) in particular, built on the gains of the previous one as follows:

i. It followed a participatory approach. Authorities and stakeholders who could play a role at each level were identified and engaged. This, in a way, helped to raise a crop of committed, experienced and relevant multi-stakeholders for biodiversity action who were involved in the revision process and the implementation of the revised NBSAP and who consequently, could handle similar assignments in the future with ease. It becomes relatively easier therefore, to

engage them again for the current exercise of revising the existing NBSAP in line with the goals of Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

ii. The capacity of the National Coordinator and the Focal Points of the thematic areas of the CBD were able to better carry out the revision process. Some of these Focal Points are maintaining their involvement by serving at various levels and capacities in the on-going revision process. Some members of the Expert Peer Review Team who reviewed draft reports prepared by Consultants before they were presented to the multi-stakeholders for further discussion and validation at the plenary supported the current exercise.

iii. Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation plans were put in place which laid the foundation for a culture of accountability in biodiversity action.

iv. For transparency, an operable biodiversity Clearing House Mechanism, www.chm-cbd.com.ng was developed for information dissemination and sharing. The multi-stakeholder institutions for the NBSAP implementation can still be relevant and useful. The major challenges in biodiversity conservation and management in Nigeria that were identified during the Stocktaking and Assessment were mainstreamed into the National Targets and Actions of the NBSAP (2016-2020).

These made it a robust NBSAP capable of addressing biodiversity concerns when implemented. The actions implemented in the NBSAP (2016-2020) will provide the baselines for their alignment with the actions of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

WEAKNESSES

Despite the existing NBSAPs being sources of strength for those that follow, the NBSAP (2016-2020), was flawed mainly at implementation. The following features in particular were problematic:

i. The Implementation Plans were poorly developed. The plans for capacity development for NBSAP implementation, the technology needs assessment, and the resource mobilization for NBSAP implementation, were carried out without reference to the national targets and actions. The national targets and actions should have been the basis for the development of the implementation plans.

ii. The capacity needs identified during assessment were not addressed either before or during the NBSAP implementation. It is wrong to assume that implementing institutions can take care of these by themselves. These had a negative impact on many aspects of NBSAP implementation, for example the technology needs for monitoring.

iii. The third objective of the CBD: 'the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources', which was the national NBSAP (2016-2020) target 11, did not receive enough specific attention as deserved from sub-national entities especially the Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLC).

iv. There was no plan put in place to raise additional financial resources required to take actions to reach the targets. Once the funds available for the revision process were exhausted, the next stage was stalled.

v. Implementation was marred by weak coordination and collaboration of the implementing agencies. Members of the apex body of the implementation structure, the Biodiversity

Steering Committee, though properly constituted, were not formally inaugurated. They, therefore, did not function and this made the coordination and monitoring weak.

vi. Many implementing institutions carried out projects as silos and the data generated remained with them.

vii. Monitoring of projects was weakened by lack of adequate investment in it and the collection of data. In particular, there were no dedicated operational monitoring tools.. Hence, biodiversity information dissemination through the biodiversity Clearing House Mechanism became a challenge despite its operability.

viii. The greatest undoing of the preparation and implementation of the NBSAP is the weak status of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in Nigeria. The CBD in Nigeria is subsumed in the Federal Department of Forestry (FDF), which first priority is the forest and of course, timber; not their diversity. Timber production is prioritized to the detriment of biodiversity. Unless the status of the CBD in Nigeria is strengthened the desired level of NBSAP implementation will hardly be achieved. More explanation is needed

ix. Insecurity, caused by the activities of non-state actors in Nigeria, adversely affected NBSAP implementation. NBSAP projects cited in such areas were abandoned.

GAPS

It was expected that the NBSAP (2016-2020), would deliver on all its objectives, but with its poor implementation the actual achievement differed from it. If the resultant gaps are not identified and addressed they will negatively impact on the upcoming NBSAP. Consequently, the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and decisions of COP15 in Nigeria will be poor, with only few achievements. The following gaps have been identified:

i. A huge disconnect exists between activities in the NBSAP 2016-2020 and its implementation plans. This made the implementation fail to a large extent. For each activity in the NBSAP, the implementation plan, (e.g. resource mobilization: human and technical needs and how they will be mobilized- securing sustainable finance for the implementation) should be discussed with the implementing sector and the wider stakeholders. Capacity needs should be developed from the activities of the NBSAP and discussed.

ii. There was a gap between capacity needs identified and discussed during NBSAP preparation and implementation. Capacities of institutions or individuals implementing the NBSAP projects should be built or strengthened, considering emerging innovations. For example, for monitoring, capacities of individuals can be built for Geospatial Technology, Remote Sensing and Geographic Information Systems. Such capacity building can be centralized. Capacity development in specialized areas can be limited to institutions, as appropriate.

iii. Capacity development for NBSAP implementation should commence immediately after NBSAP preparation or during implementation as the need arises.

iv. The Biodiversity Steering Committee, the apex body for the implementation, did not function as it was planned, the reason being that constituted members were not formally inaugurated and charged. For effective implementation of NBSAP, such a body must be

properly constituted with membership drawn from civil servants, bureaucrats, senior scientists, Indigenous Peoples and Local communities, and formally inaugurated and charged in a ceremony.

v. Members of the other bodies that report to them in a hierarchical order, the National Biodiversity Monitoring and Evaluation Coordinating Unit (NBMECU) and the National Biodiversity Working Group (NBWG) should be properly constituted, formally inaugurated and charged in a ceremony.

vi. Collection of data and information will be strengthened if functional vehicles are made available and assigned to Desk Officers for that purpose.

vii. There is an existing gap between the effectiveness of biodiversity thematic area focal points in the Ministry of Environment and the biodiversity Desk Officers outside the environment ministry. Desk Officers on biodiversity issues from Ministries, Departments and Agencies in national and sub-national levels and IPLC should have capacity building equitably. Inclusiveness in training is vital to the success of the NBSAP implementation at all levels of government.

viii. The financial gap is wide between available funds and those required for implementation, therefore, support to bridge the gap should be provided by CBD and other relevant institutions. ix. Closing the gap created by the lack of collaboration and synergy can lead to effective management of the NBSAP projects at reduced cost. The regular fostering of activities between the Federal Ministry of Environment and other stakeholders on NBSAP implementation can be a solution.

ix. Information is not regularly revised to the CHM, therefore Revising of information in CHM should be strengthened.

x. The current institutional arrangement for the implementation of the Rio conventions is not holistic as biodiversity loss is left behind. A department to handle biodiversity issues should be established as it was done for climate change and desertification. The department will host the secretariat of the CBD and better foster all the activities of the CBD in Nigeria including NBSAP preparation and implementation.

OPPORTUNITIES

Opportunities exist to effectively conserve our biodiversity despite the numerous challenges it faces.

The KMGBF deal for nature, especially the agreement on stronger means of implementation, includes more financing on the table for developing countries. The generous commitment of donor countries or organizations as indicated in the GBF target 19 is highly commendable. The new NBSAP implementing entities should take advantage of this opportunity to improve NBSAP implementation.

i. The removal of the fuel (gasoline) subsidy, while controversial, marks a decisive policy shift by the Nigerian government. By promoting the use of gas over traditional white petroleum products such as gasoline—due to its lower carbon intensity—Nigeria aims to reduce carbon emissions and strengthen its ability to mitigate and adapt to climate change, thereby supporting biodiversity conservation.

ii. The government resolved to strengthen forest governance in its fight against non-state actors operating in the forests. The NBSAP should ensure that all forests are protected by recruiting more Forest Guards and expanding protected areas.

iii. The late Roman Catholic Pontiff, His Holiness, Pope Francis has, in his widely promoted encyclical, Laudato Si', drawn the attention of the world to the need to care for our common home, the earth, and avoid further loss of biodiversity. This is a call for biodiversity conservation to a large number of people on earth. We can leverage on the Pope's message and deliver key biodiversity messages to specific audiences in the NBSAP implementation.

iv. There is a huge fund in climate financing. Climate change and biodiversity loss are linked as ecosystem services regulate the global climate. Therefore, climate funds can also be applied to strengthen ecosystem services in order to address Climate Change issues. This is an area NBSAP can get additional funding for its implementation. Collaboration between the management of biodiversity and climate change at all levels will help.

V. Significant funding opportunities also exist through investments from oil and gas companies, which can support robust biodiversity conservation efforts. Such involvement not only contributes to environmental sustainability but also enhances the companies' corporate reputation.

vi. NBSAP managers are expected to explore how the current Nigerian NBSAP can leverage these opportunities to enhance conservation outcomes. Further details have been discussed in earlier sections of this document. However, it is recommended that the revised NBSAP specifically includes the following two projects for presentation to oil and gas companies for potential collaboration and support:

☐ Target 4 No. 4: Establishing a national center / institute for knowledge and sustainable Use of Biodiversity; and
☐ Target 21 No. 1: Conducting a National Biodiversity Resources Assessment to increase the level of standardization and interoperability among existing data, tools and platform.

3.2.0 REVIEW AND ASSESSMENT OF GAPS OF THE EXISTING BIODIVERSITY MONITORING SYSTEM

The existing biodiversity monitoring system (NBSAP 2016-2020) has gaps that affected the effective implementation of the NBSAP. These include: data collection gaps, lack of baseline data, inadequate capacity (technical and financial), weak coordination and collaboration, policy and regulatory challenges, insufficient public awareness creation, limited integration, inconsistent reporting frequencies, non-adherence to suggested standardized reporting metrics, insufficient stakeholder

engagement, and technological limitations. Addressing these gaps in the revised NBSAP that is aligned with the KMGBF goals and targets is crucial for improving the monitoring system and achieving the goals of biodiversity conservation in Nigeria.

3.2.1 DATA COLLECTION GAPS:

There was a lack of comprehensive and consistent data collection methods across different organizations and economic sectors, leading to incomplete or fragmented information. The National Biodiversity Working Group hardly functioned as a team across organizations and sectors. In addition, there was insufficient data collection infrastructure and technology, leading to gaps in biodiversity data. This made it difficult to assess and monitor biodiversity changes accurately.

3.2.2 LACK OF BASELINE DATA:

There was an absence of comprehensive baseline data against which progress could be measured, making it challenging to track changes over time.

3.2.3 TECHNOLOGICAL LIMITATIONS:

Limited access to modern monitoring technologies hindered effective data collection and real-time monitoring of biodiversity indicators. Outdated or inadequate technology and infrastructure limited the efficiency of data collection, processing, and reporting.

3.2.4 INADEQUATE CAPACITY (TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL):

Limited technical and financial resources affected the ability of institutions to effectively monitor and analyze biodiversity data. There was a noticeable shortage of skilled personnel to carry out monitoring and conservation tasks, which led to inconsistencies in data reporting and analysis. The monitoring system often suffered from inadequate funding, resulting in limited operational capacity for conducting regular and thorough biodiversity assessments. Many institutions responsible for reporting lacked the necessary resources and training, affecting their ability to gather and analyze data effectively.

3.2.5 WEAK COORDINATION AND COLLABORATION:

Weak coordination among stakeholders involved in biodiversity monitoring, including government agencies, NGOs, and local communities, led to fragmented monitoring efforts and duplication of data collection efforts. It also hindered effective data sharing and collaboration.

3.2.6 POLICY AND REGULATORY CHALLENGES:

There were gaps in policy enforcement and regulatory frameworks, which affected the ability to implement monitoring activities effectively.

3.2.7 INSUFFICIENT PUBLIC AWARENESS CREATION:

Insufficient efforts in raising awareness and engaging local communities in biodiversity monitoring impacted the breadth and accuracy of data collected.

3.2.8 LIMITED INTEGRATION:

The monitoring system lacked adequate integration with other governmental and development plans, making it difficult to align biodiversity goals with broader national strategies. Similarly, reporting was sometimes poorly integrated with other national environmental and development plans, leading to fragmented data and strategies.

3.2.9 INSUFFICIENT STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT:

The involvement of local communities, NGOs, and other stakeholders in reporting and data collection was often inadequate, which affected the inclusivity and comprehensiveness of the reports.

3.2.10 INCONSISTENT REPORTING FREQUENCIES:

Reports were not always produced at regular intervals, leading to gaps in tracking progress over time.

3.2.11 NON-APPLICATION OF SUGGESTED, STANDARDIZED REPORTING METRICS:

The non-application of suggested standardized reporting metrics affected the implementation of the NBSAP. Standardized metrics were suggested for the performance indicators for assessing progress but these were not often applied by focal points monitoring interventions. There is a need for focal points to follow suggested standardized metrics and methodologies for reporting biodiversity changes, which would allow for more consistent and comparable data.

3.3 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND MAPPING

A stakeholder mapping exercise was carried out during a multi-stakeholder meeting involving Ministries, Departments, and Agencies, research institutes, NGOs, local and indigenous communities, women, youth, and people with disabilities, academia, and private sector representatives among others. This is to ensure inclusive participation and capture diverse perspectives in the Revising process. Table 7 shows stakeholder mapping with national targets.

Table 7: Stakeholder Mapping with National Targets

Targets	Stakeholders	Stakeholder leaders
Target 1. By 2030, all areas are effectively managed to bring loss of areas of high biodiversity importance close to zero	EA,NASRDA, NESREA, Federal Ministry of Justice, LISDEL, NIOMR, FRIN, MPR, NUPRC, NNPCL, NMDPRA, FDF, FMAFS, NCDC, NOSDRA, NPS, PC&EH, FMEnv, NCCC, NIPRD, NCF,	Federal Department of Forestry (FDF)

Targets	Stakeholders	Stakeholder leaders
	NYBN, Ministry of Regional Development, State Ministries in charge of biodiversity, Biodiversity Education Centre, Youths, ABS Protocol, Department of Fisheries	
Target 2. By 2030, 30% of identified and prioritized degraded areas are under effective restoration programs	Environmental Health(Global Approval), FDF, NPS, NASRDA, FMAFS,NYBN, ABS, Federal Ministry of FMMBE, DLD&DM, NCF, FMWR, Federal Ministry of Justice, NASRDA, NAGGW/DDM Department, NCCC	FDF
Target 3. By 2030, 30% of land, seas and oceans are effectively protected and conserved including key biodiversity areas and Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (OECMs)	Federal Ministry of FMMBE, ABS, NYBN, NCF, FMEnv, NPS, FDF, Ministry of Regional Development.	FDF
Target 4. By 2030, threatened species are recovering, genetic diversity is being maintained and human-wildlife conflict is being managed in conservation areas	NYBN, Biodiversity Education Centre, Youth, NPS, NCF, FRIN, NOA, FDF, NBRDA (NACGRAB), NIOMR	FDF
Target 5: By 2030, use, harvest, and trade of wild species are sustainable, safe and legal while mainstreaming customary sustainable use by local communities	Federal Department of Fisheries and Marine Economy, FDF, NIPRD, ECN, NAQS, NIGERIA CUSTOMS SERVICE, NESREA, FMITI (TRADE MINISTRY),	FDF
Target 6: By 2030, invasive alien species and their pathways are identified and prioritized and priority species controlled, and measures are put in place to manage pathways across the ecological zones	NAQS, FDF, FRIN, NIMASA, NIOMR	FDF
Target 7: By 2030, pollution is reduced, halving nutrient loss and pesticide risk in final deposition	FMIST, FMAFS, PC&EH, NOSDRA, NOA, States and FCT Environmental Protection Agencies, NESREA, NAQS, NAFDAC	NESREA
Target 8: By 2030, impacts of Climate Change in Nigeria, and Ocean Acidification in the Coastal Zones, are minimized through nature-based solutions.	Federal Ministry of Health, NCDC, NPS, NCF, NCCC, Youths, Federal Ministry of Blue Economy, Fisheries Department, EA Department, FDF, NOSDRA, Ministry of Regional Development, DLD&DM, ECN	NCCC

Targets	Stakeholders	Stakeholder leaders
Target 9. By 2030, wild species are sustainably managed and utilized for the benefits of the people	NOSDRA, MNDO, NPS, FDF (FPU), State Forestry Dept. Fisheries Department,	FDF
Target 10: By 2030, 50% of prioritized areas each under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, and bio-friendly practices	DLD&DM, NPS, FDF, NIPRD, FMAFS, Biodiversity Education Centre, Fisheries Department, Federal Ministry of Lands and Survey, State Forestry Departments, Local Government Areas,	FMAFS
Target 11: By 2030, nature's contributions to people are restored, maintained and enhanced through Nature-based solutions in Nigeria	FDF, Federal Federal Ministry of Water Resources, Pollution Control & Environmental Health Department, NYBN, Biodiversity Education Centre, FMAFS, AEWA, NPS, FRIN, NGOs, NBRDA (NACGRAB)	FDF
Target 12: By 2030, creation of urban green and blue spaces is enhanced for human well-being in all the states and the FCT	SUSTY VIBES, African Climate and Environmental Foundation, Green Fingers Conservation Sanctuary, NIPRD, Youth, Biodiversity Education, FMHUD, NOA, Federal Ministry of Education, Energy Commission Of Nigeria (ECN), State States and FCT Environmental Protection Agencies,	Federal Ministry of Housing and Urban Development
Target 13. By 2030, effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity building measures are put in place to enhance the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits arising from: the utilisation of genetic resources; digital sequence information on genetic resources; and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources at all levels.	FDF, Federal Ministry of Justice, NCF, NESREA, ABS, NESREA, BDCA, NYBN, NAGRAP, Biodiversity Education Centre, State Government, International Collaborator,	FDF
Target 14: By 2030, national accounting to fully integrate multiple values of biodiversity into decision making frameworks within and across all levels of government and across all sectors is developed.	FDF, NOA, Ministry of Budget & Planning, National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), NPS, NIPRD, Biodiversity Education Centre, Federal Ministry of Education, FRIN, Economic sectors, FMBEP	FDF

Targets	Stakeholders	Stakeholder leaders
Target 15: By 2030, legal and administrative measures are put in place to ensure that large and transnational companies, financial institutions and other businesses assess and publicly disclose biodiversity dependencies, impacts and risks; and reduce negative impacts	Ministry of Budget & Planning, National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), Federal Department of Fisheries Corporate Affairs Commission (CAC), Business For Nature, FDF, NESREA,	FDF (Forestry)
Target 16: By 2030, Sustainable consumption choices are enabled, and food waste across the agricultural value chain are reduced.	Youths, FMAFS, Environmental Protection, NOA, FDF	FMAFS
Target 17: By 2030, biosafety measures are strengthened in Nigeria and benefits arising from safe biotechnology using Nigeria's genetic resources are equitably, accessible and distributed	NBMA,NBRDA, NVRC/NACGRAB, NAQS, NOA, FDF, FMAFS, Biodiversity Education Centre,	NBMA
Target 18: By 2026, 50% of agricultural subsidies and incentives that are harmful to biodiversity are identified and progressively reformed, redirected or repurposed; and 100% reformed, redirected or repurposed by 2030.	Business for Nature, FDF, Federal of Finance, FMBEP, National Assembly, FMEnv,	National Assembly
Target 19: By 2030, a national biodiversity finance plan to mobilise financial resources from all sources is developed.	NCF, Federal Ministry of Finance, Business for Nature, Ministry of FMBEP, BDCP, FMEnv, FDF	Federal Ministry of Finance
Target 20: By 2030, capacity development, technical and scientific cooperation are increased for biodiversity promotion, and for implementing NBSAP	Youths, (Federal Ministry of Youth Development, Nigeria Youth Biodiversity Network), FMSTI, Biodiversity Education Centre, NPS, WEP, NBMA, FMEnv, FDF, FRIN, Development Partners, Federal Ministry of Education, NOA	FDF
Target 21: By 2030, measures are put in place to ensure biodiversity data, information, and knowledge are revised and available for decision-making	NIPRD, FMSTI, FDF (CMS, CITES, AEWA), NCF, Fisheries Department, NBMA, FDF, NOA, FMEnv (Planning), Development Partner, FRIN, NIOMR, NPS,	FDF

Targets	Stakeholders	Stakeholder leaders
Target 22: By 2030, actions are taken to ensure active participation, justice, and rights for local communities, women, youth, persons with disabilities and environmental defenders in the decision-making process, and in the implementation of the NBSAP	NIPRD, NPS,WEP,, NYBN, Ministry of Youth Development , NCF, LGAs, FDF,NCF, NGOs, FMOE, NASS/State House of Assembly, NOA, Development Partner, Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development, Nigerian Association of Chambers of Commerce, Industry, Mines and Agriculture, National Human Rights Commission (Nigeria), National Commission For Persons With Disabilities (NCPWD), Federal Ministry of Justice	FDF
Target 23: By 2030, actions are taken to ensure women and girls are given priority in the decision making process at all levels in the implementation of the NBSAP and other biodiversity actions	WEP, NCF, FDF, NOA, NGOs, FMHUD, Development Partner, Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development,	Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development

The figures (2-5) demonstrating the stakeholder mapping with national targets are shown in Appendix A.

3.4 STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION AND ENGAGEMENT

Consultative workshops were held for key stakeholders in the implementation of the NBSAP, including the State Directors of Forestry, to ensure the development of the sub-national Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, and for ownership and buy-in of relevant interventions in the revised NBSAP that involve the States including the following:

- ☐ Target 1: Actions 1.2, 1.6, 1.11, 1.12, and 1.13;
- ☐ Target 2: Actions 2.1, 2.6, and 2.7;
- ☐ Target 4: Actions 4.7, 4.8, and 4.10;
- ☐ Target 5: Actions 5.5, 5.6, and 5.7;
- ☐ Target 7: Action 7.9;
- ☐ Target 9: Actions 9.1, and 9.2;
- ☐ Target 10: Actions 10.4, 10.7, 10.8, 10.9, 10.12, and 10.15;
- ☐ Target 12: Actions 12.4, 12.9, 12.10, and 12.11;

- ☐ Target 13: Action 13.3;
- ☐ Target 16: Action 16.5; and
- ☐ Target 22: Action 22.1.

Agricultural sector consultation was also undertaken to ensure ownership and buy-in of interventions in the NBSAP that involve Agriculture. Agriculture is a major driver of biodiversity loss in the country. During the agriculture sector consultation a template for sectoral consultation was developed and used. This helped to make the workshop successful. Table 8 is the Template for Agriculture Sector involvement in the targets and actions of the NBSAP, which the workshop participants worked on.

Table 8: Template for Sectoral Consultative Workshop Breakout Group Outcome Table

Section	Details
1. Agriculture Sector's Involvement in NBSAP Targets and Actions	Key areas where the agriculture sector contributes to biodiversity conservation: - [Insert key points discussed] Existing interventions and gaps in implementation: - [Insert key gaps identified] Opportunities for enhanced alignment with NBSAP targets: - [Insert identified opportunities]
2. Institutional Ownership of Agrifood Interventions and Actions	Lead institutions/Departments responsible for specific interventions: - [List institutions and their corresponding responsibilities] Challenges related to ownership and coordination: - [Insert identified challenges] Proposed solutions for improving institutional accountability: - [Insert recommended solutions]
3. Mechanisms for Implementing Agriculture Interventions	Current implementation strategies and their effectiveness: - [Insert existing strategies discussed] Best practices and innovative approaches suggested: - [Insert new mechanisms proposed] Barriers to effective implementation and how to address them: - [Insert key barriers and mitigation strategies]
4. Recommendations and Next Steps	Short-term actions (0–12 months): - [List immediate steps to be taken] Medium-term actions (1–3 years): - [List mid-term implementation strategies]

Section	Details
	Long-term actions (Beyond 3 years): - [List long-term interventions and sustainability strategies]
5. Communication and Coordination with CBD National Focal Point	Preferred mode of communication for updates and feedback: - [List agreed communication channels] Designation of NBSAP Desk Officers for the Agricultural Sector: - [List names, institutions, and responsibilities] Roles and expectations of Desk Officers in the NBSAP implementation process: - [Outline specific responsibilities assigned to Desk Officers]
6. Key Takeaways and Conclusion	Summary of the breakout group's key agreements and action points: - [Insert summary] Any additional observations or concerns raised by participants: - [Insert additional observations]

At the end of the workshop, participants agreed to integrate the following interventions in:

- ☐ Target 1: Action 1.19;
- ☐ Target 5: Actions 5.1; and 5.2;
- ☐ Target 6: Actions 6.1; and 6. 6
- ☐ Target 7: Actions7.1, 7.7; and 7.8;
- ☐ Target 9: Actions 9.2; and 9.3;
- ☐ Target 10: Actions 10.1; 10.2; 10.3; 10.4; 10.11; and 10.15;
- ☐ Target 14: Action 14.10;
- ☐ Target 16: Action 16.6;
- ☐ Target 18: Actions 18.3 and 18.4

involving agriculture in their sector annual plan and budget. They also agreed to establish a biodiversity desk and to name a focal point.

CHAPTER FOUR

NEW PRIORITIES:

4.1 Drivers of biodiversity loss: Until recently, climate change and pollution topped the list of drivers of biodiversity loss. Although it is acknowledged that they, especially climate change, are still wreaking havoc in this regard, they are currently no longer perceived as the leading drivers in the collapse of biodiversity. Habitat destruction and over-exploitation of species and ecosystems are the emerging major drivers of the decline in biodiversity on the global scale. Referring to human activity as the culprit of the emergency worldwide increasing decline in biodiversity, (Barreyre & Comte, 2022) explained that to understand the origin of the decline in biodiversity, the IPBES identified five major human-induced pressures that contribute to the collapse of biodiversity: land use change (e.g., deforestation, seabed degradation, etc.), direct exploitation of organisms (e.g., overfishing), climate change, pollution (e.g., neonicotinoids), and invasive species. They stated that ranked by decreasing impact, neither climate change nor pollution was currently the main factor in the collapse in biodiversity; and that on a global scale, the destruction of habitats and the exploitation of species and ecosystems were the main factors causing the decline in biodiversity. Lewis (2023) stated that "in the past century, more than any other time in history, human activities such as land development, deforestation, and pollution have prevented the ecosystem functioning correctly, and threatened the biodiversity in habitats and communities the world over". He observed that the challenges facing biodiversity conservation were complex and interconnected, requiring urgent and collaborative action from governments, businesses, communities, civil society organisations and individuals worldwide.

Similarly, in Nigeria habitat loss and fragmentation is the biggest threat. However, in addition to these, the other major drivers of biodiversity loss in Nigeria are invasive species and trafficking in wildlife and forest products. These threats are exacerbated by high population and high population growth rate, rapid urbanisation, poverty, lack of livelihoods, corruption, conflict and insecurity, lack of biodiversity awareness and international demand for natural resource components.

The Cable (2024) reported that this threat of human activity in Nigeria is also heightened by many other challenges such as inadequate funding, lack of capacity, and lack of data, conflicting policies and laws, poor enforcement and compliance, low stakeholder participation and collaboration and limited public awareness and education all of which hinder the effective implementation of the national and international commitments and obligations that it made to protect and sustainably use its biodiversity. It suggested that addressing the threat of habitat loss and fragmentation, Nigeria would need to adopt and implement integrated land use planning and management approaches that balance the competing demands of different sectors and stakeholders for land and natural resources. It therefore suggested the application of the principles of ecosystem-based management, landscape connectivity, and spatial prioritization which integrate the ecological, social, and economic values and functions of biodiversity and ecosystems.

Fiches (2022) observed that the direct and indirect pressures on biodiversity in Nigeria are numerous and mainly of an anthropogenic nature. It reported that, according to the National Strategy for Combating Wildlife and Forest Crime in Nigeria (2022-2026), habitat change, overexploitation,

pollution, invasive species, climate change, and trafficking in wildlife and forest products are the major drivers of biodiversity loos in Nigeria. It identified other issues and challenges to include: inconsistent government policies, failure of conservation (as a form of land use) to compete effectively with alternative land uses, habitat degradation and blockage of wildlife corridors, illegal resource extraction, HIV/AIDS pandemic and human-wildlife conflicts, rapid population growth and urbanization, poverty and lack of alternative livelihoods, corruption, inadequate management capacity, insufficient data collection and transparency, conflict and insecurity, lack of environmental and biodiversity awareness, and international demands for natural resource products.

4.1.1 Habitat Loss (Habitat Destruction and Habitat Fragmentation)

A habitat is the place where animals or plants naturally live. Habitat loss includes habitat destruction and habitat fragmentation. Some of the factors responsible for habitat loss are deforestation, forest degradation, agricultural expansion, fire, over-use Mining and open grazing in protected area and urbanization. Habitat loss is the main threat to all threatened or endangered species.

Habitat destruction occurs when the physical environment required by a species is altered so that the species can no longer live there. Forests with timber are sometimes removed and palm oil plantations are planted in replacement. According to Global Forest Watch, 9.7% of tree cover was lost globally from 2002 to 2019, and 9% of that occurred in Indonesia and Malaysia.

Habitat fragmentation occurs when the living space of a species is divided into discontinuous patches. For example, a mountain highway can divide a forest into separate patches. Wildlife corridors mitigate the damage of habitat fragmentation by connecting patches with suitable habitat.

Lewis (2023) reported that in 2010, Sir John Lawton recommended that we needed to not just stop destroying habitat degradation, but make sure that we also created new habitats and ensured that habitats were better connected, and that these then became protected areas. He stated that ecosystem connectivity was a vital aspect of biodiversity conservation; and that creating connected habitats, especially habitats suitable for threatened species, at a landscape scale enabled species to move around and ensured that different ecosystems continued to interact. He noted that the approach not only supported species diversity but also enhanced the resilience of ecosystems to environmental changes.

Measures to address the challenge of habitat loss have been integrated into the revised NBSAP. There is an action to create wildlife corridor to mitigate the damage of habitat fragmentation and ensure ecosystem connectivity which is:

☐ 3.11: Safeguarding of wildlife corridors in terms of spatial development/habitat connectivity axes/Green Infrastructure.

There are also provisions in the revised NBSAP to create new habitats. Examples are:

☐ 2.5: Promoting Natural Regeneration to increase the area covered by pastoral, large scale landscape planning and enrichment planting in the dry forest/shrub land through improvement of biodiversity;

- 12.1: Creating or expanding urban parks and gardens within the cities of all the States and FCT to increase green spaces;
- 12.2: Creating man-made lakes, ponds, pools in urban centres/Rehabilitating natural surface water or rivers or streams, waterfalls in urban centres to ensure they can be used for recreation and relaxation;
- 12.8: Planting fruit-trees in homes;
- 12.9: Planting flowers in front of business premises and at the doors; and
- 12.11: Developing tree-lined streets, green bicycle paths, and pedestrian walkways

Measures to protect habitats are also integrated in the revised NBSAP. Examples are:

- 1.11: Designating and Upgrading the status of thirty (30) forest reserves/game reserves, sacred groves and sanctuaries to National Park status, including marine protected areas
- 1.12: Surveying the flora and fauna outside protected areas, including sacred groves, community lands, abandoned farmlands and homesteads and assisting local communities in the sustainable management of these sites;
- 1.13: Documenting and mapping the local communities' conservation areas and strengthening their management plans;
- 1.17: Strengthening the paramilitary status of the Nigerian National Parks to enhance the level of biodiversity protection in protected areas;
- 1.18: Safeguarding of wildlife corridors in terms of spatial development/habitat connectivity axes/Green Infrastructure;
- 3.8: Identifying priority sites requiring management actions for Nigeria's endemic and threatened species; and
- 3.9: Identifying important sites for migratory species and their conservation needs.

4.1.2 Overexploitation

Farming, fishing and logging activities can be done in a sustainable manner, but they are often done in manners that exploit a resource. When too many species or even just a few important species, are taken out of the ecosystem, the whole network of life in that ecosystem can collapse. People have been taking far more from nature than it can afford. Berrisford (2021) reported that 70% of fish stocks in the ocean were currently being overfished; and that a 2016 study suggested that the oceans could be empty by 2050. Overexploitation can be addressed by setting up cattle ranching, enforcing laws governing wild species utilization and providing adequate and reliable database to facilitate forestry and wildlife planning and development. It can also be addressed by training wood users on more efficient and sustainable ways of utilizing wood.

These measures for addressing overexploitation of species in farming, fishing and logging activities have been integrated into the revised NBSAP. For example:

- 2.7: Developing pilot community-based sustainable energy-efficient production facilities e.g. bio-gas, solar energy etc. around protected areas and ecosystem restoration areas;

- 3.10: Surveying the flora and fauna outside protected areas, including sacred groves, community lands, abandoned farmlands and homesteads, and assisting local communities in the sustainable management of these sites;
- 5.10: Resuscitating the Forest Utilization Centres;
- 5.12: Strengthening the CITES implementation by building the individual capacity in the Wildlife and CITES Management division of FDF.
- 5.11: Supporting Ranches with appropriate seeds/seedlings;
- 9.1: Identifying wild species collectors;
- 9.2: Identifying wild species currently being sustainably managed and utilized; and
- 9.3: Implementing fishing quotas that limit the total catch of a specific fish species.

4.1.3 Invasive Species

Invasive Species are either alien or exotic species, which are introduced accidentally or intentionally by human. International trade brings species from their home ecosystems to other parts of the world, where there are often no predators to eat them and keep their numbers in check. Once introduced, invasive species become established in their new environment and spread unchecked, threatening the local species and biodiversity. They often throw their new habitats severely out of balance. Effective prevention and management of invasive species are necessary to preserving the integrity of ecosystems and protecting native species. Some of the common invasive species in Nigeria are Nypa palm (*Nypa fruticans*), Water hyacinth (*Eichhornia crassipes*) and Typha grass (*Typha latifolia*). They can be controlled or managed by chemical means or biological means or mechanical means. Some can be utilized as craft. Relevant international collaborations can help. The entire Target 6 of the revised NBSAP is specifically devoted to mitigate the challenges of the invasive species.

4.1.4 Pollution

Pollution is a major threat to biodiversity, and one of the most difficult problems to overcome. Pollution of air, soil, and water poses a serious problem to many ecosystems. Pollutants do not recognize international boundaries. For example, agricultural run-off, which contains a variety of fertilizers and pesticides, may seep into ground water and rivers before ending up in the ocean. Atmospheric pollutants drift with prevailing air currents and are deposited far from their original source. They make their way into soil, leaves, and water. Small pieces of plastic suspended in ocean water build up inside fish, birds, and other marine species. Industrial toxins have been known to have killed many species in rivers and lakes.

According to a UNEP report from 2006-2011 on shell petroleum development company (SPDC) and Ogoni land released in August 2011, the occurrence of oil spill on land brings about fire outbreaks that leads to the killing of vegetation and creation of crust over the land, making remediation and re-vegetation very difficult (UNEP, 2011). The report also shows that pollution of soil by petroleum hydrocarbons in Ogoni land in Nigeria is extensive in land areas, sediments and swamp land; that most of the contamination is from crude oil although contamination by refined product is also found at three locations; and that oil pollution in many intertidal creeks has therefore left mangroves denuded of leaves and stems, leaving roots coated in a bitumen-like substance sometimes 1 cm or more thick. The entire Target 7 of the revised NBSAP is for addressing the challenges of pollution.

4.1.5 Climate Change

Climate Change is characterized by hotter temperatures, warmer oceans, and more severe weather. The alterations in temperature and precipitation patterns, disrupt ecological processes, and aggravate extreme weather events. These changes can force species to adapt or migrate, leading to shifts in species distribution, altered interactions between species, and potential extinction for those unable to adjust. Climate change can worsen other threats to biodiversity such as habitat loss and invasive species: making the impacts of each threat more severe.

As climate change continues, there is a need for implementing effective conservation measures that are adaptive and responsive to new challenges. These can be in the form of decreasing deforestation, decreasing the burning of fossil fuel, using renewable energy, conserving energy, conserving and restoring forests, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, maintaining and restoring wetlands, and maintaining water quality and availability. Measures to mitigate the impacts of climate change are integrated in Target 8 of the revised NBSAP.

4.1.6 Population Growth and Over-consumption

Increasing population is a challenge in achieving sustainable development and the consumption of biodiversity resources. As the population continues to increase more pressure will be exerted on forest resources. There will be a growing demand for forest products, services, and land for alternative uses. It is clear that exploitation of natural resources is currently not sustainable due to the population growth rate. Nigeria's large population is characterized by high percentages of illiteracy, unemployment and poverty, which act as powerful drivers of increasingly severe demands on the remaining biodiversity in Nigeria. Towns are expanding and new ones are being established; farms and wood cutting activities are extending further and further from each settlement. New roads and tracks enable farming, hunting and wood cutting to occur in previously undisturbed habitats.

Perhaps, one good measure to cope with the population growth rate may be to aim at reducing poverty by expanding the various targeted alternative livelihoods supports integrated into the revised NBSAP and also to ensure that people benefit from their biodiversity resources at all times. This will help in reducing pressure on wild species and achieving sustainable use. The following actions in the revised NBSAP can serve the purpose:

- ☐ 9.5: Promoting alternative livelihoods for communities around protected areas and ecosystem restoration areas;
- ☐ 9.4: Surveying the flora and fauna outside protected areas, including sacred groves, community lands, abandoned farmlands and homesteads, and assisting local communities in the sustainable management of these sites;
- ☐ 17.7: Putting measures in place for the equitable access to results and benefits arising from safe biotechnology based on genetic resources from Nigeria.
- ☐ 13.2: Developing and implementing policy guidelines for bio-prospecting, access and benefit sharing, and associated traditional knowledge (intellectual property rights);
- ☐ 10.14: Strengthening the implementation of guidelines for Community-based sustainable forest management, including conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity;

- 10.15: Engaging local artisans and practitioners such as fishermen and delivering specific, key conservation messages; and
- 5.1: Promoting and supporting sustainable fishing practices like hook and line fishing, responsible gear use, and gear marking.

4.1.7 Illegal Wildlife Trade

The international trade in wild animals and plants is enormous and has degenerated into organised crime. Live animals are taken for the pet trade, or their parts exported for medicines or food. Plants are also taken from the wild for their horticultural or medicinal value. Illegal wildlife trade can be addressed through in-situ protection, trade regulation and laws, diversifying harvester livelihoods and increasing their income, carrying out consumer awareness campaigns and harvester awareness campaigns. These remedies have been integrated into the revised NBSAP in the various actions in Target 5.

4.1.8 Species Extinction

According to BYJU'S (2024) definition and explanations "extinction is the process of evolution that leads to the disappearance of a population or species. When a species becomes extinct, its entire genetic heritage is lost. The species evolve into new species in order to adapt to the environmental changes or changes in the genetic heritage". "Over 99% of all the species that once lived on the Earth, amounting to over five billion species, are estimated to be extinct. This could happen naturally due to a change in the climate or because of human activities like overhunting or habitat loss". The report further stated that other important causes of extinction included: Asteroid strikes, disease, lack of genetic diversity, better adapted competition, and pollution. The challenges of species extinction have been integrated into the actions under Target 5 of the revised NBSAP.

4.2 Opportunities related to Biodiversity Conservation

One of the opportunities available for addressing these threats is the development and effective implementation of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP). The NBSAP makes biodiversity concerns a national priority and uses the existing laws and policies to protect the nation's biodiversity and reverse its decline.

Opportunities also exist in oil and gas rich Nigeria for companies operating in this sector to improve their image and add value to their reputation by contributing to sound biodiversity conservation actions. The Energy & Biodiversity Initiative in a summary of its paper titled: "Opportunities for benefiting biodiversity conservation", concluded that companies operating in areas of high biodiversity value were increasingly expected to go beyond simply mitigating the potential adverse effects of their operations and make some sort of positive contribution to biodiversity conservation; and that by working closely with government officials and other local stakeholders and carefully evaluating the local economic, environmental and social situation in a project area, companies could develop effective programs and strategies for benefiting biodiversity conservation in the areas and countries in which they work. The paper, in a Table, suggested some examples of such opportunities that a company could take action to benefit biodiversity near a project or at the regional or national

level, based on the most outstanding needs and problems related to biodiversity conservation in the area.

Table 9: **Options for Benefiting Biodiversity Conservation**

Most Outstanding Biodiversity Needs/Challenges	Possible Opportunities For Benefiting Biodiversity Conservation
Inadequate resources/structure to manage protected areas	• Trust fund, financial contribution, in-kind support to protected areas management • Support for creation of a new protected area
Important, threatened and unprotected ecosystems or species	• Manage concession as protected area • Sponsor campaign to protect ecosystem by using charismatic, endangered flagship species • Support conservation easements
Inadequate government/scientific capacity to study and manage biodiversity	• Support for scientific research and analysis • Support for technical capacity-building and training • Support for managerial capacity-building in government agencies
Inadequate of public awareness of or involvement in conservation	• Support for environmental education and awareness building • Support for integrated conservation and development

Source: The Energy & Biodiversity Initiative (2004)

Based on the suggestions above, there will be need to:

Prioritize some NBSAP projects for presentation to oil and gas companies operating in the country;

Identify the responsible stakeholders for the projects whom the companies could work with in evaluating, designing and implementing the biodiversity conservation project (including the IPLC, a Conservation NGO and UNEP who should serve as partner in bringing various stakeholders together in a consultative process).

It is suggested that the following two projects in the revised NBSAP be presented to the oil and gas companies for consideration:

- ☐ 4.4: Establishing a national centre / institute for knowledge and sustainable Use of Biodiversity; and
- ☐ 21.1: Conducting a National Biodiversity Resources Assessment to increase the level of standardization and interoperability among existing data, tools and platforms.

4.3 Global Commitments related to biodiversity conservation, management

Global biodiversity-relevant conventions include the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), the

Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS), and the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture

4.3.1 Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

The United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity is a multilateral legally-binding treaty that has three main objectives: the conservation of biological diversity; the sustainable use of its components; and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from genetic resources. Its objective is to develop national strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, and it is often seen as the key document regarding sustainable development. The Convention was opened for signature at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro on 5 June 1992 and entered into force on 29 December 1993. It has been ratified by 196 nations. However, Benji (2021) reported that the United States was the only UN member state, which had not ratified the Convention. Article 6 of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and COP Decision X/2 requires the Parties to prepare NBSAPs and to regularly update/revise them. The current NBSAP is revised to align with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and its goals.

The Convention has two protocols: The Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Generic Resources and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization (ABS) to the Convention on Biological Diversity

The Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity is an international treaty governing the movements of living modified organisms (LMOs) resulting from modern biotechnology from one country to another. It was adopted on 29 January 2000 as a supplementary agreement to the CBD and entered into force on 11 September 2003. The entire Target 17 of the revised NBSAP is dedicated to Biosafety.

The Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization (ABS) to the Convention on Biological Diversity is another supplementary agreement to the CBD. It provides a transparent legal framework for the effective implementation of one of the three objectives of the CBD: the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources. The Nagoya Protocol was adopted on 29 October 2010 in Nagoya, Japan, and entered into force on 12 October 2014. The entire Target 13 of the revised NBSAP is dedicated to ABS.

4.3.2 Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)

The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) is an international agreement between governments. Its aim is to ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten the survival of the species. The trade is diverse, ranging from live animals and plants to a vast array of wildlife products derived from them, including food products, exotic leather goods, wooden musical instruments, timber, tourist curios and medicines. Levels of exploitation of some animal and plant species are high and the trade in them, together with other factors, such as habitat loss, is capable of heavily depleting their populations and

even bringing some species close to extinction. Concerned about the overexploitation of many vulnerable species as a result of unregulated international trade, governments adopted the CITES in 1973. The treaty entered into force in 1975 and now has 184 Parties. The Convention places a joint responsibility on producer and consumer Parties for managing wildlife trade sustainably and preventing illegal trade. CITES regulates international trade in over 36,000 species of plants and animals, including their products and derivatives, ensuring their survival in the wild with benefits for the livelihoods of local people and the global environment.

The animals and plants protected by CITES are known as CITES-listed species because they are included on three lists approved by the Parties called CITES Appendices. CITES protects these species from being excessively traded and exploited illegally and unsustainably in the wild as their extinction would have irreversible ecological consequences and negative economic and social effects. The CITES permit system seeks to ensure that international trade in listed species is sustainable, legal and traceable.

CITES has been integrated into the revised NBSAP in 5.12: Strengthening the CITES implementation by building the individual capacity in the Wildlife and CITES Management division of FDF.

4.3.3 The Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)

The Convention on Migratory Species (CMS), also known as the Bonn Convention, is an environmental treaty of the United Nations that provides a global platform for the conservation and management of terrestrial, aquatic and avian migratory species throughout their range or habitat.
Signed in 1979 in Bonn, West Germany, the Convention entered into force in 1983. As of 1 March 2022, there are 133 Parties to the Convention-132 countries plus the European Union.

Inger Andersen, Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, noted that billions of animals make migratory journeys each year on land, in the oceans and in the skies, crossing national boundaries and continents, with some travelling thousands of miles across the globe to feed and breed; and that migratory species play an essential role in maintaining the world's ecosystems, and provide vital benefits, by pollinating plants, transporting key nutrients, preying on pests, and helping to store carbon.

The CMS in Samarkand, 12 February 2024, launched the first-ever State of the World's Migratory Species report. The landmark report reveals as follows:

- "While some migratory species listed under CMS are improving, nearly half (44 per cent) are showing population declines.
- More than one-in-five (22 per cent) of CMS-listed species are threatened with extinction.
- Nearly all (97 per cent) of CMS-listed fish are threatened with extinction.
- The extinction risk is growing for migratory species globally, including those not listed under CMS.
- Half (51 per cent) of Key Biodiversity Areas identified as important for CMS-listed migratory animals do not have protected status, and 58 per cent of the monitored sites

recognized as being important for CMS-listed species are experiencing unsustainable levels of human-caused pressure.

☐ The two greatest threats to both CMS-listed and all migratory species are overexploitation and habitat loss due to human activity. Three out of four CMS-listed species are impacted by habitat loss, degradation and fragmentation, and seven out of ten CMS-listed species are impacted by overexploitation (including intentional taking as well as incidental capture).

☐ Climate change, pollution and invasive species are also having profound impacts on migratory species.

☐ Globally, 399 migratory species that are threatened or near threatened with extinction are not currently listed under CMS."

In response to this disturbing situation, The State of the World's Migratory Species report further issued a clear wake-up call, and provided a set of priority recommendations for action, which included:

i. "Strengthen and expand efforts to tackle illegal and unsustainable taking of migratory species, as well as incidental capture of non-target species;

ii. Increase actions to identify, protect, connect and effectively manage important sites for migratory species;

iii. Urgently address those species in most danger of extinction, including nearly all CMS-listed fish species;

iv. Scale up efforts to tackle climate change, as well as light, noise, chemical and plastic pollution; and

v. Consider expanding CMS listings to include more at-risk migratory species in need of national and international attention".

The Nigerian NBSAP that is aligned with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework has also prioritized actions to address some these recommendations.

The National Target 3 No. 9 (3.9): 'Identifying important sites for migratory species and their conservation needs', addresses number (ii) above. Progress on this will be indicated by "Number of important sites for migratory species and their conservation needs for management action identified and published".

Also the recommendation on number (iv) has been integrated in the actions under national target 7. Examples are:

☐ 7.1: "Reducing agricultural wastes, fertilisers and agro-chemicals entering rivers and wetlands";

☐ 7.5: "Promoting businesses that are reducing plastic waste and re-using existing plastic"; and

☐ 7.6: "Educating and creating Awareness on the effects of plastic use on the environment and ways of reducing plastic waste".

Climate Change concerns have also been integrated into the revised NBSAP target 8 "By 2030, impacts of Climate Change in Nigeria, and Ocean Acidification in the Coastal Zones, are minimized through nature-based solutions".

4.3.4 The International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture

FAO (2009) explained "The International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA)", as a comprehensive international agreement in harmony with the Convention on Biological Diversity, which aims at guaranteeing food security through the conservation, exchange and sustainable use of the world's plant genetic resources for food and agriculture (PGRFA), the fair and equitable benefit sharing arising from its use, as well as the recognition of farmers' rights; that it was signed in 2001 in Madrid, and entered into force on 29 June 2004; and that there were 150 contracting parties to the Treaty (149 Member States and 1 intergovernmental organization, the European Union) as of February 2024. Article 5 of the treaty is as follows:

"Article 5 - Conservation, Exploration, Collection, Characterization, Evaluation and Documentation of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture 5.1 states that: "Each Contracting Party shall, subject to national legislation, and in cooperation with other Contracting Parties where appropriate, promote an integrated approach to the exploration, conservation and sustainable use of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture and shall in particular, as appropriate:

a) Survey and inventory plant genetic resources for food and agriculture, taking into account the status and degree of variation in existing populations, including those that are of potential use and, as feasible, assess any threats to them;

b) Promote the collection of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture and relevant associated information on those plant genetic resources that are under threat or are of potential use;

c) Promote or support, as appropriate, farmers and local communities' efforts to manage and conserve on-farm their plant genetic resources for food and agriculture;

d) Promote in situ conservation of wild crop relatives and wild plants for food production, including in protected areas, by supporting, inter alia, the efforts of indigenous and local communities;

e) Cooperate to promote the development of an efficient and sustainable system of ex situ conservation, giving due attention to the need for adequate documentation, characterization, regeneration and evaluation, and promote the development and transfer of appropriate technologies for this purpose with a view to improving the sustainable use of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture;

f) Monitor the maintenance of the viability, degree of variation, and the genetic integrity of collections of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture".

Some elements of this article 5 of the treaty have been integrated into the revised NBSAP and are as follows:

- 4.5: In-situ conservation of Wild relatives of cultivated plants, domesticated animals; and
- 4.6: Establishing Nigerian National gene bank for cultivated plants and domesticated animals

CHAPTER FIVE

POLICY AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS IN NIGERIA: REVIEW FOR ACHIEVING COHERENCE WITH THE KUNMING-MONTREAL GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

5.0 Summary: This review demonstrates alignment between the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF) targets and the relevant policies and statutes that govern biodiversity conservation in Nigeria. These policies range from national legislation such as the

Endangered Species Act and National Park Service Act, to regional policies such as the West Africa Strategy on Combating Wildlife Crime.

While all 23 targets of the KMGBF contribute to the overall aim of preserving biodiversity, some are more directly focused on biodiversity and ecosystems than others. KMGBF targets 1 - 10 illustrate a direct approach to preserving and enhancing biodiversity and ecosystems through specific, actionable measures. The remaining targets indirectly focus on sustainable practices, ensuring equitable resource use, and integrating biodiversity into business and financial practices, which collectively support the broader biodiversity goals.

This review provides a broad overview of policy alignment, as well as some detailed policy analysis. The review also demonstrates alignment and institutional arrangements of the policies/statutes that govern biodiversity conservation in Nigeria with the KMGBF's targets and goals.

5.1. National Policy alignment with the KMGBF targets and Nigeria National Targets

A comprehensive analysis of alignment between the KM-GBF targets, Nigeria National Targets and relevant policies and statutes in Nigeria and their institutional arrangements can be found in Table 10.

Table 10: National policy alignment with KMGBF targets and their institutional arrangements in Nigeria

KMGBF Targets	NATIONAL TARGETS	Existing relevant National Policies/Statutes	Institutional Arrangement
1. All areas are planned or managed to bring loss of areas of high biodiversity importance close to zero.	Target 1. By 2030, all areas are effectively managed to bring loss of areas of high biodiversity importance close to zero.	Land Use Act of 2004	Federal Ministry of Housing and Urban Development, States FCT, and NPS
		The Nigerian Urban and Regional Planning Act of 1992, 2024	Federal Ministry of Housing and Urban Development
		NIMASA Act 2007	Nigerian Maritime Administration and Safety Agency (NIMASA)
		Integrated Coastal Zone Management Framework (ICZMF) for Nigeria	Federal Ministry of Environment
		National Policy on the Environment (2016)	Federal Ministry of Environment
		National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) 2016-2020	Federal Ministry of Environment
		Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Act 1992, 2024	Federal Ministry of Environment
		National Parks Service Act 2010;	Federal Ministry of Environment
		National Strategy to Combat Wildlife and Forest Crime 2022-2026	Federal Ministry of Environment

KMGBF Targets	NATIONAL TARGETS	Existing relevant National Policies/Statutes	Institutional Arrangement
		National Policy on Science and Technology	Federal Ministry of Innovation Science and Technology
2. 30% of degraded areas are under effective restoration	Target 2. By 2030, 30% of identified and prioritized degraded areas are under effective restoration programs	National Policy on the Environment (2016)	Federal Ministry of Environment
		National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) 2025-2030	Federal Ministry of Environment
		Inland Fisheries Act 1992, 2013	Federal Ministry of FMMBE
		National Water Resources Policy, Water resources Act 1993	Federal Federal Ministry of Water Resources
		The National Parks Service Act 2010	Federal Ministry of Environment
3. 30% of areas are effectively protected and conserved	Target 3. By 2030, 30% of land, seas and oceans are effectively protected and conserved including key biodiversity areas and Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (OECMs).	National Policy on Environment 2016	Federal Ministry of Environment
		The Endangered Species (Control of International Trade and Traffic) Act 1985, 2016	Federal Ministry of Environment
		The National Park Service Act 2010	Federal Ministry of Environment
		National Forestry Policy 2020	Federal Ministry of Environment
		Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Act 1992, 2024	Federal Ministry of Environment

KMGBF Targets	NATIONAL TARGETS	Existing relevant National Policies/Statutes	Institutional Arrangement
4. Threatened species are recovering, genetic diversity is being maintained and human-wildlife conflict is being managed	Target 4. By 2030, threatened species are recovering, genetic diversity is being maintained and human-wildlife conflict is being managed in conservation areas	The Endangered Species (Control of International Trade and Traffic) Act 1985, 2016	Federal Ministry of Environment
		National Parks Service Act 2010	Federal Ministry of Environment
		The National Strategy to Combat Wildlife and Forest Crime in Nigeria	Federal Ministry of Environment
5. Use, harvesting and trade of wild species is sustainable, safe and legal	Target 5. By 2030, use, harvest, and trade of wild species are sustainable, safe and legal while mainstreaming customary sustainable use by local communities	Sea Fisheries Act 1992	Federal Ministry of FMMBE
		Inland Fisheries Act 1992, 2013	Federal Ministry of FMMBE
		The Endangered Species Act	Federal Ministry of Environment
		National Timber Legality Standard Policy	Federal Ministry of Environment
6. Reduce rates of introduction and establishment of invasive alien species by 50 per cent	Target 6: By2030, invasive alien species and their pathways are identified and prioritized and priority species controlled, and measures are put in place to manage pathways across	National Forestry Policy 2020	Federal Ministry of Environment
		The National Park Service Act 2010	Federal Ministry of Environment
		National Environmental Healthcare Waste Control) Regulations 2021	NESREA

KMGBF Targets	NATIONAL TARGETS	Existing relevant National Policies/Statutes	Institutional Arrangement
	the ecological zones	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)	NESREA
7. Pollution reduced, halving nutrient loss and pesticide risk	Target 7: By 2030, pollution is reduced, halving nutrient loss and pesticide risk in final deposition	Nigeria Maritime Administration and Safety Agency (NIMASA) Act 2007	Federal Ministry of FMMBE (NIMASA)
		Agricultural Policy for Nigeria	Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security
		Petroleum Industry Act 2021	Ministry of Petroleum Resources
		Petroleum Refining Regulation to be removed because is under Petroleum Act 2021	Federal Ministry of Petroleum Resources
		National Water Resources Policy, Water resources Act 1993	Federal Federal Ministry of Water Resources
		National Environmental Standards Regulation and Enforcement Agency (NESREA) Act 2007	Federal Ministry of Environment
		Harmful waste (Special Criminal Provisions) Act 2004 to be removed because is under Petroleum Act 2021	Federal Ministry of Environment

KMGBF Targets	NATIONAL TARGETS	Existing relevant National Policies/Statutes	Institutional Arrangement
		National Oil Spill Detection and Response Agency (NOSDRA) Act 2006 National Oil spill contingency plan for Nigeria (revised 2020, NOSDRA)	NOSDRA
		National Environmental Sanitation Policy 2005,	Federal Ministry of Environment
8. Minimize impacts of climate change and ocean acidification including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches	Target 8: By 2030, impacts of Climate Change in Nigeria, and Ocean Acidification in the Coastal Zones, are minimized through nature-based solutions.	National Climate Change Policy 2021	Federal Ministry of Environment
		The National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Framework 2020	Federal Ministry of Environment
		National Parks Service Act 2010	Federal Ministry of Environment
		National Water Resources Policy 2021, Water resources Act 1993	Federal Federal Ministry of Water Resources
9. Management of wild species is sustainable and benefits people	Target 9: By 2030, wild species are sustainably managed and utilized for the benefits of the people.	The Endangered Species (Control of International Trade and Traffic) Act 1985, 2016	Federal Ministry of Environment
		Inland and Sea Fisheries Act 1992, 2013	Federal Ministry of FMMBE

KMGBF Targets	NATIONAL TARGETS	Existing relevant National Policies/Statutes	Institutional Arrangement
		National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) 2025-2030	Federal Ministry of Environment
		National Action Plan on Gender and Climate Change 2020	Federal Ministry of Environment
10. Areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably	Target 10: By 2030, 50% of prioritized areas each under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, and bio-friendly practices.	The Endangered Species (Control of International Trade and Traffic) Act 1985, 2016	Federal Ministry of Environment
		Sea Fisheries Act 1992	Federal Ministry of FMMBE
		Inland Fisheries Act 1992, 2013	Federal Ministry of FMMBE
		Pest Control Production (Special Powers) Act 2013	Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security
		Agriculture (Control of Importation) Act 1964	Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security
		National Biotechnology Research and Development Agency Act 2022	National Biotechnology Research and Development Agency (NAGRAB)
		Animal Diseases (Control) Act 2022	Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security

KMGBF Targets	NATIONAL TARGETS	Existing relevant National Policies/Statutes	Institutional Arrangement
		National Parks Service Act 2010	Federal Ministry of Environment
		Traditional Medicine Act 2019	Federal Ministry of Innovation Science and Technology
		National Forestry Policy 2020	Federal Ministry of Environment
11. Nature's contributions to people are restored, maintained and enhanced	Target 11: By 2030, nature's contributions to people are restored, maintained and enhanced through Nature-based solutions in Nigeria	National Policy on Environment 2016	Federal Ministry of Environment
		National Climate Change Policy 2021	Federal Ministry of Environment
		The National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Framework 2020	Federal Ministry of Environment
12. Urban green and blue spaces enhanced for human well-being	Target 12: By 2030, creation of urban green and blue spaces is enhanced for human well-being in all the States and the FCT	Nigerian Urban and Regional Planning Act (1992 No. 88)	Federal Ministry of Housing and Uban Development
		Nigerian National Urban Development Policy 2012	Federal Ministry of Housing and Urban Development
		State Policies on Urban and Regional Planning	State Ministries of Environment and related Agencies
13. Fair and equitable sharing of benefits from genetic resources, digital sequence information	Target 13: By 2030, effective legal, policy, administrative, and capacity building	National ABS Policy 2013	Federal Ministry of Environment

KMGBF Targets	NATIONAL TARGETS	Existing relevant National Policies/Statutes	Institutional Arrangement
and associated traditional knowledge	measures are put in place to enhance the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits arising from: the utilization of genetic resources; sequence information on genetic resources; and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources at all levels.	National Center for Genetic Resources and Biotechnology Act 1987	National Center for Genetic Resources and Biotechnology
14 The multiple values of biodiversity are integrated into decision-making at all levels	Target 14: By 2030, national accounting to fully integrate multiple values of biodiversity into decision making frameworks within and across all levels of government and across all sectors is developed.	National Policy on Environment 2016	Federal Ministry of Environment

KMGBF Targets	NATIONAL TARGETS	Existing relevant National Policies/Statutes	Institutional Arrangement
15. Businesses assess and disclose biodiversity dependencies, impacts and risks and reduce negative impacts	Target 15: By 2030, legal and administrative measures are put in place to ensure that large and transnational companies, financial institutions and other businesses assess and publicly disclose biodiversity dependencies, impacts and risks; and reduce negative impacts	National Environmental Standards Regulation and Enforcement Agency (NESREA) Act 2007	Federal Ministry of Environment
		The Endangered Species (Control of International Trade and Traffic) Act 1985, 2016	Federal Ministry of Environment
		National Parks Service Act 1999, 2006	Federal Ministry of Environment
		National Forestry Policy 2020	Federal Ministry of Environment
16. Sustainable consumption choices are enabled, and food waste reduced by half	16. By 2030, Sustainable consumption choices are enabled, and food waste across the agricultural value chain are reduced.	National Environmental Standards Regulation and Enforcement Agency (NESREA) Establishment Act 2007	Federal Ministry of Environment (NESREA)
		National Agency for Food and Drug Administration and Control, (NAFDAC) Act 2021	Federal Ministry of Agric. and Food Security (NAFDAC)
		National Agriculture Technology and Innovation Policy (NATIP) 2022-2027	Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security

KMGBF Targets	NATIONAL TARGETS	Existing relevant National Policies/Statutes	Institutional Arrangement
17. Strengthen biosafety and distribute benefits of biotechnology	Target 17: By 2030, biosafety measures are strengthened in Nigeria and benefits arising from safe biotechnology using Nigeria's genetic resources are equitably, accessible and distributed.	National Biosafety Management Agency Act 2015 as amended.	NBMA
		National ABS Policy 2013	Federal Ministry of Environment
18. Reduce harmful incentives by at least $500 billion per year	Target 18: By 2026, 50% of agricultural subsidies and incentives that are harmful to biodiversity are identified and progressively reformed, redirected or repurposed; and 100% reformed, redirected or repurposed by 2030	National Policy on Environment 2016	Federal Ministry of Environment
19. Financial resources increased to $200 billion per year, including $30 billion	Target 19: By 2030, a national biodiversity finance plan to mobilize financial	National Policy on Environment 2016	Federal Ministry of Environment

KMGBF Targets	NATIONAL TARGETS	Existing relevant National Policies/Statutes	Institutional Arrangement
through international finance	resources from all sources is developed.		
20. Capacity development and technical and scientific cooperation	Target 20: By 2030, capacity development, technical and scientific cooperation are increased for biodiversity promotion, and for implementing NBSAP.	National Policy on Science and Technology 2022	Federal Ministry of Innovation, Science and Technology
		National Policy on Environment 2016	Federal Ministry of Environment
		National Science, Technology and Innovation Roadmap 2017-2030	Federal Ministry of Innovation, Science and Technology
21. Data, information and knowledge for decision-making is available	Target 21: By 2030, actions are taken to ensure biodiversity data, information, and knowledge are revised and available for decision-making	The Endangered Species (Control of International Trade and Traffic) Act 1985, 2016	Federal Ministry of Environment
		Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Act	Federal Ministry of Environment
		National Forestry Policy 2020	Federal Ministry of Environment
22. Ensure participation, justice, and rights for indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth, persons with disabilities and	Target 22: By 2030, actions are taken to ensure active participation, justice, and rights of local communities, women, youth, persons with	Freedom of Information Act 2011	Federal Ministry of Information and Culture
		National Environmental Standards Regulation and Enforcement	Federal Ministry of Environment

KMGBF Targets	NATIONAL TARGETS	Existing relevant National Policies/Statutes	Institutional Arrangement
environmental defenders	disabilities and environmental defenders in the decision-making process, and in the implementation of the NBSAP	Agency (NESREA) Act 2007	
		National Parks Service Act 1999, 2006	Federal Ministry of Environment
		Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Act 1992, 2024	Federal Ministry of Environment
		Discrimination Against Persons with Disabilities (Prohibition Act 2018)	National Commission for Persons with Disabilities
23. Implementation follows a gender-responsive approach	By 2030, actions are taken to ensure women and girls are given priority in the decision making process at all levels in the implementation of the NBSAP and other biodiversity actions	National Gender Policy revised 2021-2026	Federal Ministry of Women Affairs
		Violence Against Persons (Prohibition) Act 2015	NAPTIP

5.2. Regional Policy Alignment

As a member State of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), Nigeria is obligated to implement a number of regional policies which are relevant to KMGBF implementation, such as the West Africa Strategy on Combating Wildlife Crime and the Convergence Plan for the Sustainable Management and Utilization of the Forest Ecosystems in West Africa.

Table 11: Regional Policies Relevant to KMGBF Implementation

Relevant Regional Policies Nigeria is obligated to Implement Alignment with KMGBF Implementation	
The West Africa Strategy on Combating Wildlife Crime	This strategy was adopted by ECOWAS Heads of State in December 2023. Its objective is to ensure that all West African countries are equipped to address the illegal trade in wildlife that is threatening many species including elephants, leopards, lions, and sharks. It is aligned with the KMGBF in their shared goals of enhancing biodiversity conservation and combating illegal wildlife trade. It focuses on regional efforts to address wildlife crime through law enforcement, capacity building, and regional cooperation. Similarly, the KMGBF emphasizes the need for effective measures to halt biodiversity loss, which includes combating illegal wildlife trade and other threats to biodiversity. Both frameworks aim to strengthen governance, promote sustainable practices, and ensure effective protection of biodiversity. The West Africa Strategy contributes to KMGBF's targets by addressing specific regional challenges and implementing actions that align with broader global objectives of the framework, thereby supporting its overall goals of conserving biodiversity and enhancing ecosystem resilience.
The Convergence Plan for the Sustainable Management and Utilization of the Forest Ecosystems in West Africa	The Convergence Plan complements the KMGBF by providing a region-specific approach to sustainable forest management that aligns with global biodiversity goals and targets. It aligns with the KMGBF in many ways such as: sustainable management; Conservation goals; Regional Cooperation;

Relevant Regional Policies Nigeria is obligated to Implement	
Alignment with KMGBF Implementation	
	Capacity building and policy frameworks; and Monitoring and Reporting.
	Both the Convergence Plan and the KMGBF emphasize the importance of sustainable management of forest ecosystems. The Convergence Plan focuses on improving forest management practices to enhance ecosystem health and productivity, which aligns with the KMGBF's targets for sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems.
	The KMGBF includes targets for conserving and restoring ecosystems. The Convergence Plan supports these targets by promoting practices that protect and restore forest ecosystems, thereby contributing to the broader goals of halting biodiversity loss and enhancing ecosystem resilience.
	The Convergence Plan fosters regional cooperation among West African countries to address transboundary forest management issues. This cooperative approach supports the KMGBF's emphasis on international collaboration and shared efforts to achieve global biodiversity targets.
	Both frameworks highlight the need for strengthening capacities and developing effective policy frameworks. The Convergence Plan includes strategies for capacity building and policy development, which align with the KMGBF's focus on improving governance and enabling conditions for effective biodiversity conservation.
	Effective monitoring and reporting are critical components of the KMGBF. The Convergence Plan incorporates mechanisms

Relevant Regional Policies Nigeria is obligated to Implement	
Alignment with KMGBF Implementation	
	for monitoring forest conditions and impacts, which supports the KMGBF's objectives for tracking progress and ensuring accountability in biodiversity management.
African Union Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (ABSAP) 2023-2030	The ABSAP is intended to guide AU member states in the implementation of the post 2020 GBF and in the revision and Revising of National Biodiversity and Strategy and Action Plans that incorporate the priority targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. The strategy seeks to provide the strategic orientation for a coordinated and aligned approach to ensure that AU Member States comply with their commitments to global biodiversity and climate agreements.
West African Regional Action Plan for Biodiversity	This plan aims to improve biodiversity conservation across member States. It aligns with KMGBF goals by promoting sustainable management and protection of biodiversity.
ECOWAS Policy for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)	This policy incorporates elements of environmental protection and climate resilience, which indirectly support biodiversity goals by aiming to reduce the impacts of environmental hazards on ecosystems.
Regional Strategies for the Conservation of Marine Biodiversity	These regional agreements on marine biodiversity are coordinated by the Abidjan Convention for coastal zones such as Nigeria's. They support conservation efforts in marine and coastal ecosystems, aligning with the KMGBF targets.

Relevant Regional Policies Nigeria is obligated to Implement	Alignment with KMGBF Implementation
West African Regional Strategy for Combating Desertification	This strategy addresses land degradation and desertification, which are critical for maintaining biodiversity in affected regions. Implementing this strategy supports KMGBF objectives related to ecosystem restoration and sustainable land use.
Regional Policy on Forest and Wildlife Management	This policy framework, aims to manage and protect forest and wildlife resources. It supports KMGBF targets related to forest conservation and species protection.
ECOWAS Science Technology and Innovation Policy (ECOPOSE)	Policy aims at promoting training on local knowledge establishment of incentives to production and use of local knowledge for the protection of the environment, climate change and the biodiversity. It aligns with KMGBF targets on forest conservation and species conservation

5.3. Policy Analysis

Below is a detailed analysis of selected Nigerian policies and specifically those that are aligned with the KMGBF Targets 1 – 10.

5.3.1 Species Conservation

The Endangered Species (Control of International Trade and Traffic) Act 1985, 2016 Decree No. 11 of 1985 of Nigeria is "an Act to provide for the conservation and management of Nigeria's wildlife and the protection of some of her endangered species in danger of extinction as a result of over‑exploitation, as required under certain international treaties to which Nigeria is a signatory". The First Schedule captioned: "Prohibition of hunting of or trading in wild animals", stipulates that "as from the commencement of this Act, the hunting or capture of or trade in, the animal species specified in the First Schedule to this Act (being animal species threatened with extinction) is absolutely prohibited". The Second Schedule stipulates that "no person shall hunt, capture, trade in or otherwise deal with an animal species specified in the Second Schedule to this Act (being animals which, though not necessarily now threatened with extinction, may become so threatened unless trade in respect of such species is controlled) except where he is in possession of a licence issued under this Act". This statute is, at present, under the Federal Ministry of Environment, which is the

Ministry of the Government of the Federation charged with the responsibility of matters relating to wild life. The Minister is the one empowered to issue such licences, permits and certificates to qualified persons and the alteration of the Schedules and exemptions.

Primates are an example of species protected under the Act; the Primates listed under the First Schedule include those listed in Table 12. This means that the hunting or capture of or trade in these primates is absolutely prohibited.

Table 12: List of Primates under the First Schedule of Endangered Species Act of Nigeria

Name of Animal	Scientific Name
Angwantibo or golden potto	*Arctocebus calabarensis*
All colobus monkeys	*Colobus spp. Procolobus*
All mangabeys	*Cercocebus sp*p
Chimpanzee	Pan troglodytes
Drill and mandrill	Mandrillus spp
Gorilla	Gorilla gorilla
Pigmy chimpanzee	Pan paniscus

Source: Endangered Species Act of Nigeria

Furthermore, in the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List, as at July 31, 2023, Nigeria had a total of 23 critically endangered, 42 endangered, and 104 vulnerable animal species. Some of the critically endangered species, including the primates are: the Niger Delta red colobus (*Piliocolobus epieni*), Cross River gorilla (*Gorilla gorilla diehli*), Gambles's relic (*Pentaphlebia gamblesi*), Gambles's flatwing (*Neurolestes nigeriensis*) and Perret's toad (*Sclerophrys perreti*).

The statute has guided specific conservation initiatives in Nigeria. For example, Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) expert, Dunn (2023) has worked to bring Cross River gorillas from the edge of extinction to a population then estimated at 100 in Nigeria and 200 in Cameroon. Initiatives for this species have included increasing its population and distribution in line with the GBF's goal to maintain and enhance species' abundance and distribution. The reported increases of the gorillas in Nigeria and in Cameroon are also consistent with the GBF's goal to reduce the proportion of species considered threatened (i.e., extinction risk).

In addition, the NBSAP, the National Environmental (Protection) Regulation 2021, the National Parks Service Act 1999, 2006, and the National Park Service Act, include measures

to control invasive species in line with GBF's target 6: to reduce rates of introduction and establishment of invasive alien species by 50 per cent.

The Sea Fisheries Act 1992 and the Inland Fisheries Act 1992, 2013 in Nigeria are pertinent to the implementation of the KMGBF targets, particularly targets: 1, 5, 9, and 10. The Sea Fisheries Act 1992 is instrumental in establishing regulations that promote sustainable fishing practices. This aligns with the KMGBF targets to prevent overfishing, restore fish populations, and ensure sustainability of marine ecosystems. The Act allows for the designation of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) and effective management of these areas, helping to safeguard marine biodiversity and contribute to the global target of increasing protected marine areas. The Inland Fisheries Act 1992, 2013 serves as a framework for the management and sustainability of inland fisheries resources or freshwater ecosystems, which is critical for achieving the broader goals outlined in the KMGBF. By promoting sustainable fishing practices, the Inland Fisheries Act 1992, 2013 supports targets aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity and natural resources.

The West Africa Strategy on Combating Wildlife Crime (WASCWC) was adopted by ECOWAS Heads of State in December 2023. The WASCWC aims at 'providing an agreed ECOWAS-wide framework for strengthening and operationalizing national and regional policies, at mobilizing resources and at using the ECOWAS tools to encourage countries in collaborating and sharing information.' The WASCWC requires each ECOWAS member State to establish National Wildlife Crime Strategies and Wildlife Law Enforcement Task Forces. Nigeria was the first country in the region to achieve both requirements, through adoption of its National Strategy to Combat Wildlife and Forest Crime in Nigeria in 2022, and by establishing its Wildlife Law Enforcement Task Force in 2023. WASCWC implementation in Nigeria strongly aligns with KMGBF Targets 3, 4 and 5.

5.3.2 Genetic Diversity Conservation

The GBF also aims to conserve diversity below the species level, with its target 4, which in part, states: "…genetic diversity is being maintained…" by 2030 and beyond. By maintaining genetic diversity, the GBF seeks to enhance genetic diversity within species populations, promoting resilience and adaptability to changing environmental conditions and ultimately ensuring the long-term survival of species.

Some existing Nigerian policies, and in particular, the National Biotechnology Development Agency (Establishment) Act, which functions include: a) to "foster national co-ordination of genetic resources programme and its sustainable utilization"; and b) to "arrest rapid erosion and loss in the country's crop and animal genetic resources caused by cultivation, urbanization, rural development, grazing, desertification, pest outbreak and national catastrophes", is consistent with the GBF on the conservation of genetic diversity.

5.3.3. Ecosystem Conservation

The GBF contains five targets for ecosystem conservation, including an increase in the area, connectivity, and integrity of natural ecosystems, and in some targets, by percentages. These include:

- Target 1: All areas are planned or managed to bring loss of areas of high biodiversity importance close to zero;
- Target 2: 30% of degraded areas are under effective restoration;
- Target 3: 30% of areas are effectively protected and conserved;
- Target 10: Areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably; and
- Target 12: Urban green and blue spaces enhanced for human well-being

Existing national policies and statutes in Nigeria that are consistent with the GBF's targets on ecosystem conservation include:

- The Exclusive Economic Zone Act, which is "established for the purpose of exploring, exploiting, conserving, and managing natural resources of the seabed, subsoil, and waters above it". These are areas of high biodiversity importance;
- The National Parks Service Act 1999, 2006, 2010, which has an objective that aims at the "protection of endangered species of wild plants, animals and their habitats". Protected Areas in Nigeria currently cover 13.93% of terrestrial areas and 0.02% of marine areas. Expansion of protected areas is ongoing. More National Parks have recently been designated based on needs, especially key biodiversity areas. The protection of these areas, including nature reserves, to safeguard important ecosystems and species, is consistent with the GBF's goal of conserving biodiversity. In addition, the National Parks Service seeks connectivity, and integrity of natural ecosystems of the national parks in line with the GBF's goal;
- The NBSAP that promotes the strengthening of protected area management to enhance the management effectiveness of Nigeria's protected areas through capacity building, enforcement of regulations, and community involvement, which supports the GBF's target of conserving at least 30% of the world's land and sea areas by 2030;
- The National Policy on Environment, which aims to "ensure environmental protection and the conservation of natural resources for sustainable development" and one of the goals is to "restore, maintain and enhance the ecosystems and ecological processes essential for the functioning of the biosphere to preserve biological diversity and the principle of optimum sustainable yield in the use of living natural resources and ecosystems"; strengthens the conservation and sustainable management of fresh water and wet-land ecosystems; coastal and marine ecosystem; semi- arid ecosystems; montane ecosystems; and forest ecosystems. When these ecosystems' integrity is sustained, the functions and services they provide for the benefit of all people and the environment are assured and enhanced and this is consistent with the GBF target 11: "Nature's contributions to people are restored, maintained and enhanced".

Nigeria's policies and statutes are equally consistent with the other GBF targets (11-23) that indirectly focus on sustainable practices, ensuring equitable resource use, and integrating biodiversity in business and financial practices, which collectively support the broader biodiversity targets.

Regarding the main objective of KMGBF Target 13: the "Fair and equitable sharing of benefits from genetic resources, digital sequence information and associated traditional knowledge", Nigeria has put in place guidelines for bio-prospecting, access and benefits sharing, and associated traditional knowledge. Some monetary and non-monetary benefits are directed towards conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity consistent with the goal and target of the GBF.

The NBSAP is the major policy instrument for mainstreaming biodiversity's multiple values into all sectors and at all levels and into decision-making frameworks including planning and accounting processes. The NBSAP 2016-2020 has its long-term vision as: 'A Nigeria with healthy living environment where people live in harmony with nature and sustain the gains and benefits of biodiversity, integrating biodiversity into National programme aimed at reducing poverty and developing a secure future in line with the principle of ecological sustainability and social equity.' Some of the actions in its targets 1, 2, and 3 focus on integrating the multiple values of biodiversity into sectoral and national progammes. The NBSAP as a national policy on biodiversity governance is consistent with the GBF goal and target 14: "The multiple values of biodiversity are integrated into decision-making at all levels".

The National Environmental Standards Regulation and Enforcement Agency (NESREA) Act, Endangered Species (Control of International Trade and Traffic) Act, National Park Service Act, National Parks Service Act 1999, 2006, and Erosion and Watershed Management Act are biodiversity-related statutes that ensure that businesses reduce negative impacts on biodiversity, increase positive impacts, and reduce biodiversity-related risks for sustainable patterns of production. They are all, therefore, in alignment with the GBF goal and target 15: "Businesses assess and disclose biodiversity dependencies, impacts and risks and reduce negative impacts".

The National Environmental Standards Regulation and Enforcement Agency (NESREA) Act enforces environmental standards and regulations, which includes biodiversity conservation measures that businesses must comply with. The Endangered Species (Control of International Trade and Traffic) Act 1985, 2016 regulates international trade and traffic of endangered species to protect biodiversity in Nigeria. The National Park Service Act establishes national parks and protected areas in Nigeria to conserve biodiversity and promote eco-tourism. The National Forestry Policy 2020aims at the sustainable management and conservation of forests, which is crucial for biodiversity protection and sustainability of some businesses. The Erosion and Watershed Management Act addresses issues related to erosion control and watershed management, which are essential for maintaining biodiversity and strengthening the resource base of some businesses.

The National Agency for Food and Drug Administration and Control Act was established to regulate and control the importation, exportation, manufacture, advertisement, distribution, sale and use of food, drugs, cosmetics, medical devices, bottled water and chemicals. It undertakes and coordinates research programmes on the storage, adulteration, distribution and rational use of food, drugs, cosmetics, medical devices, bottled water and chemicals. NAFDAC establishes appropriate programmes for the quality, safety and rational use of food, drugs, cosmetics, medical devices, bottled water and chemicals. Ensuring proper storage and rational use of food is in alignment with the GBF goal and target 16. The National Environmental Standards Regulation and Enforcement Agency (NESREA) Act enforces environmental standards and regulations, which include waste management and is in alignment with the GBF goal and target 16 on handling of waste.

The National Biosafety Management Agency Act of 2015 is the institutional regulatory framework that is charged with the responsibility and administrative mechanism for safety measures in the application of modern biotechnology in Nigeria, with a view to preventing any adverse effect on human health, animals, plants, and the environment and is in alignment with GBF goal and target 17. The policy guideline aligns with the GBF goal and target 17 in ensuring equitable access to results and benefits arising from safe biotechnology based on genetic resources from Nigeria.

The National Policy on Science and Technology Education (2019) has the objectives of producing citizens with basic knowledge and skills in coping with and managing the physical environment; and developing appropriate human resources with adequate knowledge on environmental protection and conservation. The policy is in alignment with the ambition of the GBF goal and target 20 on strengthening capacity-building, technology transfer, and scientific and technical cooperation for biodiversity.

The NBSAP policy framework includes provisions for data collection, monitoring, and sharing to support decision-making and this is in alignment with the GBF goal and target 21. Similarly, The Endangered Species (Control of International Trade and Traffic) Act 1985, 2016 regulates the trade and traffic of endangered species in Nigeria, helping to protect biodiversity. This also involves the collection and dissemination of biodiversity data to aid in decision-making related to conservation efforts and is therefore in alignment the GBF goal and target 21 on ensuring that the best available biodiversity data, information and knowledge are readily available to decision-makers and other relevant actors.

The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Act 1992, 2024 requires developers to assess and mitigate the environmental impacts of their projects, including impacts on biodiversity. It involves the collection and utilization of biodiversity data to inform decision-making processes, and this is in alignment with the GBF goal and target 21. The National Forestry Policy 2020 governs the management and conservation of forests in Nigeria, including the protection of biodiversity within the forest ecosystems. It includes provisions for biodiversity data collection and sharing to inform forest management decisions, which makes it in alignment with the GBF goal and target 21.

Nigerian Policies or Acts that are in alignment with the ambition of the GBF goal and target 22: "ensure participation in decision-making and access to justice and information related to biodiversity for all", include: Freedom of Information Act; National Environmental Standards Regulation and Enforcement Agency (NESREA) Act 2007; National Park Service Act; and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Act. The Freedom of Information Act provides citizens with the right to access information held by public authorities, including government agencies involved in biodiversity conservation. It helps promote transparency and participation in decision-making processes related to biodiversity. NESREA's mandate includes promoting public awareness and participation in environmental decision-making processes including those related to biodiversity conservation. The National Parks Service Act includes provision for public consultation and participation in decisions affecting the protected areas within their purview. The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Act usually involves public consultation and participation in decision-making process, ensuring that stakeholders have access to relevant information.

The National Gender Policy; NBSAP; Violence against Persons (Prohibition) Act; and National Policy on Women are some of Nigeria's commitments to promoting gender equality and a gender-responsive approach to biodiversity action in alignment with the GBF goal and target 23. The National Gender Policy provides a framework for promoting gender equality and women's empowerment across all sectors, including environmental conservation. It aims to address gender disparities and ensure that women have equal opportunities to participate in decision-making processes related to biodiversity. The Nigerian NBSAP includes provisions for mainstreaming gender considerations into biodiversity conservation efforts. It recognizes the importance of promoting gender equality in sustainable development and emphasizes the need for gender-responsive approach to biodiversity action. The Violence against Persons (Prohibition) Act prohibits various forms of gender-based violence and provides legal protections for women and girls. By addressing gender-based violence, the Act helps to create a safer environment for women to participate in biodiversity conservation initiatives and decision-making processes. The National Policy on Women outlines strategies for promoting women's rights, empowerment, and gender equality in various sectors, including environmental management. It aims to address gender disparities and ensure that women have equal opportunities to participate in biodiversity conservation efforts.

5.4. Policy gaps and Recommendations

There are some KMGBF targets that are not well covered by Nigerian policies. Gaps exist in addressing these targets effectively. The identified targets as well as the recommendations for addressing the policy gaps are outlined in Table 13.

Table 13: Policy gaps and recommendations

KMGBF Target	Gaps	Recommendations
Target 1	Insufficient integration of biodiversity considerations into sectoral policies (e.g., agriculture, urban planning);	Integrating biodiversity into land-use sectoral policies by mandating the inclusion of biodiversity impact assessments in all major sectors.
	Inadequate implementation of land and sea use planning to minimize the impact on biodiversity.	Encouraging partnerships between government, private sector, and local communities to implement sustainable land-use practices
Target 2	Nigeria lacks a comprehensive, funded national ecosystem restoration plan with clear targets for restoring 30% of degraded ecosystems by 2030	Develop and implement a National Ecosystem Restoration Strategy with measurable targets.
		Incorporate restoration actions into national development and land-use plans
		Mobilize funding through Public-Private Partnerships and climate finance (e.g. Green Climate Fund

KMGBF Target	Gaps	Recommendations
Target 3	Nigerian policies on Protected Areas do not have clear frameworks that allow sufficient area coverage, representation and effective management.	Integrating clauses into Protected Area policies to clearly accommodate expansion of protected areas
	Insufficient funding and resources for the management and enforcement of protected areas.	Establishing sustainable funding mechanisms, such as conservation trust funds and ecotourism revenues, to support protected areas.
		Strengthening conservation management practices through training programmes and capacity building.
Target 5	Over-exploitation of wild species due to inadequate regulatory frameworks.	Strengthening regulatory frameworks by developing and implementing stricter regulations and guidelines for the sustainable harvest and trade of wild species.

KMGBF Target	Gaps	Recommendations
		Regulate bushmeat markets;
		Promoting alternative livelihoods by supporting alternative livelihood programmes to reduce dependencies on wild species exploitation.
	Poor monitoring of policy implementation and poor enforcement of sustainable use policies.	Establishing monitoring systems by utilizing technology and community-based monitoring systems to ensure compliance with sustainable use regulations. Train and equip more rangers; promote community-based wildlife monitoring.
Target 7	Insufficient policies to control pollution from industrial, agricultural, and domestic sources.	Strengthening pollution control laws by Revising and enforcing stricter pollution control regulations. .

KMGBF Target	Gaps	Recommendations
	Weak enforcement of existing environmental regulations governing pollution.	Implementing rigorous monitoring and control of industrial discharges and emissions.
		Launching nationwide campaigns to educate the public about pollution and encourage eco-friendly practices
Target 9	Lack of comprehensive policies and strategies to address invasive alien species Insufficient research and data on invasive species and their impacts.	Development and implementing a national strategy for the prevention, control, and eradication of invasive alien species. Investing in research programmes to identify and monitor invasive species and their ecological impacts. Providing training and resources for local communities and conservation personnel to manage invasive species.
Target 10	Agriculture and logging practices prioritize productivity over sustainability, leading to biodiversity loss	Integrate biodiversity safeguards into national agriculture and forestry policies
		Promote agro-ecology and agroforestry practices
		Support sustainable fisheries through co-management frameworks and marine biodiversity conservation

KMGBF Target	Gaps	Recommendations
Target 11	Limited integration of nature-based solutions into climate change adaptation and mitigation policies.	Incorporating nature-based solutions into national and local climate policies and action plans. Developing dedicated funding channels to support the implementation of nature-based solutions. Actively involving communities in the planning and execution of nature-based projects.
Target 12	Urban planning in Nigeria does not prioritize green infrastructure or biodiversity-sensitive design	Update urban planning regulations to include biodiversity offsets, green corridors, and nature-based solutions
		Encourage States and cities to adopt Local Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans
		Mainstream urban green spaces in climate adaptation strategies
Target 15	No mandatory requirement for Nigerian businesses to disclose biodiversity risks and dependencies	Develop national regulations requiring corporate biodiversity disclosure, aligned with international frameworks like the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD)
		Support companies with ESG reporting frameworks and tools
		Encourage biodiversity-focused reporting as part of Corporate Social Responsibilities (CSR)
Target 19	Biodiversity funding is insufficient and fragmented	Increase biodiversity allocation in the Federal and State budgets

KMGBF Target	Gaps	Recommendations
		Leverage international climate and biodiversity finance mechanism (e.g. GEF, Adaptation Fund)
		Explore innovative finance tools: biodiversity credits, green bonds, debt-for-nature swaps
Target 20	Indigenous and Local Communities are underrepresented in conservation decision-making	Recognize customary land rights and support Community-based natural resource management (CBNRM)
		Institutionalize IPLC participation in protected area governance
		Provide funding and capacity-building for IPLC-led biodiversity projects
Target 21	Limited public awareness and access to biodiversity-related information	Establish a National Biodiversity Information Portal accessible to the public, researchers, and policymakers
		Promote biodiversity education through schools, media campaigns, and community outreach
		Empower civil society and youth organizations to engage in biodiversity monitoring

6.1 Long Term Vision for the revised NBSAP 2025-2030

The NBSAP's long-term vision is: *"A Nigeria where biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and sustainably utilized to achieve clean and healthy environment for the wellbeing of all people and future generation"*

This vision statement recognizes Nigeria's globally important biodiversity and natural land and seascapes. Nigeria is blessed with rich fauna and flora found across an array of diverse ecosystems such as forests, savannas, wetlands, coastal and marine areas. Effective implementation of the NBSAP 2025-2030 will ensure that nature is sustainably managed in balance and in harmony with the well-being of the Nigerian people. It further recognizes the importance of healthy ecosystem services for the health and wellbeing of people, animals, plants and ecosystems. This vision also acknowledges the crucial linkages between biodiversity and health and the three objectives of the CBD, while seeking to capture the future state of Nigeria with the effective implementation of the NBSAP.

A clean, healthy living environment supports the well-being of individuals and ecosystems alike. It is characterized by safe, sustainable, and well-maintained physical surroundings that foster the health and well-being of individuals, communities, and ecosystems. Regarding this, the vision recognizes that Nigerians need clean water to drink, clean air to breathe, and clean environment at all times- hence, the interventions on blue and green spaces in the NBSAP. The vision therefore, acknowledges the human right to a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment.

Similarly, a healthy biodiversity supports species diversity, genetic diversity, ecosystem diversity, functional diversity, resilience, interconnectivity, habitat integrity, and distribution of species, all of which are elements of this NBSAP. The sustainability of these elements is an integral part of the NBSAP. Healthy biodiversity ensures balance between all these elements and the ability to adapt and recover from change.

A healthy population in Nigeria requires a balance in physical, mental, emotional, and social well-being. The vision shows our dependence on biodiversity and ecosystem services for the maintenance of good human health and the need to protect, conserve, and sustainably utilize them as articulated in the NBSAP.

In summary, the vision envisages a Nigeria where, in the effective management of the NBSAP, there is a healthy living environment, biodiversity resources are sustainably conserved and utilized, the ecosystems are balanced, and the Nigerian people are living healthily. The vision shows how implementing the NBSAP 2025-2030 effectively, is one of Nigeria's contributions to the 2050 Global Biodiversity vision of 'Living in Harmony with Nature'.

6.2 Principles governing the strategy:

The development and implementation of the Nigerian NBSAP is driven by the following eleven key principles and considerations:

i. "All living things must be preserved". Every living thing has a right to live. All lives are precious and each living thing contributes to the balance and harmony in nature. This is an ethical issue, which is based on the concept of "Live and let Live". No living thing is superior or inferior. The Nigerian NBSAP will be implemented respecting all issues of wildlife conservation, human-wildlife interaction, and human-wildlife conflicts;

ii. Nigeria's rich biodiversity and natural landscape provide life support services for our people. Therefore, Nigerians will accord priority to their conservation, management and sustainable use;

iii. The need to set best practices in mineral exploration and exploitation is crucial for Nigeria's biodiversity in order to sustain biodiversity conservation and provide better living standards for people;

iv. Nigeria's biodiversity is better conserved in-situ. However, development of ex-situ conservation approaches will be encouraged where necessary, to support the natural and wild biodiversity pool;

v. Conservation goals are best achieved through ecosystem and landscape approaches, while encouraging Indigenous People and Local Community participation in ecosystem management is crucial for the survival of species and protection of biodiversity. Traditional methods of biodiversity protection have critical roles to play within the scope of NBSAP in Nigeria;

vi. Nigeria believes in the integration of technological innovations into the management of biological resources and is fully committed to the implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), which provides among other things, that products of biotechnology do not impact negatively on the environment and human health;

vii. The NBSAP is aligned to KMGBF, which is for all: the whole-of-government and whole- of-society. Its success requires political will and recognition at the highest level of government and relies on action and cooperation by all levels of government and by all actors of society; and will be implemented accordingly;

viii. The NBSAP is a coherent framework for the coordination and sustainable management of biodiversity by all stakeholders, working in synergy to protect the genetic base of Nigeria's biodiversity through integration into national development planning and fiscal appropriation;

ix. A comprehensive valuation of biodiversity will create awareness of its huge financial contribution to the nation's GDP and promote government investment in biodiversity management. The NBSAP is committed to achieving this;

x. Utilization of Nigeria's biodiversity will be transparent, equitable and efficient. Access to genetic resources will be given in line with our commitment to the Nagoya

Protocol on Access to genetic resources and the fair and equitable Sharing of the Benefits arising from their utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD); and

xi. The NBSAP focuses on mainstreaming biodiversity priorities across policies and biodiversity-dependent sectors as a key approach to inform development and investment trade-offs, and to support healthy and resilient ecosystems that secure food-nutrition, water-energy production systems and their value chains.

6.3 GOALS

The Goals of the revised NBSAP are global and they are four: numbered A, B, C, D. The first three goals address each objective of the Convention on Biological Diversity, while goal D addresses financing and means of implementation. The goals have numeric elements. Boxes 1-4 consist of the 4 ambitious KMGBF goals with associated explanations.

BOX 1

> *GOAL A: Protect and Restore*
> *The integrity, connectivity and resilience of all ecosystems are maintained, enhanced, or restored, substantially increasing the area of natural ecosystems by 2050;*
> Goal A focuses on enhancing the resilience of all ecosystems, halting extinction of threatened species and maintaining genetic diversity within populations of wild and domesticated species by 2050;
> Human induced extinction of known threatened species is halted, and, by 2050, the extinction rate and risk of all species are reduced tenfold and the abundance of native wild species is increased to healthy and resilient levels;
> The genetic diversity within populations of wild and domesticated species is maintained, safeguarding their adaptive potential.

BOX 2

> *GOAL B: Prosper with Nature*
> *Biodiversity is sustainably used and managed and nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, are valued, maintained and enhanced, with those currently in decline being restored, supporting the achievement of sustainable development for the benefit of present and future generations by 2050.*
> Goal B focuses on sustainable use and management of nature's contribution to people for the benefit of present and future generation by 2050

BOX 3

> *GOAL C: Share Benefits Fairly*
> *The monetary and non-monetary benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and digital sequence information on genetic resources, and of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, as applicable, are shared fairly and equitably, including, as appropriate*

> *with indigenous peoples and local communities, and substantially increased by 2050, while ensuring traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources is appropriately protected, thereby contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, in accordance with internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments.*
> Goal C focus on protecting traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, in accordance with internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments

BOX 4

> *GOAL D: Invest and Collaborate*
> *Adequate means of implementation, including financial resources, capacity-building, technical and scientific cooperation, and access to and transfer of technology to fully implement the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework are secured and equitably accessible to all Parties, especially developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, progressively closing the biodiversity finance gap of $700 billion per year, and aligning financial flows with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and the 2050 Vision for biodiversity.*

6.4 National Targets:

There are 23 global targets which are organized around three themes: a) addressing threats to biodiversity; b) sustainable use and benefit sharing; and c) tools and solutions for mainstreaming and implementation. Similarly, there are 23 national targets, each in alignment with the corresponding global target and goals. Each Party to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) is urged to "contribute to attaining the goals and targets of the framework in accordance with national circumstances, priorities and capabilities". Therefore, the Nigerian national targets are revised to also be in harmony with the present realities in the country and will be implemented with a whole-of-society approach, to conserve Nigeria's rich natural land- and seascapes and biodiversity and ensure a sustainable future for our citizens. Boxes 5-27 are the global targets with the aligning national targets and some notes.

BOX 5: Target 1:

> *Global: All areas are planned or managed to bring loss of areas of high biodiversity importance close to zero.*
> This target aims to ensure that all areas are under spatial planning or other effective management with the purpose of addressing the driver of land use change or sea use change and of bringing the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance close to zero by 2030.
> *National: By 2030, all areas are effectively managed to bring loss of areas of high biodiversity importance close to zero.*
> Effective management of the EIA, NBSAP, and Protected Areas will make the conservation of biodiversity as a form of land use to compete with alternative land uses; and promoting a spatial planning process, such as the ICZM, which includes and protects areas of high biodiversity importance of the coast, will implement the target.

The national target is in alignment with the global target and contributes to the attainment of goals A and B.

BOX 6: Target 2

Global: 30% of degraded areas are under effective restoration.
This target aims to ensure that 30 per cent of the total area of degraded terrestrial, inland water and marine and coastal ecosystems are under effective restoration by 2030.
National: By 2030, 30% of identified and prioritized degraded areas are under effective restoration programs
This target is implemented by first, identifying all degraded areas and initiating programs of restoration; and second, ensuring that the programs are all the time effective over a long period. However, the UNCCD (2018) in a table, showed the land degradation hotspots in in the six geo-political zones of Nigeria that were identified for the purpose of restoration (by reducing land degradation by 20% by 2030). In addition, there are the Niger Delta biodiversity hotspots: the Ramsar sites. Strengthening these will implement the KMGBF Target 2
The national target is in alignment with the global target and contributes to the attainment of goals A and B.

BOX 7 Target 3

Global: 30% of areas are effectively protected and conserved.
This target calls for the expansion and enhancement of protected and conserved areas, (i.e. areas that are managed with the aim of achieving positive outcomes for biodiversity). The target indicates three approaches that may be employed to achieve this aim, which includes Protected areas, Other effective area-based conservation measures, and Indigenous and traditional territories.
National: By 2030, 30% of land, seas and oceans are effectively protected and conserved including key biodiversity areas and OECMs.
All areas are included in the protection and conservation programs, although emphasis is laid on key biodiversity areas. Nigeria believes that 30% is achievable since the existing protected areas in Nigeria currently cover 13.93% of terrestrial areas and 0.02% of marine areas.
The national target is in alignment with the global target and contributes to the attainment of goal A

BOX 8 Target 4

Global: Threatened species are recovering, genetic diversity is being maintained and human-wildlife conflict is being managed
This target has three distinct but related components:
(a) Management actions need to be taken to halt human-induced extinctions by 2030 and to reduce extinction risk, in particular for threatened species.

(b) Management actions need to be taken to maintain and restore genetic diversity, among all species.

(c) Action needs to be taken to manage human-wildlife interactions to minimize human-wildlife conflict.

National: By 2030, threatened species are recovering, genetic diversity is being maintained and human-wildlife conflict is being managed in conservation areas

The first of the principles that guide the implementation of this NBSAP: "All living things must be preserved", will be applied in this target. Every living thing has a right to live. All lives are precious and each living thing contributes to the balance and harmony in nature. This target will be implemented respecting all issues of wildlife conservation, human-wildlife interaction, and human-wildlife conflicts;

The national target is in alignment with the global target and contributes to the attainment of goal A

BOX 9 Target 5

Global: Use, harvesting and trade of wild species is sustainable, safe and legal

Ensure sustainable, safe and legal harvesting and trade of wild species: Ensure that the use, harvesting and trade of wild species is sustainable, safe and legal, preventing overexploitation, minimizing impacts on non-target species and ecosystems, and reducing the risk of pathogen spill-over, applying the ecosystem approach, while respecting and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.

National: By 2030, use, harvest, and trade of wild species are sustainable, safe and legal while mainstreaming customary sustainable use by local communities

Actions to implement this target will take into account indigenous and local systems for the control, use and management of natural resources, and would not restrict such customary sustainable use. Customary use of biological resources includes spiritual, cultural, and economic and subsistence functions.

The national target is in alignment with the global target and contributes to the attainment of goals A and B

BOX 10 Target 6

Global: Reduce rates of introduction and establishment of invasive alien species by 50 per cent

This target focuses on eliminating, minimizing, reducing or mitigating the impacts of invasive alien species in two main ways: (a) by identifying and managing pathways to preventing their introduction and establishment and (b) by eradicating or controlling invasive alien species that have been introduced and established.

National: By 2030, invasive alien species and their pathways are identified and prioritized and priority species controlled, and measures are put in place to manage pathways across the ecological zones

The description of the elements of this target is line with NBSAP 2016-2020 target 9.

The national target is in alignment with the global target and contributes to the attainment of goal A

BOX 11 Target 7

Global: Pollution reduced, halving nutrient loss and pesticide risk.
The overall objective of this target is to reduce the risks and negative impacts from all types of pollution by 2030. The target has further components addressing specific pollution types that are known to have particularly harmful impacts on biodiversity globally, namely (1) excess nutrients (2) pesticides and highly hazardous chemicals and (3) plastic pollution. In the case of excess nutrients, and the risks from pesticides and highly hazardous chemicals, the target specifies a quantitative element; reduction by half.
National: By 2030, pollution is reduced, halving nutrient loss and pesticide risk in final deposition
In this target, the destiny of the pollutant: ground water, rivers, ocean, soil, leaves, fish, birds, and other marine species, is emphasized. Pollutants do not recognize international boundaries. Agricultural run-off, which contains a variety of fertilizers and pesticides, may seep into ground water and rivers before ending up in the ocean. Similarly, atmospheric pollutants drift with prevailing air currents and are deposited far from their original source. They make their way into soil, leaves, and water. Also, small pieces of plastic suspended in ocean water build up inside fish, birds, and other marine species. Industrial toxins kill many species in rivers and lakes.
The national target is in alignment with the global target and contributes to the attainment of goal A.

BOX 12 Target 8

Global: Minimize impacts of climate change and ocean acidification including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches
This target focuses on (a) minimizing the impacts of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity, (b) the contribution of biodiversity, through nature-based solutions or ecosystem based approaches, to climate mitigation and adaptation and disaster risk reduction and (c) minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity
National: By 2030, impacts of Climate Change in Nigeria, and Ocean Acidification in the Coastal Zones, are minimized through nature-based solutions.
The impact of Climate Change is felt throughout Nigeria, whereas Ocean Acidification is primarily experienced in the coastal zones where carbon emissions are very high, especially gas flaring and oil spillage. The air is heavily polluted with carbon dioxide which eventually dissolves into the ocean. Interventions in response to climate change will be spread across the nation, while those meant to address ocean acidification will be restricted to States in the coastal zones. There are nine States in the coastal zone, which include: Akwa-Ibom, Bayelsa, Cross-River, Delta, Edo, Lagos, Ogun, Ondo, and Rivers.
The national target is in alignment with the global target and contributes to the attainment of goals A and B

BOX 13 Target 9

Global: Management of wild species is sustainable and benefits people
The main focus of this target is ensuring that the management and use of wild species is sustainable for the benefit of people.
National: By 2030, wild species are sustainably managed and utilized for the benefits of the people.

When wild species are sustainably managed and utilized it benefits people. The national target is in alignment with the global target and contributes to the attainment of goals A and B

BOX 14 Target 10

Global: Areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably
The main focus of this target is to ensure that the areas used for agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably.
National: By 2030, 50% of prioritized areas each under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, and bio-friendly practices
The national target is in alignment with the global target and contributes to the attainment of goals A and B

BOX 15 Target 11

Global: Nature's contributions to people are restored, maintained and enhanced
This target calls for the range of nature's contributions to people to be restored, maintained or enhanced by 2030 and places specific emphasis on the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters.
National: By 2030, nature's contributions to people are restored, maintained and enhanced through Nature-based solutions in Nigeria
The objectives of the global target are similar to that of the NBSAP 2016-2020 target 7
The national target is in alignment with the global target and contributes to the attainment of goals A and B

BOX 16 Target 12

Global: Urban green and blue spaces enhanced for human well-being
The target aims to ensure biodiversity-inclusive urban planning, inter alia to increase the green and blue spaces within cities and other densely populated areas, in order to contribute to human well-being and the conservation of biodiversity in urban areas
National: By 2030, creation of urban green and blue spaces is enhanced for human well-being in all the States and the FCT
The national target is in alignment with the global target and contributes to the attainment of goals A and B

BOX 17 Target 13

Global: Fair and equitable sharing of benefits from genetic resources, digital sequence information and associated traditional knowledge
This target has two main components. First, putting in place legal, policy and administrative measures on ABS, and secondly, putting in place capacity-building measures for ABS:
National: By 2030, effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity building measures are put in place to enhance the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits arising from: the utilization of genetic resources; digital sequence information on genetic resources; and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources at all levels.
The national target is in alignment with the global target and contributes to the attainment of goal C

BOX 18 Target 14

Global: The multiple values of biodiversity are integrated into decision-making at all levels
The aim of this target is to ensure that the values of biodiversity are fully reflected or mainstreamed in all relevant decision-making frameworks so that it is given proper attention in decision-making, leading to alignment of all activities, and of all financial flows, with the goals and targets of the framework.
National: By 2030, national accounting to fully integrate multiple values of biodiversity into decision making frameworks within and across all levels of government and across all sectors is developed.
Nigeria went further than the Global Target, to incorporate national accounting, to ensure a holistic approach.
The national target is in alignment with the global target and contributes to the attainment of goals A and B

BOX 19 Target 15

Global: Businesses assess and disclose biodiversity dependencies, impacts and risks and reduce negative impacts
This target aims to progressively reduce the negative impacts and increase the positive impacts of business on biodiversity and to encourage more sustainable patterns of production.
National: By 2030, legal and administrative measures are put in place to ensure that large and transnational companies, financial institutions and other businesses assess and publicly disclose biodiversity dependencies, impacts and risks; and reduce negative impacts
While the target is to be implemented for all businesses, we may start with the large and transnational companies and financial institutions.
The national target is in alignment with the global target and contributes to the attainment of goals A, B, C, D.

BOX 20 Target 16

Global: Sustainable consumption choices are enabled, and food waste reduced by half
This target calls for measures to be put in place to encourage people to make more sustainable consumption choices so that overconsumption and waste generation are significantly reduced.
National: By 2030, Sustainable consumption choices are enabled, and food waste across the agricultural value chain are reduced.
The national target is in alignment with the global target and contributes to the attainment of goals A and B

BOX 21 Target 17

Global: Strengthen biosafety and distribute benefits of biotechnology
Biosafety measures are indispensable for ensuring that living modified organisms resulting from biotechnology are handled and used with the necessary safety precautions. Living modified organisms resulting from biotechnologies provide opportunities, but their use and release requires regulation, management and control of potential associated risks. New biotechnological developments are providing ever more promising opportunities, however the

concerns over these technologies and the living modified organisms resulting from them are also increasing.

Participation in biotechnological research by those Parties, especially developing country Parties, providing the genetic resources for such research would help empower them to address their own research needs. In addition, equitable access by Parties, in particular developing country Parties, to the results and benefits of biotechnologies based on genetic resources provided by these Parties would enable countries to benefit from technological advances based on genetic resources, providing a powerful incentive for conservation.

This target has two main components. The first relates to biosafety measures and the second addresses participation in biotechnology research and the distribution of benefits from biotechnology.

National: By 2030, biosafety measures are strengthened in Nigeria and benefits arising from safe biotechnology using Nigeria's genetic resources are equitably, accessible and distributed

The national target is in alignment with the global target and contributes to the attainment of goals A and B

BOX 22 Target 18

Global: Reduce harmful incentives by at least $500 billion per year

Incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are an important underlying driver of biodiversity loss. Substantial and widespread changes to subsidies and other incentives that are harmful to biodiversity are required to ensure sustainability. Eliminating, phasing out or reforming harmful incentives is a critical and necessary step that would also generate net socioeconomic benefits. The creation or further development of positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity would also help reach the 2050 Vision for biodiversity by providing financial resources or other motives to encourage actors to undertake actions that would benefit biodiversity.

National: By 2026, 50% of agricultural subsidies and incentives that are harmful to biodiversity are identified and progressively reformed, redirected or repurposed; and 100% reformed, redirected or repurposed by 2030.

Nigeria has successfully removed subsidies on fertilizer and Gas (Fuel) which has significantly reduced the negative impacts on our biodiversity natural resources. Although, this has increased the economic burden on the citizens

The national target is in alignment with the global target and contributes to the attainment of goals A, B, D

BOX 23 Target 19

Global: Financial resources increased to $200 billion per year, including $30 billion through international finance

The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework will be implemented primarily through activities at the national and subnational levels, with supporting actions at the regional and global levels. However, the capacity for implementing the Convention in terms of human, technical and financial resources is limited in many countries, especially in developing countries. Together with other means of implementation, the mobilization of adequate financial resources is critical for achieving the goals and targets of the Framework. The main focus of this target is increasing the amount of financial resources for the implementation of national biodiversity strategies and actions to $200 per year by 2030.

National: By 2030, a national biodiversity finance plan to mobilise financial resources from all sources is developed.

Nigeria will initially focus on country level financing, and then will broaden the focus towards other potential funding sources.
The national target is in alignment with the global target and contributes to the attainment of goal D

BOX 24 Target 20

Global: Capacity development and technical and scientific cooperation
The ultimate aim of this target is to ensure that Parties and other relevant actors have the necessary enabling conditions, capacity, know-how, technologies and other tools for implementation, commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the Framework.
National: By 2030, capacity development, technical and scientific cooperation are increased for biodiversity promotion, and for implementing NBSAP.
The national target is in alignment with the global target and contributes to the attainment of goals A, B, C, D.

BOX 25 Target 21

Global: Data, information and knowledge for decision-making is available
The main objective of this target is to ensure that the best available biodiversity data, information and knowledge are readily available to decision-makers and other relevant actors to support informed biodiversity policy, planning and decision-making processes, as well as for monitoring, reviewing and reporting progress in implementation.
National: By 2030, measures are put in place to ensure biodiversity data, information, and knowledge are revised and available for decision-making
Decision-making will be based on existing data, information and knowledge. It is desirable that they are revised.
The national target is in alignment with the global target and contributes to the attainment of goals A, B, C, D.

BOX 26 Target 22

Global: Ensure participation, justice, and rights for indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth, persons with disabilities and environmental defenders
Ensure the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources, and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities and ensure the full protection of environmental human rights defenders.
National: By 2030, actions are taken to ensure active participation, justice, and rights for local communities, women, youth, persons with disabilities and environmental defenders in the decision-making process, and in the implementation of the NBSAP
The national target is in alignment with the global target and contributes to the attainment of goals A, B, C, D

BOX 27 Target 23

Global: Implementation follows a gender-responsive approach
Ensure gender equality in the implementation of the framework through a gender-responsive approach where all women and girls have equal opportunity and capacity to contribute to the

three objectives of the Convention, including by recognizing their equal rights and access to land and natural resources and their full, equitable, meaningful and informed participation and leadership at all levels of action, engagement, policy and decision-making related to biodiversity.

National: By 2030, actions are taken to ensure women and girls are given priority in the decision making process at all levels in the implementation of the NBSAP and other biodiversity actions

The national target is in alignment with the global target and contributes to the attainment of goals A, B

7.0. ACTIONS OR MEASURES TO IMPLEMENT NATIONAL TARGETS INCLUDING ACTORS, TIMEFRAMES FOR ACTIONS AND SOURCES OF FUNDING OR SUPPORT

The major focus of this chapter is the actions for achieving each national target, and the actors or lead implementing institutions that show ownership of each action of a target, the timeframe, and sources of funding or support. The national actions to achieve the priority targets and strategies will be implemented within a period of 6 years (2025 - 2030) and will involve working with a wide range of relevant MDAs, NGOs, and Development Partners as shown in Table 14.

TABLE 14: TARGETS, ACTIONS, TIMEFRAME, AND SOURCES OF FUNDING

Targets	Actions or measures to implement national targets	Actors/Timeframes for actions/Sources of funding or support		
		Actors	Estimated Timeframes for actions	Expected Sources of funding or support
Target 1: By 2030, all areas are effectively managed to bring loss of areas of high biodiversity importance close to zero.	1.1.Strengthening and Implementing the provisions of Environmental Impact Assessments	EA Department	2025-2030	Federal Government; Private Sectors; Development Partners
	1.2. Strengthening the capacities of local communities to participate in ESIA process by providing appropriate knowledge and skill acquisition	EA Department	2025-2026	Federal Government; Development Partners
	1.3. Ensuring transparency, accountability, and participation in ESIA decision-making processes.	EA Department	2025-2030	Federal Government; and EA Department
	1.4.Strengthening the Biodiversity Steering Committee	FDF	2025-2030	Federal government, State government; Development Partners

Targets	Actions or measures to implement national targets	Actors/Timeframes for actions/Sources of funding or support		
		Actors	Estimated Timeframes for actions	Expected Sources of funding or support
	1.5. Establishing an Inter-Ministerial Committee on Biodiversity	FDF	2025-2026	Federal government, State government; Development Partners
	1.6. Establishing and implementing Sub-national (State and Local Government) levels of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, promoting stakeholders' (including MDAs, local communities, and NGOs) participation	State Ministry in charge of Biodiversity (FDF to report on progress)	2025-2030	Federal government, State government; NGOs; Private Sectors; Development Partners
	1.7. Establishing and coordinating a legislative network for the implementation of the NBSAP	LISDEL, Federal Ministry of Environment	2025-2030	Federal government, NGOs; Development Partners
	1.8. Strengthening Multi Stakeholders Committees on biodiversity-related conventions and protocol such as Dart Technical committee	PRS Department, FMEnv	2025-2026	Federal government, International Governments and Agencies, and other development partners
	1.9. Strengthening synergy among focal areas in the environment sector	PRS Department, FMEnv	2025-2030	Federal government; NGOs; Private Sectors; Development Partners
	1.10. Ensuring regular monitoring and evaluation to assess progress and identify areas of improvement on the implementation of NBSAP actions	FDF	2025-2030	Federal government, Development partners

Targets	Actions or measures to implement national targets	Actors/Timeframes for actions/Sources of funding or support		
		Actors	Estimated Timeframes for actions	Expected Sources of funding or support
	1.11. Designating and upgrading the status of thirty (30) forest reserves/game reserves, sacred groves and sanctuaries to National Park status, including marine protected areas	NPS	2025-2026	Federal government, State government; NGOs; Development Partners
	1.12. Surveying the flora and fauna outside protected areas, including sacred groves, community lands, abandoned farmlands and homesteads, and assisting local communities in the sustainable management of these sites	FDF, NCF	2025-2030	Federal government, Development partners
	1.13. Documenting and mapping the local communities' conservation areas and strengthening their management plans	FDF, NCF and NASRDA	2025-2030	Federal government, State government; NGOs; Development Partners
	1.14. Strengthening the implementations of the Conservation Strategy for Biodiversity in the Niger Delta	Ministry of Regional Development	2025-2030	Federal government, State government; NGOs; Development Partners
	1.15. Assessing the status of biodiversity resources in the	NPS	2025-2030	Federal government, Development partners

Targets	Actions or measures to implement national targets	Actors/Timeframes for actions/Sources of funding or support		
		Actors	Estimated Timeframes for actions	Expected Sources of funding or support
	designated new National Parks			
	1.16. Developing and implementing management plans for the designated New National Parks	NPS	2025-2030	Federal government, Development partners
	1.17. Strengthening the paramilitary status of the Nigerian National Parks to enhance the level of biodiversity protection in protected areas	NPS	2025-2030	Federal government, Development partners
	1.18. Safeguarding of wildlife corridors to ensure spatial development/habitat connectivity axes/Green Infrastructure	FDF	2025-2030	Federal government, State government; Private Sectors; NGOs; Development Partners
	1.19. Promoting measures to reduce agricultural wastes, fertilizers and agro-chemicals entering rivers and wetland	FMAFS, PC&EH Department, FMEnv	2025-2030	Federal government, State government; Private Sectors; NGOs; Development Partners
	1.20. Identifying the pollutant sources and purification capacity of Nigeria's wetlands, rivers and oceans, for restoration measures	PC&EH Department, NIOMR, Federal Federal Ministry of Water Resources	2025-2027	Federal government, State government; Private Sectors; NGOs; Development Partners
	1.21. Ending gas flaring and manage oil spillage	NOSDRA, Ministry of Petroleum Resources, Ministry of	2025-2030	Federal government, Development partners

Targets	Actions or measures to implement national targets	Actors/Timeframes for actions/Sources of funding or support		
		Actors	Estimated Timeframes for actions	Expected Sources of funding or support
		Regional Development		
	1.22. Preventing deforestation and degradation; protecting vital ecosystems by mapping areas of high conservation value; and identifying areas suitable for sustainable forestry practices	NPS, FDF, DLD&DM, NAGGW	2025-2030	Federal government Agencies, and other development partners
	1.23. Ensuring International Cooperation for coastal zone management by Strengthening the government partnership with development partners such as WACA Project (e.g. GEF, UNDP, World Bank and UNEP. etc.)	FMEnv, FDF, NIMASA, Min of FMMBE, NIWA, Erosion, Flood and Coastal Zone Department	2025-2030	Federal government, Agencies, and other development partners
Target 2. By 2030, 30% of identified and prioritized degraded areas are under effective restoration programs	2.1. Strengthening the measures for the restoration of each of the following land degradation hotspots: Amba (Nasarawa State), Badoko (Kaduna State), Banaga (Zamfara State), Ejeba (Delta State), Ifiang Nsung (Cross River State), Ilesha Ibaruba (Kwara State), Imeko Game Reserve and Aworo Forest Reserve	DLD&DM Department, NAGGW, FRIN, FMAFS, NCF	2025-2030	Federal government, Agencies; and other Development Partners, NGOs

Targets	Actions or measures to implement national targets	Actors/Timeframes for actions/Sources of funding or support		
		Actors	Estimated Timeframes for actions	Expected Sources of funding or support
	(Ogun State), Orishaeze (Imo State), Oroma-Etiti (Anambra State), and Saki (Oyo State) by providing native plant species for planting to cover more areas.			
	2.2. Establishing a National Forest and Vegetation Recovery Programme, including mangroves and other coastal areas	FDF, Erosion, Flood and Coastal Zone Management Department, NPS	2025-2027	Federal government, Agencies; Development Partners
	2.3. Enacting the National Forestry Bill to give legal backing to National Forest Policy	FDF, Federal Ministry of Justice	2025-2028	Federal and State Govts., NGOs; Biodiversity Development Partners
	2.4. Establishing a National Rivers and Wetlands Rehabilitation Programme, linked to reduction of pollutants	Federal Ministry of Water Resources, PC&EH Department, NIWA, FMEnv	2025-2027	Federal government, and Agencies; Development Partners, NGOs
	2.5. Promoting Natural Regeneration to increase the area covered by pastoral, large scale landscape planning and enrichment planting in the dry forest/shrub land through improvement of biodiversity	NAGGW/DLD &DM Department	2025-2030	Federal government, and Agencies; Development Partners, NGOs
	2.6. Promoting alternative livelihoods for	FDF, NPS	2025-2030	Federal and State govts., NGOs

Targets	Actions or measures to implement national targets	Actors/Timeframes for actions/Sources of funding or support		
		Actors	Estimated Timeframes for actions	Expected Sources of funding or support
	communities in protected areas and ecosystem restoration areas			Development Partners and Agencies
	2.7. Developing pilot community-based sustainable energy-efficient production facilities e.g. bio-gas, solar energy etc. around protected areas and ecosystem restoration areas	ECN, Ministry of Power	2025-2020	Federal and State govts., NGOs Development Partners and Agencies
	2.8. Mapping the location and extent of areas under restoration by using Geographic Information Systems (GIS)	NASRDA, National Centre for Remote Sensing (NCRS), FDF	2025-2026	Federal government, Agencies and Development Partners
Target 3. By 2030, 30% of land, seas and oceans are effectively protected and conserved including key biodiversity areas and OECMs.	3.1. Identifying sites for new or expanded conservation areas using spatial planning	NPS, NASRDA, FMEnv	2025-2027	Federal and State govts., NGOs Development Partners and Agencies
	3.2. Designating and upgrading the status of thirty (30) forest reserves/game reserves, sacred groves and sanctuaries to National Park status, including marine protected areas	NPS, FMEnv	2025-2027	Federal and State govts., NGOs Development Partners and Agencies
	3.3. Implementing the Conservation Strategy for Biodiversity in the Niger Delta	Ministry of Regional Development, NDDC, FDF	2025-2030	Federal and State govts., NGOs Development Partners and Agencies

Targets	Actions or measures to implement national targets	Actors/Timeframes for actions/Sources of funding or support		
		Actors	Estimated Timeframes for actions	Expected Sources of funding or support
	3.4. Assessing the status of biodiversity resources in the designated new National Parks	NPS, FDF, NIOMR	2025-2028	Federal and State govts., NGOs Development Partners and Agencies
	3.5 Developing and implementing management plans for the designated new National Parks	NPS, FDF, NIOMR	2025-2030	Federal and State govts., NGOs Development Partners and Agencies
	3.6. Documenting and mapping the local communities' conservation areas and strengthening their management plans	FDF, NCF	2025-2028	Federal and State govts., NGOs Development Partners and Agencies
	3.7. Strengthening the paramilitary status of the Nigerian National Parks to enhance the level of biodiversity protection in protected areas	NPS	2025-2030	Federal and State govts., NGOs Development Partners and Agencies
	3.8. Identifying priority sites requiring management actions for Nigeria's endemic and threatened species	NPS, FDF, FRIN	2025-2028	Federal and State govts., NGOs Development Partners and Agencies
	3. 9. Identifying important sites for migratory species and their conservation needs	NCF, FDF, NIOMR	2025-2028	Federal and State govts., NGOs Development Partners and Agencies
	3.10. Surveying the flora and fauna outside protected areas, including sacred groves,	FDF, FRIN, NCF	2025-2030	Federal and State govts., NGOs Development Partners and Agencies

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Targets	Actions or measures to implement national targets	Actors/Timeframes for actions/Sources of funding or support		
		Actors	Estimated Timeframes for actions	Expected Sources of funding or support
	community lands, abandoned farmlands and homesteads, and assisting local communities in the sustainable management of these sites			
	3.11. Safeguarding of wildlife corridors in terms of spatial development/habitat connectivity axes/Green Infrastructure	FDF, NPS, NCF, NASRDA	2025-2030	Federal and State govts., Private Sectors; NGOs Development Partners
Target 4. By 2030, threatened species are recovering, genetic diversity is being maintained and human-wildlife conflict is being managed in conservation areas	4.1. Conducting and publishing an assessment of the conservation status of Nigeria's endemic and threatened species	NPS, FDF, FRIN, NCF	2025-2030	Federal government, Development partners
	4.2. Identifying priority sites requiring management actions for Nigeria's endemic and threatened species	NPS, FDF, NCF	2025-2027	Federal and State; Local NGOs; Biodiversity funding mechanism
	4.3. Identifying important sites for migratory species and their conservation needs	NCF	2025-2028	Federal and State; Local NGOs; Biodiversity funding mechanism
	4.4. Establishing a national centre / institute for knowledge and sustainable Use of Biodiversity	NCF	2025-2030	Federal government, International Governments and Agencies, and other development partners
	4.5. In-situ conservation of wild relatives of	FRIN	2025-2030	Federal and State governments; Local

Targets	Actions or measures to implement national targets	Actors/Timeframes for actions/Sources of funding or support		
		Actors	Estimated Timeframes for actions	Expected Sources of funding or support
	cultivated plants; domesticated animals			NGOs; Biodiversity funding mechanism
	4.6. Establishing Nigerian National gene bank for cultivated plants and domesticated animals	NBRDA (NACGRAB)	2025-2028	Federal and State governments; Local NGOs; Biodiversity funding mechanism
	4.7. Establishing/Rehabilitating Community Herbal Heritage Centres	FDF	2025-2030	Federal and State governments; Local NGOs; Biodiversity funding mechanism
	4.8. Educating and Creating Awareness among Protected Areas (PAs) communities on the importance of wildlife conservation	NOA, NPS	2025-2030	Federal and State governments; Local NGOs; Biodiversity funding mechanism
	4.9. Providing compensations for damages caused by wildlife in and outside the PAs.	FDF	2025-2030	Federal and State governments;
	4.10. Encouraging PA and local communities to plant alternative crops that are not consumed by the crop raiders in the area.	FDF, NPS	2025-2030	Federal and State governments;
	4.11. Reducing human settlements in and around the PAs.	FDF, NPS	2025-2030	Federal and State governments
	4.12. Developing conflict mitigation strategies such as life fencing or other methods to protect	FDF	2025-2030	Federal government, Development partners

Targets	Actions or measures to implement national targets	Actors/Timeframes for actions/Sources of funding or support		
		Actors	Estimated Timeframes for actions	Expected Sources of funding or support
	crops, humans, and livestock from the threat and monitoring the Red List Index for species most affected by human-wildlife conflicts such as the elephant.			
Target 5: By 2030, use, harvest, and trade of wild species are sustainable, safe and legal while mainstreaming customary sustainable use by local communities	5.1. Promoting and supporting sustainable fishing practices such as hook and line fishing, responsible gear use, and gear marking.	Dept. of Fisheries, Federal Ministry of FMMBE	2025-2030	Federal government, Development partners
	5.2. Implementing measures like modified fishing gear or fishing methods to reduce the capture of non-target species (bycatch).	Dept. of Fisheries, Federal Ministry of FMMBE	2025-2030	Federal government, Development partners
	5.3. Ensuring legal international and domestic trade meet CITES criteria and does not contribute to the decline of threatened species, with quotas set based upon scientific knowledge, at a minimum as contained in the "non-detrimental findings" report	FDF	2025-2030	Federal government, Development partners
	5.4. Ensuring that legal and illegal trade in wild animal species do not	FDF	2025-2030	Federal government, Development partners

Targets	Actions or measures to implement national targets	Actors/Timeframes for actions/Sources of funding or support		
		Actors	Estimated Timeframes for actions	Expected Sources of funding or support
	contribute to the spread of zoonotic diseases			
	5.5. Strengthening the implementation of guidelines for Community-based sustainable forest management, including conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity	FDF	2025-2030	Federal and State governments; Local NGOs; Biodiversity funding mechanism
	5.6. Promoting the integration of important medicinal plant species in agroforestry systems by local communities for sustainability of medicinal plants, income generation and health care	NIPRD, NNMDA	2025-2030	Federal government, Development partners
	5.7. Conducting awareness campaigns for Traditional Medicine Practitioners (TMPs) in local communities on conservation and sustainable harvesting wild medicinal plant species	NIPRD	2025-2030	Federal and State governments; Local NGOs; Biodiversity funding mechanism
	5.8. Promoting alternative livelihoods for communities in conservation areas and ecosystem restoration areas	FDF	2025-2030	Federal and State; Local NGOs; Biodiversity funding mechanism

Targets	Actions or measures to implement national targets	Actors/Timeframes for actions/Sources of funding or support		
		Actors	Estimated Timeframes for actions	Expected Sources of funding or support
	5.9. Developing pilot community-based sustainable energy-efficient production facilities e.g. bio-gas, solar energy etc. around conservation areas and ecosystem restoration areas	ECN	2025-2027	Federal and State; Local NGOs; Biodiversity funding mechanism
	5.10. Resuscitating the Forest Utilization Centres	FDF	2025-2030	Federal government, Development partners
	5.11. Supporting Ranches with appropriate seeds/seedlings	FDF, FMLD	2025-2030	Federal and State; Local NGOs; Biodiversity funding mechanism
	5.12. Strengthening the CITES implementation by building the individual capacity in the Wildlife and CITES Management division of FDF.	FDF	2025-2030	Federal government, Development partners
	5.13. Implementing other international cooperation and agreements to address transboundary movement in wild species trade	FDF	2025-2030	Federal government, Development partners
Target 6: By 2030, invasive alien species and their pathways are identified and prioritized and priority species controlled, and measures are put in place to manage	6.1. Strengthening the capacity of the Nigerian Agricultural Quarantine Services Department for effective border control	FDF, NAQS	2025-2030	Federal government, Development partners
	6.2. Establishing a national framework	FDF, NAQS	2025-2030	Federal government, Development partners

Targets	Actions or measures to implement national targets	Actors/Timeframes for actions/Sources of funding or support		
		Actors	Estimated Timeframes for actions	Expected Sources of funding or support
	for the control and management of Invasive Alien Species (IAS)			
	6.3. Ensuring international collaboration on the prevention and control of Invasive Alien Species	FDF, NAQS	2025-2030	Federal government, Development partners
	6.4 Promoting the utilization of IAS in Nigeria	FDF, NAQS	2025-2030	Federal and State; Local NGOs; Biodiversity funding mechanism
	6.5. Strengthening research on the impacts of IAS and update the existing baseline on IAS status	FRIN	2025-2030	Federal government, Development partners
	6. 6. Establishing an early warning and rapid response mechanism for IAS at the ports and border crossings	NAQS	2025-2030	Federal government, Development partners
Target 7: By 2030, pollution is reduced, halving nutrient loss and pesticide risk in final deposition	7.1. Reducing agricultural wastes, fertilisers and agro-chemicals entering rivers and wetlands	FMAFS	2025-2030	Federal and State; Local NGOs; Biodiversity funding mechanism
	7.2. Identifying the pollutant sources and purification capacity of Nigeria's wetlands, rivers and coasts, for restoration measures	PC&EH Department	2025-2030	Federal government, Development partners
	7.3. Strengthening national water quality guidelines	FMWR	2025-2030	Federal government, Development partners

Targets	Actions or measures to implement national targets	Actors/Timeframes for actions/Sources of funding or support		
		Actors	Estimated Timeframes for actions	Expected Sources of funding or support
	7.4. Ending gas flaring and managing oil spillage	NOSDRA, NUPRC	2025-2026	Federal government
	7.5. Promoting businesses that are reducing plastic waste and re-using existing plastic	PC&EH Department	2025-2030	Federal government, Development partners
	7.6. Educating and creating Awareness on the effects of plastic use on the environment and ways of reducing plastic waste	NOA	2025-2030	Federal government, State government; Private Sectors; NGOs; Development Partners
	7.7. Implementing Integrated Pest Management (IPM) strategies that prioritize non-chemical methods especially in farming	FMAFS, FDF	2025-2030	Federal government, Development partners
	7. 8. Conducting education and training programmes for farmers on best practices in fertilizer use	FMAFS	2025-2030	Federal government, State government; Private Sectors; NGOs; Development Partners
	7.9. Awareness campaigns to promote proper waste disposal practices	NESREA	2025-2030	Federal government, State government; Private Sectors; NGOs; Development Partners
	7.10. Training programs for proper handling and disposal of hazardous materials in workplaces	NESREA	2025-2030	Federal government, State government; Private Sectors; NGOs; Development Partners

Targets	Actions or measures to implement national targets	Actors/Timeframes for actions/Sources of funding or support		
		Actors	Estimated Timeframes for actions	Expected Sources of funding or support
Target 8: By 2030, impacts of Climate Change in Nigeria, and Ocean Acidification in the Coastal Zones, are minimized through nature-based solutions.	8.1. Strengthening and implementing the provisions of Environmental and Social Impact Assessments	EA Department	2025-2030	Federal Government; UNEP; GEF; Private Sectors
	8.2. Identifying sites for new or expanded conservation areas from the relevant surveys and strategies	NPS, FDF, NCF	2025-2028	Federal and State; Local NGOs; Biodiversity funding mechanism
	8.3. Designating and Upgrading the status of thirty (30) forest reserves/game reserves, sacred grooves and sanctuaries to National Park status, including marine protected areas	NPS	2025-2026	Federal government, State government; NGOs; Development Partners
	8.4. Surveying the flora and fauna outside protected areas, including sacred groves, community lands, abandoned farmlands and homesteads, and assisting local communities in the sustainable management of these sites	FDF, NCF	2025-2030	Federal government, Development partners
	8.5. Documenting and mapping the local communities' conservation areas and strengthening	FDF, NASRDA	2025-2030	Federal and State; Local NGOs; Biodiversity funding mechanism

Targets	Actions or measures to implement national targets	Actors/Timeframes for actions/Sources of funding or support		
		Actors	Estimated Timeframes for actions	Expected Sources of funding or support
	their management plans			
	8.6. Strengthening the implementation of the Conservation Strategy for Biodiversity in the Niger Delta	Ministry of Regional Development	2025-2030	Federal government, State government; NGOs; Development Partners
	8.7. Safeguarding of wildlife corridors in terms of spatial development/habitat connectivity axes/Green Infrastructure	FDF	2025-2030	Federal government, State government; Private Sectors; NGOs; Development Partners
	8.8. Ensuring International Cooperation for coastal zone management by Strengthening the government partnership with development partners such as WACA Project (e.g. GEF, UNDP, World Bank and UNEP. etc.)	FDF, Erosion, Flood and Coastal Zone Management Department	2025-2030	Federal government, Development partners
	8.9. Strengthening the measures for the restoration of each of the following land degradation hotspots: Amba (Nasarawa State), Badoko (Kaduna State), Banaga (Zamfara State), Ejeba (Delta State), Ifiang Nsung (Cross River State), Ilesha Ibaruba (Kwara State), Imeko Game Reserve and Aworo	DLD&DM Department	2025-2030	Federal government, Development Partners

Targets	Actions or measures to implement national targets	Actors/Timeframes for actions/Sources of funding or support		
		Actors	Estimated Timeframes for actions	Expected Sources of funding or support
	Forest Reserve (Ogun State), Orishaeze (Imo State), Oroma-Etiti (Anambra State), and Saki (Oyo State) by providing native plant species for planting to cover more areas.			
	8.10. Establishing a National Forest and Vegetation Recovery Programme, including mangroves and other coastal areas	FDF	2025-2026	Federal government, Development Partners
	8.11. Establishing a National Rivers and Wetlands Rehabilitation Programme, linked to reduction of pollutants	FDF, FMWR	2025-2026	Federal government, Development Partners
	8. 12. Promoting Natural Regeneration to increase the area covered by pastoral, large scale landscape planning and enrichment planting in the dry forest/shrub land through improvement of biodiversity	NAGGW/DLD &DM Department	2025-2030	Federal government, Development Partners
	8.13. Establishing/Rehabilitating Community Herbal Heritage Centres	FDF	2025-2030	Federal and State governments; Local NGOs; Biodiversity funding mechanism
	8.14. Developing pilot	ECN	2025-2027	Federal and State; Local NGOs;

Targets	Actions or measures to implement national targets	Actors/Timeframes for actions/Sources of funding or support		
		Actors	Estimated Timeframes for actions	Expected Sources of funding or support
	community-based sustainable energy-efficient production facilities e.g. bio-gas, solar energy etc. around protected areas and ecosystem restoration areas			Biodiversity funding mechanism
	8.15. Strengthening the paramilitary status of the Nigerian National Parks to enhance the level of biodiversity protection in protected areas	NPS	2025-2030	Federal government, Development partners
	8.16. In-situ conservation of Wild relatives of cultivated plants; and domesticated animals	FRIN	2025-2030	Federal and State governments; Local NGOs; Biodiversity funding mechanism
	8.17. Ending gas flaring and managing oil spillage	NOSDRA, NUPRC	2025-2026	Federal government
Target 9. By 2030, wild species are sustainably managed and utilized for the benefits of the people.	9.1. Identifying wild species collectors	Federal Department of Forestry, State Forestry Dept.	2025-2027	Federal and State governments; Local NGOs; Biodiversity funding mechanism
	9.2. Identifying wild species currently being sustainably managed and utilized	Federal Department of Forestry, State Forestry Dept. Federal Fisheries Dept.	2025-2030	Federal and State governments; Local NGOs; Biodiversity funding mechanism
	9.3. Implementing fishing quotas that limit the total catch of a specific fish species	Federal Fisheries Dept.	2025-2030	Federal government, Development partners

Targets	Actions or measures to implement national targets	Actors/Timeframes for actions/Sources of funding or support		
		Actors	Estimated Timeframes for actions	Expected Sources of funding or support
	9.4. Surveying the flora and fauna outside protected areas, including sacred groves, community lands, abandoned farmlands and homesteads, and assisting local communities in the sustainable management of these sites	FDF, NCF	2025-2030	Federal government, Development partners
	9.5. Promoting alternative livelihoods for communities around protected areas and ecosystem restoration areas	FDF, NPS	2025-2030	Federal and State; Local NGOs; Biodiversity funding mechanism
Target 10. By 2030, 50% of prioritized areas each under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, and bio-friendly practices	10.1. Encouraging farmers in three (3) selected areas to use Integrated Pest Management (IPM) techniques such as crop rotation, biological pest control, and the use of pest-resistant varieties.	FMAFS	2025-2030	Federal government, Development partners
	10.2. Promoting sustainable aquaculture by encouraging responsible feed sourcing, and minimizing the use of antibiotics in the three (3) selected areas.	Dept. of Fisheries, FMMBE	2025-2030	Federal government, Development partners

Targets	Actions or measures to implement national targets	Actors/Timeframes for actions/Sources of funding or support		
		Actors	Estimated Timeframes for actions	Expected Sources of funding or support
	10.3. Implementing sustainable fisheries management practices in the three (3) selected areas by reducing bycatch.	Dept. of Fisheries, FMMBE	2025-2030	Federal government, Development partners
	10.4. Implementing agroforestry practices in the three (3) areas under forestry by introducing trees and shrubs into agricultural landscapes.	FDF	2025-2030	Federal government, Development partners
	10.5. Promoting initiatives to replant deforested areas, restore degraded forests, and establish new tree plantations	FDF	2025-2030	Federal government, Development partners
	10.6. Encouraging integrated land-use planning practices that consider ecological, economic, and social factors	FDF	2025-2030	Federal government, Development partners
	10. 7. Establishing a National Forest and Vegetation Recovery Programme, including mangroves and other coastal areas	FDF	2025-2030	Federal government, Development Partners
	10.8. Enactment of the National Forestry Bill to give legal backing to National Forest Policy	FDF, FMJ	2025-2027	Federal and State; Local NGOs; Biodiversity funding mechanism

Targets	Actions or measures to implement national targets	Actors/Timeframes for actions/Sources of funding or support		
		Actors	Estimated Timeframes for actions	Expected Sources of funding or support
	10.9. Re-instate the National Forest Development Committee and Forest Utilization Centres, as part of the strengthened National Forest Policy	FDF	2025-2030	Federal and State; Local NGOs; Biodiversity funding mechanism
	10.10. Assessing the status of biodiversity resources in the designated new National Parks	NPS	2025-2030	Federal government, Development partners
	10.11. Reducing agricultural wastes, fertilisers and agro-chemicals entering rivers and wetlands	FMAFS; PC&EH Department	2025-2030	Federal government, Development partners
	10.12. Strengthening the capacities of local Communities to participate in natural regeneration of wetlands, arid zone vegetation, forests, mangroves & other priorities identified	LGA Authorities	2025-2030	Federal government, Development partners
	10.13. Surveying the flora and fauna outside protected areas, including sacred groves, community lands, abandoned farmlands and homesteads, and assisting local communities in the sustainable	FDF, NCF	2025-2030	Federal government, Development partners

Targets	Actions or measures to implement national targets	Actors/Timeframes for actions/Sources of funding or support		
		Actors	Estimated Timeframes for actions	Expected Sources of funding or support
	management of these sites			
	10.14. Strengthening the implementation of guidelines for Community-based sustainable forest management, including conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity	FDF, NCF	2025-2030	Federal and State governments; Local NGOs; Biodiversity funding mechanism
	10.15. Engaging local artisans and practitioners such as fishermen and delivering specific, key conservation messages.	State Forestry Authorities; Dept. of Fisheries, FMMBE; FMAFS	2025-2030	Federal and State; Local NGOs; Biodiversity funding mechanism
	10.16. Promoting alternative livelihoods for communities in protected areas and ecosystem restoration areas	FDF, NPS	2025-2030	Federal and State; Local NGOs; Biodiversity funding mechanism
Target 11. By 2030, nature's contributions to people are restored, maintained and enhanced through Nature-based solutions in Nigeria	11.1. Establishing pollinator-friendly habitats near agricultural fields for pollination of crops, ensuring food security and economic benefits	FDF, FMAFS, NGOs	2025-2030	Federal and State governments; Local NGOs; Biodiversity funding mechanism
	11. 2. In-situ conservation of Wild relatives of cultivated plants; and domesticated animals	FRIN	2025-2030	Federal and State governments; Local NGOs; Biodiversity funding mechanism
	11.3. Establishing Nigerian National gene bank for cultivated plants	NBRDA (NACGRAB)	2025-2028	Federal and State governments; Local NGOs; Biodiversity funding mechanism

Targets	Actions or measures to implement national targets	Actors/Timeframes for actions/Sources of funding or support		
		Actors	Estimated Timeframes for actions	Expected Sources of funding or support
	and domesticated animals			
	11.4. Establishing/Rehabilitating Community Herbal Heritage Centres	FDF	2025-2030	Federal and State governments; Local NGOs; Biodiversity funding mechanism
	11.5. Establishing a National Rivers and Wetlands Rehabilitation Programme, linked to reduction of pollutants	FDF, FMWR	2025-2026	Federal government, Development Partners
	11.6. Restoring wetlands for natural water purification, reducing pollution and protecting water for human use	FDF, FMWR	2025-2030	Federal government, Development Partners
Target 12: By 2030, creation of urban green and blue spaces is enhanced for human well-being in all the states and the FCT	12.1. Creating or expanding urban parks and gardens within the cities of all the States and FCT to increase green spaces	State/ FCT States and FCT Environmental Protection Agencies	2025-2030	Federal and State governments; Local NGOs; Biodiversity funding mechanism
	12. 2. Creating man-made lakes, ponds, pools in urban centres/Rehabilitating natural surface water or rivers or streams, waterfalls in urban centres to ensure they can be used for recreation and relaxation	State/ FCT States and FCT Environmental Protection Agencies	2025-2030	Federal and State governments; Local NGOs; Biodiversity funding mechanism
	12.3. Establishing green corridors that connect parks and	FMHUD	2025-2030	Federal and State governments; Local

Targets	Actions or measures to implement national targets	Actors/Timeframes for actions/Sources of funding or support		
		Actors	**Estimated Timeframes for actions**	**Expected Sources of funding or support**
	other green spaces, promoting biodiversity and providing continuous green access throughout the city			NGOs; Biodiversity funding mechanism
	12.4. Enhancing access points to existing green and blue spaces, ensuring they are available for all, including the elderly and people with disabilities.	FMHUD	2025-2030	Federal and State governments; Local NGOs; Biodiversity funding mechanism
	12.5. Developing educational programmes that include outdoor classes in green spaces, making them beneficial for health and learning	Federal Ministry of Education	2025-2030	Federal and State governments; Local NGOs; Biodiversity funding mechanism
	12.6. Organizing volunteer clean-up and maintenance events for parks, riverbanks, and other public green and blue spaces	SUSTY VIBES African Climate and Environmental Foundation	2025-2030	Federal and State governments; Local NGOs; Biodiversity funding mechanism
	12.7. Implementing policies that require developers to include a certain percentage of green/blue space in new housing and commercial projects	Fed. Ministry of Housing and urban Development	2025-2030	Federal and State governments; Local NGOs; Biodiversity funding mechanism
	12.8. Planting fruit-trees in homes	States and FCT States and FCT Environmental Protection Agencies	2025-2030	Federal and State governments; Local NGOs; Biodiversity funding mechanism

Targets	Actions or measures to implement national targets	Actors/Timeframes for actions/Sources of funding or support		
		Actors	Estimated Timeframes for actions	Expected Sources of funding or support
	12.9. Planting flowers in front of business premises and at the doors	States and FCT States and FCT Environmental Protection Agencies	2025-2030	Federal and State governments; Local NGOs; Biodiversity funding mechanism
	12.10. Adding plants inside buildings	States and FCT States and FCT Environmental Protection Agencies	2025-2030	Federal and State governments; Local NGOs; Biodiversity funding mechanism
	12.11. Developing tree-lined streets, green bicycle paths, and pedestrian walkways	FMHUD	2025-2030	Federal and State governments; Local NGOs; Biodiversity funding mechanism
	12.12. Conducting Awareness Campaigns on the benefits of creating urban green and blue spaces.	NOA	2025-2030	Federal and State governments; Local NGOs; Biodiversity funding mechanism
Target 13: By 2030, effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity building measures are put in place to enhance the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits arising from: the utilisation of genetic resources; digital sequence information on genetic resources; and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources at all levels.	13.1. Developing a National ABS framework and legislation	FDF, FMJ	2025-2030	Federal government, Development Partners
	13.2. Developing and implementing policy guidelines for bio-prospecting, access and benefit sharing, and associated traditional knowledge (intellectual property rights)	FDF	2025-2030	Federal government, Development Partners
	13.3. Developing and implementing a Sub-national (State and Local Government levels) regime on ABS	State Governments	2025-2030	Federal government, Development Partners

Targets	Actions or measures to implement national targets	Actors/Timeframes for actions/Sources of funding or support		
		Actors	Estimated Timeframes for actions	Expected Sources of funding or support
	13.4. Developing national ABS Institutional Structure	FDF	2025-2030	Federal government, Development Partners
	13.5. Developing and implementing national ABS Operational Structure	FDF	2025-2030	Federal government, Development Partners
	13.6. Building capacity on ABS at all levels by providing knowledge and skill acquisition in genetic resources, Digital Sequence Information (DSI), and associated traditional knowledge through workshops, seminars and conferences at both local and international levels.	FDF, NACGRAB, FMIST	2025-2030	Federal government, Development Partners
Target 14: By 2030, national accounting to fully integrate multiple values of biodiversity into decision making frameworks within and across all levels of government and across all sectors is developed	14.1. Conducting outreach and awareness campaigns (radio, jingles etc.), information sharing and public discussions on Nigeria's biodiversity and its significance to ecology, economy, life and services, with specific emphasis on local communities	NOA	2025-2030	Federal and State governments; Local NGOs; Biodiversity funding mechanism
	14.2. Producing and distributing publications in	NOA	2025-2030	Federal and State governments; Local

Targets	Actions or measures to implement national targets	Actors/Timeframes for actions/Sources of funding or support		
		Actors	Estimated Timeframes for actions	Expected Sources of funding or support
	appropriate local languages and dialects on biodiversity and ecosystem services for the public, especially women and youth			NGOs; Biodiversity funding mechanism
	14.3. Including subjects and texts on biodiversity conservation into the national primary and secondary education and the General Studies (GS) of tertiary institution curricula	FME	2025-2030	Federal and State governments; Local NGOs; Biodiversity funding mechanism
	14.4. Hosting annual National Forum on Biodiversity for legislators and other sectors of the economy	FDF, LISDEL	2025-2030	Federal government, Development Partners
	14.5. Hosting an annual National Biodiversity dialogue/conference, and Press Conference	FDF, NCF	2025-2030	Federal government, Development Partners
	14.6. Integrating biodiversity conservation into sectoral development plans at all levels	FDF, FMBEP	2025-2030	Federal and State governments; Local NGOs; Biodiversity funding mechanism
	14.7. Integrating biodiversity conservation into national appropriation	FDF, FMBEP	2025-2030	Federal and State governments; Local NGOs; Biodiversity funding mechanism
	14. 8. Conducting Economic Valuation of	FRIN	2025-2030	Federal government, Development Partners

Targets	Actions or measures to implement national targets	Actors/Timeframes for actions/Sources of funding or support		
		Actors	Estimated Timeframes for actions	Expected Sources of funding or support
	Biodiversity and national studies on 'TEEB'			
	14. 9. Integrating valuation of biodiversity into national accounts, strategies and planning process	FMBEP	2025-2030	Federal and State governments; Local NGOs; Biodiversity funding mechanism
	14.10. Creating sectoral biodiversity conservation Advisory Desks at all levels	NBCC	2025-2030	Federal and State governments; Local NGOs; Biodiversity funding mechanism
Target 15: By 2030, legal and administrative measures are put in place to ensure that large and transnational companies, financial institutions and other businesses assess and publicly disclose biodiversity dependencies, impacts and risks; and reduce negative impacts	15.1. Developing and implementing policy measures to encourage and enable businesses to: Regularly monitor, assess, and transparently disclose their risks, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity; Provide information needed to consumers to promote sustainable consumption patterns; and Report on compliance with access and benefit-sharing regulations and measures, as applicable.	FDF	2025-2030	Federal government, Development Partners
	15.2. Identifying large and transnational companies and financial	FDF, FMF, NGOs	2025-2030	Federal government, Development Partners

Targets	Actions or measures to implement national targets	Actors/Timeframes for actions/Sources of funding or support		
		Actors	Estimated Timeframes for actions	Expected Sources of funding or support
	institutions and other businesses			
	15.3. Developing handbills identifying biodiversity dependence, biodiversity-related risks to business, and negative and positive impacts of business on biodiversity for each of the businesses	FDF, NGOs	2025-2030	Federal government, Development Partners
	15.4. Encouraging businesses to contribute to the restoration of natural habitats that are crucial for threatened species, such as reforestation projects and wetland restoration activities.	FDF, NGOs	2025-2030	Federal and State governments; Local NGOs; Biodiversity funding mechanism
	15.5. Regularly monitoring compliance of businesses to the policy requirements	NESREA	2025-2030	Federal and State governments; Local NGOs; Biodiversity funding mechanism
	15.6. Creating a task force for Nature-related Financial Disclosures	NESREA	2025-2030	Federal and State governments; Local NGOs; Biodiversity funding mechanism
Target 16: By 2030, Sustainable consumption choices are enabled, and food waste across the agricultural value chain are reduced.	16.1. Developing and implementing policy that addresses food waste and waste generation across the agricultural value chain	FDF, FMAFS	2025-2030	Federal and State governments; Local NGOs; Biodiversity funding mechanism

Targets	Actions or measures to implement national targets	Actors/Timeframes for actions/Sources of funding or support		
		Actors	**Estimated Timeframes for actions**	**Expected Sources of funding or support**
	16. 2. Developing and implementing a National Strategy and Action Plan for Sustainable Consumption and Production to promote consumption patterns that remain within biological limits in an equitable way and reduction of food waste	FDF, FMAFS	2025-2030	Federal and State governments; Local NGOs; Biodiversity funding mechanism
	16.3. Conducting campaigns to raise awareness about food waste food waste across the agricultural value chain and providing tips on how consumers can minimize waste at through proper storage.	NOA, FMAFS	2025-2030	Federal and State governments; Local NGOs; Biodiversity funding mechanism
	16.4. Conducting educational campaigns to raise awareness about the importance of recycling practices, and environmental benefits of recycling to encourage behaviour change.	NOA	2025-2030	Federal and State governments; Local NGOs; Biodiversity funding mechanism
	16.5. Implementing waste separation programmes at the community or organizational level to encourage proper sorting of	States and FCT States and FCT Environmental Protection Agencies	2025-2030	Federal and State governments; Local NGOs; Biodiversity funding mechanism

Targets	Actions or measures to implement national targets	Actors/Timeframes for actions/Sources of funding or support		
		Actors	Estimated Timeframes for actions	Expected Sources of funding or support
	recyclable materials from food waste, making it easier to recycle and divert waste from landfills			
	16.6. Promoting sustainable farming practices that improve soil health, reduce chemical inputs, and increase soil resilience, thereby reducing both food waste and poverty.	FMAFS	2025-2030	Federal government, Development Partners
	16.7. Developing information-sharing platform to ensure seamless access to information by consumers	FDF	2025-2030	Federal government, Development Partners
Target 17: By 2030, biosafety measures are strengthened in Nigeria and benefits arising from safe biotechnology using Nigeria's genetic resources are equitably, accessible and distributed	17.1. Strengthening biosafety measures and Institutional capacities	NBMA	2025-2030	Federal government, Development Partners
	17.2. Developing and reviewing biosafety regulatory instruments	NBMA	2025-2030	Federal government, Development Partners
	17.3. Creating enabling environment for participation of Nigerians in safe and responsible application of biotechnological research for the benefits of Nigerians	NBMA	2025-2030	Federal government, Development Partners
	17.4. Strengthening advocacy and sensitization on	NBMA, NBRDA	2025-2030	Federal government; Private Sectors;

Targets	Actions or measures to implement national targets	Actors/Timeframes for actions/Sources of funding or support		
		Actors	Estimated Timeframes for actions	Expected Sources of funding or support
	Biosafety measures and in the participation in safe biotechnological research.			NGOs; Development Partners
	17.5. Facilitating Information Sharing and Transparency	NBMA	2025-2030	Federal government, Development Partners
	17.6. Strengthening the implementation of the Nagoya-Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety	NBMA	2025-2030	Federal government, Development Partners
	17.7. Putting measures in place for the equitable access to results and benefits arising from safe biotechnology based on genetic resources from Nigeria.	NBMA, NBRDA, FMIST	2025-2030	Federal government, Development Partners
	17.8. Monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of Nigeria Biosafety System	NBMA	2025-2030	Federal government, Development Partners
Target 18: By 2026, 50% of agricultural subsidies and incentives that are harmful to biodiversity are identified and progressively reformed, redirected or repurposed; and	18.1. Identifying subsidies, that are harmful to biodiversity by 2025	FDF	2025-2026	Federal and State governments; Local NGOs; Biodiversity funding mechanism
	18.2. Determining annual financial cost of subsidies and other incentives that are harmful to	National Assembly; FMAFS, FMF	2025-2026	Federal and State governments; Local NGOs; Biodiversity funding mechanism

Targets	Actions or measures to implement national targets	Actors/Timeframes for actions/Sources of funding or support		
		Actors	Estimated Timeframes for actions	Expected Sources of funding or support
100% reformed, redirected or repurposed by 2030.	biodiversity by 2025 and redirecting or repurposing them			
	18.3. Reforming, redirecting or repurposing 100% of agricultural subsidies and other incentives that are harmful to biodiversity by 2030	Fed. Min. Budget, and Economic Planning	2025-2030	Federal and State governments; Local NGOs; Biodiversity funding mechanism
	18.4. Scaling up of positive incentives/subsidies for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.	FMEnv	2025-2030	Federal and State governments; Local NGOs; Biodiversity funding mechanism
Target 19: By 2030, a national biodiversity finance plan to mobilise financial resources from all sources is developed.	19.1. Conducting an NBSAP resource needs assessment	NCF, FDF	2025-2026	Federal and State governments; Local NGOs; Biodiversity funding mechanism
	19. 2. Establishing a national funding mechanism for biodiversity	PRS Department (FMEnv)	2025-2030	Federal and State governments; Local NGOs; Biodiversity funding mechanism
	19.3. Integrating biodiversity conservation into national appropriation	FDF, FMBEP	2025-2030	Federal and State governments; Local NGOs; Biodiversity funding mechanism
	19.4. Strengthening the government partnership with development partners (e.g. GEF, UNDP and UNEP.)	FDF	2025-2030	Federal government, Development partners
	19.5. Encouraging the private sector to invest in biodiversity, including through	FDF	2025-2030	Federal government, Development partners

Targets	Actions or measures to implement national targets	Actors/Timeframes for actions/Sources of funding or support		
		Actors	Estimated Timeframes for actions	Expected Sources of funding or support
	impact funds and other instruments			
	19.6. Establishing and implementing a national procedure for Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES), to enhance private sector investment and corporate social support to Nigeria's biodiversity protection	FDF	2025-2030	Federal government, Development partners
	19. 7. Synergizing with climate finance	FDF, NCCC	2025-2030	Federal government, Development partners
Target 20: By 2030, capacity development, technical and scientific cooperation are increased for biodiversity promotion, and for implementing NBSAP	20.1. Determining prioritised capacity building needs for government agencies, NGOs and local communities to implement the NBSAP by conducting NBSAP implementation Capacity Needs Assessment	FDF	2025-2030	Federal government, Development partners
	20.2. Developing training guides and modules for prioritised capacity building needs	FRIN	2025-2030	Federal government, Development partners
	20.3. Building capacity of government officials and individuals for prioritised NBSAP implementation capacity development needs	Development Partners	2025-2030	Federal government, Development partners

Targets	Actions or measures to implement national targets	Actors/Timeframes for actions/Sources of funding or support		
		Actors	Estimated Timeframes for actions	Expected Sources of funding or support
	in relevant organizations including NGO's through meetings, seminars and conferences both locally and internationally			
	20.4. Identifying technologies needed to develop, access, transfer and diffuse to achieve its national targets and also contribute to the global goals and targets	FDF	2025-2030	Federal government, Development partners
	20.5. Developing a capacity-development plan for biodiversity	FDF	2025-2030	Federal government, Development partners
	20.6. Promoting South-South and North-South technical and scientific cooperation on biodiversity	Development Partners	2025-2030	Federal government, development partners
Target 21: By 2030,measures are put in place to ensure biodiversity data, information, and knowledge are revised and available for decision-making	21.1. Conducting a National Biodiversity Resources Assessment to increase the level of standardization and interoperability among existing data, tools and platforms	FDF	2025-2030	Federal government, development partners
	21.2. Digitizing existing information on various species, their conservation status, and factors	FDF	2025-2030	Federal government, development partners

Targets	Actions or measures to implement national targets	Actors/Timeframes for actions/Sources of funding or support		
		Actors	Estimated Timeframes for actions	Expected Sources of funding or support
	impacting their populations in the National Clearing House Mechanism (CHM): www.chm-cbd.com.ng			
	21.3. Developing and implementing Open-Access and open data policies to facilitate and support easier access.	FDF	2025-2030	Federal government, Development partners
	21.4. Conducting outreach and awareness campaigns (radio, jingles etc.), information sharing and public discussions on Nigeria's biodiversity and its significance to ecology, economy, life and services, with specific emphasis on local communities	NOA	2025-2030	Federal government, Development partners
	21.5. Producing and distributing publications in appropriate local languages and dialects on biodiversity and ecosystem services for the public, especially women and youth	NOA, FDF	2025-2030	Federal government, Development partners
	21.6. Establishing synergy among focal areas in the environment sector	PRS Department (FMEnv)	2025-2030	Federal and State governments; Local NGOs; Biodiversity funding mechanism

Targets	Actions or measures to implement national targets	Actors/Timeframes for actions/Sources of funding or support		
		Actors	Estimated Timeframes for actions	Expected Sources of funding or support
	21.7. Conducting and implementing capacity-building programmes on Knowledge management; and training of experts and researchers in species assessment methodologies to expand the coverage of species assessed on the IUCN Red List.	Development Partners	2025-2030	Federal government, Development partners
	21.8. Strengthening the existing Monitoring System	Development Partners, FDF	2025-2030	Federal government, Development partners
	21.9. Implementing regular monitoring programs to collect data on species populations, trends, and threats to update the Species Status Index	FRIN, NCF, WCS	2025-2030	Federal government, Development partners
	21.10. Supporting research and innovation required to generate necessary data, information, and knowledge	Development partners	2025-2030	Federal government, Development partners
Target 22: By 2030, actions are taken to ensure active participation, justice, and rights for local communities, women, youth, persons with disabilities and environmental defenders in the	22.1. Strengthening the capacities of local Communities to participate in natural regeneration of wetlands, arid zone vegetation, forests, mangroves and other priority areas identified	LGAs Authority	2025-2030	Federal government, Development partners
	22.2. Surveying the flora and fauna	FDF, NCF	2025-2030	Federal government, Development partners

Targets	Actions or measures to implement national targets	Actors/Timeframes for actions/Sources of funding or support		
		Actors	Estimated Timeframes for actions	Expected Sources of funding or support
decision-making process, and in the implementation of the NBSAP	outside protected areas, including sacred groves, community lands, abandoned farmlands and homesteads, and assisting local communities in the sustainable management of these sites			
	22.3.Strengthening the implementation of guidelines for Community-based sustainable forest management, including conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity	FDF, NCF	2025-2030	Federal and State governments; Local NGOs; Biodiversity funding mechanism
	22.4.Developing a national framework and mechanism for community participation in ecotourism planning and development	FDF	2025-2030	Federal government, Development partners
	22.5. Conducting workshops and training programmes focused on leadership, advocacy, and civic engagement for women, youth, indigenous peoples, and persons with disabilities	Development partners, GEF-SGP, UN Women, Federal Ministry of Women and Social Affairs & Social Development, FDF	2025-2030	Federal government, Development partners
	22.6. Implementing quotas or reserved	National Assembly/Stat	2025-2030	Federal and State governments; Local

Targets	Actions or measures to implement national targets	Actors/Timeframes for actions/Sources of funding or support		
		Actors	**Estimated Timeframes for actions**	**Expected Sources of funding or support**
	seats in parliament and local legislature, youth, persons with disabilities, and other marginalised groups	e House of Assembly		NGOs; Biodiversity funding mechanism
	22.7. Formulating policies that mandate a certain percentage of public service positions to be filled by individuals from underrepresented demographics, ensuring fair representation in government roles.	Head of Service	2025-2030	Federal and State governments; Local NGOs; Biodiversity funding mechanism
	22.8. Encouraging and supporting the training, education, and appointment of judges from diverse backgrounds, including women, individuals from minority groups, and those with disabilities	Ministry of Justice	2025-2030	Federal government, Development partners
	22.9. Providing legal, financial, and educational support to environmental defenders to ensure they have the means to participate in national and local decision-making bodies	Development Partners	2025-2030	Federal government, Development partners
	22.10. Organizing regular workshops and town hall	FDF	2025-2030	Federal and State governments; Local

Targets	Actions or measures to implement national targets	Actors/Timeframes for actions/Sources of funding or support		
		Actors	Estimated Timeframes for actions	Expected Sources of funding or support
	meetings in local languages to engage with community members, ensuring their insights and concerns on biodiversity are heard and integrated into the NBSAP			NGOs; Biodiversity funding mechanism
	22.11. Conducting awareness campaigns targeted at women, youth, persons with disabilities, and environmental defenders to educate them about their land rights and empower them to perceive their rights to land as secure	Development partners, GEF-SGP, UN Women, Federal Ministry of Women and Social Affairs & Social Development, FDF, FMJ	2025-2030	Federal government, Development partners
	22.12. Establishing Legal aid programmes specifically tailored to assist local peoples, women, youth, persons with disabilities, and environmental defenders in securing their land rights and obtaining legally recognized documentation	FMJ, FMWA&SD	2025-2030	Federal government, Development partners
	22.13. Providing leadership training to enhance the ability of women, youth, persons with disabilities, and environmental defenders to	NGOs	2025-2030	Federal government, Development partners

Targets	Actions or measures to implement national targets	Actors/Timeframes for actions/Sources of funding or support		
		Actors	Estimated Timeframes for actions	Expected Sources of funding or support
	influence decision-making processes;			
	22.14. Creating youth biodiversity ambassador programs to foster young leaders who can advocate for biodiversity conservation within their communities	NCF	2025-2030	Federal government, Development partners
	22.15. Ensuring that the NBSAP implementing structures (IMCB, NBCC, NBTC) have representatives from local communities, women, youth, persons with disabilities, and environmental defenders;	FDF	2025-2030	Federal government, Development partners
	22.16. Offering training programs for women, youth, persons with disabilities, and environmental defenders on biodiversity conservation, legal rights, and participation in policy making	Development Partners, FDF, Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development, UN Women , GEF-SGP	2025-2030	Federal government, Development partners
	22.17. Encouraging educational institutions to integrate biodiversity and environmental	FME	2025-2030	Federal and State governments; Local NGOs; Biodiversity funding mechanism

Targets	Actions or measures to implement national targets	Actors/Timeframes for actions/Sources of funding or support		
		Actors	Estimated Timeframes for actions	Expected Sources of funding or support
	justice into their curricula			
	22.18. Launching public awareness campaigns highlighting the importance of inclusive participation in biodiversity conservation;	NOA	2025-2030	Federal and State governments; Local NGOs; Biodiversity funding mechanism
	22.19. Safeguarding individuals or groups who work to protect the environment, advocate for environmental justice, and defend the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities.	Federal and States of Environment , Federal and States Ministry of Justice	2025-2030	Federal government, Development partners
Target 23: By 2030, actions are taken to ensure women and girls are given priority in the decision making process at all levels in the implementation of the NBSAP and other biodiversity actions	23.1. Advocacy and awareness campaigns to promote gender equality and the importance of women's participation in decision-making processes related biodiversity conservation	NGOs	2025-2030	Federal government, Development partners
	23.2. Conducting training sessions for government officials on gender mainstreaming and the implementation of the gender plan of action	FMWA&SD	2025-2030	Federal government, Development partners
	23.3 Conducting capacity-building	NGOs	2025-2030	Federal government, Development partners

Targets	Actions or measures to implement national targets	Actors/Timeframes for actions/Sources of funding or support		
		Actors	Estimated Timeframes for actions	Expected Sources of funding or support
	programmes to empower women to engage in political processes and run for positions in national parliaments and local governments			
	23.4. Ensuring that women and girls have access to land and resources	FMHUD, State Governments, FMWA&SD	2025-2030	Federal and State governments; Local NGOs; Biodiversity funding mechanism
	23.5. Providing capacity-building and training programs specially tailored to women and girls in the biodiversity sector	FDF, Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development, UN Women , GEF-SGP, Development Partners	2025-2030	Federal government, Development partners
	23.6. Implementing gender quotas or affirmative action measures to ensure adequate representation of women in leadership positions.	FMWA&SD	2025-2030	Federal government, Development partners
	23.7. Encouraging the active participation of women and girls in relevant stakeholder meetings, consultations, and decision-making processes.	FMWA&SD	2025-2030	Federal and State governments; Local NGOs; Biodiversity funding mechanism
	23.8. Creating awareness campaigns to promote gender equality and empowerment in	NOA	2025-2030	Federal government, Development partners

Targets	Actions or measures to implement national targets	Actors/Timeframes for actions/Sources of funding or support		
		Actors	Estimated Timeframes for actions	Expected Sources of funding or support
	the biodiversity conservation and management sector.			
	23.9. Collaborating with women's organizations and networks to leverage their expertise and amplify their voices in biodiversity-related decision-making	FDF	2025-2030	Federal government, Development partners
	23.10. Establishing gender-sensitive policies and guidelines within biodiversity management frameworks	FDF	2025-2030	Federal government, Development partners

CHAPTER EIGHT

MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION: MAINSTREAMING BIODIVERSITY

Nigeria has integrated biodiversity considerations into various sectoral policies, such as agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and tourism to ensure sustainable practices and minimize negative impacts on biodiversity, in line with the GBF's comprehensive approach to biodiversity conservation.

8.1. Agriculture:

Land clearing or deforestation for the purpose of agricultural expansion and the unsustainable agricultural practices are some of the major factors that lead to the loss of biodiversity. Deforestation for the purpose of cultivation of choice agricultural crop removes the natural vegetation and its diversity and may further lead to degradation of the soil biodiversity, erosion and poor water retention. Some unsustainable agricultural practices, which are also the concerns in biodiversity conservation in agriculture include: large-scale application of fertilizers, misuse and over-dependence on chemical pesticides, monoculture, intensive agriculture, overgrazing, destruction of wetlands, and aquatic environments. Integrating biodiversity considerations into agriculture will ensure that measures are put in place in agricultural practices to address or eliminate these harmful practices and enhance biodiversity in lands and of crops, improve resilience to environmental challenges and ensure long-term agricultural sustainability. Integration of biodiversity considerations into agriculture is at the level of policies, programs, projects and agricultural Manuals/Guides to ensure their implementation.

For example, PLAC (1964) reported that the Agriculture (Control of Importation) Act 1964 now Cap. A13 LFN 2004 provided for the regulation of importation of articles used for controlling plant diseases and pests which were injurious to agricultural or horticultural crops. Specifically, Section 4(1) of the Act mandated the Minister of Agriculture to regulate the importation of plants, seeds, soils, containers, straw and other packing materials, artificial fertilizers, and other similar goods which could potentially be infectious to local fauna and flora.

Similarly, FMARD (2022) reported that the National Agricultural Technology and Innovation Policy (NATIP) 2022-2027 stated that apart from the critical focal components, it would build on the successes of the previous policies and programs by focusing on 11 critical cross-cutting areas where implementation gaps were identified. One of these programs was Nutrition under which project elements included: "Promoting Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Strategies for a drastic reduction of chemical residues in our produce".

Some of the measures that integrate biodiversity considerations into agriculture include: Crop diversification, Agroforestry, practice of conservation agriculture, Integrated Pest Management (IPM), and supporting local ecosystems.

8.1.1 Crop Diversification: Crop diversification in which a variety of crops are grown, is practiced in agriculture instead of monoculture practice and this helps to support diverse ecosystems, reduce the risk of crop failure, and promote beneficial insects.

8.1.2 Agroforestry: This is the agricultural practice that integrates trees and shrubs into farming system in order to enhance biodiversity, improve soil health, provide habitat for wildlife, increase resilience to climate change and improve nutrition.

8.1.3 Conservation Agriculture: In conservation agriculture, minimal soil disturbance, crop rotation, and cover cropping help maintain soil biodiversity, reduce erosion, and improve water retention.

8.1.4 Integrated Pest Management (IPM): IPM uses a combination of biological control, crop rotation, and natural predators to manage pests without relying heavily on pesticides, thus preserving biodiversity. Chemical pesticides are used as a last resort and in minimum proportion; and

8.1.5 Minimizing the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides: This can facilitate a quick return of diverse flora and fauna to ecosystems.

8.2. FORESTRY

To preserve and maintain healthy and resilient forest ecosystems, biodiversity considerations must be integrated into Forestry practices. Sometimes in forestry, there are some practices that destroy the integrity of the Forests, other ecosystems, the flora, the fauna, and the environment. These unwholesome practices in forestry constitute factors that lead to the degradation, decline or loss of biodiversity. They include: Clearing of natural vegetation for plantation establishment; clear cutting, establishment of monoculture plantations, planting of exotic species, inappropriate logging technique, overharvesting, poor road construction, insufficient reforestation, and the use of large heavy earth-moving machinery.

In order to prevent the loss of biodiversity arising from these unsustainable forestry practices, the following biodiversity considerations should be integrated into forestry.

8.2.1 Sustainable Forest Management: Sustainable Forest Management practices ensure that forests are managed in a way that maintains biodiversity, productivity, and ecosystem health;

8.2.2 Protected Areas: Establishing Protected Areas within forestry management areas helps to conserve biodiversity by safeguarding important habitats and species and can serve as wildlife corridors and sanctuaries;

8.2.3 **Reforestation and Habitat Restoration**: Planting native tree species and restoring habitats that support a variety of plant and animal species can help increase biodiversity in forested areas;

8.2.4 Habitat Diversity: Preserving, creating, and maintaining different forest types, age classes, and structures diversify habitats within forests to support wide range of plant and animal species;

8.2.5 Selective Logging: Selective logging techniques minimizes damage to the ecosystem and protects key habitats and can help maintain biodiversity by preserving a variety of tree species and ages; and

8.2.6 Reforestation and Restoration: Putting in place programs for restoring degraded areas and promoting reforestation with native plant species helps in recovering biodiversity and improving forest resilience.

8.2.7 Invasive species management: Preventing the spread of invasive species that threaten native biodiversity can help maintain the balance of forest ecosystems;

8.2.8 Monitoring and Research: Regularly monitoring biodiversity indicators in forests to assess the effectiveness of conservation efforts and conducting research on local species and ecosystems can guide management decisions;

8.2.9 Collaboration and Stakeholder Engagement: Working with local communities, stakeholders, and conservation organizations ensures sustainable forestry practices that prioritize biodiversity conservation; and

8.2.10 National Forest Policy: Biodiversity considerations have been integrated into forestry through the national forest policy. One of the objectives of the National Forestry Policy 2020 is the "constitution of Forest Reserves and the declaration of special Protected Forests which help to conserve biodiversity by safeguarding important habitats and species". In addition, the overall objective of the forest policy "is to achieve sustainable forest management that would ensure sustainable increases in the economic, social and environmental benefits from forests and trees for the present and future generation including the poor and the vulnerable groups".

8.3. Fisheries

Nigeria has abundant fisheries resources but these resources are being degraded. Emmanuel et al (2021), in a review, reported that "studies showed many of the Nigerian fisheries resources are endangered due to habitat degradation, overfishing, and ornamental ventures consequently due to anthropogenic activities". Other reported unsustainable fisheries practices include: bycatch, bottom trawling, and use of explosives substances, poisonous matter, gill nets and beach seines. In order to address these unsustainable fisheries practices, policies have been put in place in Nigeria to integrate biodiversity considerations into the fisheries sub-sector.

For example**:**

8.3.1 The Sea Fisheries Act 1992, which "makes provision for the control, regulation and protection of sea fisheries in the territorial waters of Nigeria". The first part of the Act, concerns the licensing of motor fishing boats. Article 8 of the this Act states that "No person

may take or destroy or attempt to take or destroy any fish within the territorial waters of Nigeria by any of the following methods, that is,-

'(a) by the use of any explosive substance; or

(b) by the use of any noxious or poisonous matter";

Article 11 (2) empowers the Minister to "prohibit or restrict the use of any fishing boat, apparatus, or method of taking fish that is considered harmful to the sea fishing industry in Nigeria;

(c) Prescribe limits to the size of nets or the mesh of nets that may be employed in the taking of fish within the territorial waters of Nigeria, or in any specified area therein".

8.3.2 The Inland Fisheries Act 1992, 2013 provides "for the licensing of fishing craft and the regulation of fishing on the inland waters of Nigeria and for matters connected therewith". Section5 of this Act places "Restriction on use of fishing gear, etc. and states that (1) No person shall fish with a gear constructed with net webbing of less than 76 millimeters except where the gear consists of-

(a) pelagic trawl nets used for freshwater sardines, that is, clupeids, which are used with outboard engines of not more than 25 horsepower capable of operating trawl net with three millimetres codend; or

(b) lift nets used for freshwater sardines constructed with three to five millimetres stretched mesh webbing."

Section 6 of this Act is on "Prohibition of unorthodox fishing methods (1) Except for electro-fishing and the use of chemicals for the purpose of research, no person shall take or destroy or attempt to take or destroy any fish within the inland waters of Nigeria by any of the following methods, that is-

(a) the use of explosive substances;

(b) the use of noxious or poisonous matter; or

(c) the use of electricity"

Based on these statutes, it is expected that fisheries practices in Nigeria will comply and adopt practices that integrate biodiversity for sustainable fisheries, which include:

8.3.3. Observing catch limits that have been established based on scientific assessments of fish populations in order to prevent overfishing and ensure sustainable harvesting;

8.3.4. Using approved fishing gear and techniques in order to avoid non-target species or juveniles, reducing bycatch and preserving biodiversity; and

Considering the entire ecosystem in fisheries management, including the interactions between species and their habitats

In addition to integrating biodiversity considerations into the policies, government should also designate certain areas as marine protected areas where fishing is restricted or prohibited to protect critical habitats and promote biodiversity.

8.4. Tourism

The main thrust of government policy on tourism is "to generate foreign exchange, encourage even development, promote tourism-based rural enterprises, generate employment and accelerate rural-urban integration and cultural exchange". However, ecotourism is the aspect of tourism that is the main focus in biodiversity conservation and is the aspect of tourism that specifically needs the integration of biodiversity considerations. Ecotourism has been defined by Muehlenbein (2020) of the International Association for Medical Assistance to Travellers (IAMAT) as "specifically a sustainable version of nature-based tourism that attempts to educate visitors while minimizing modification or destruction of natural resources and broadly benefiting the social and natural environments by involving the participation of local communities". Ecotourism protects sites by providing a financial incentive to keep them intact. Nigeria has abundant ecotourism resources.

The National Parks and other protected areas and conservation centres provide opportunities for game viewing by tourists. Visitors to such areas view wildlife and they are expected to conduct themselves in a manner that would not cause habitat degradation, introduction of invasive alien species, and pollution. Integrating biodiversity considerations into ecotourism is important for sustainable and responsible travel practices. Such biodiversity considerations include:

8.4.1. Awareness creation: Raising awareness among tourists about the importance of biodiversity conservation and the negative impacts of their actions on local ecosystems through brief talks by Guides, and the issuance of dedicated handbills to tourists;

8.4.2. Hosting biodiversity-friendly events: Offering tourism activities that promote appreciation for natural environments without disrupting or harming local Biodiversity such as hosting World Biodiversity Day or World Environment Day in Parks and Gardens;

8.4.3. Adopting eco-friendly practices: Adopting eco-friendly practices in tourism operations such as reducing waste, conserving water and energy;

8.4.4. Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities: Fostering the participation and involvement of the Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities in ecotourism planning and decision-making and management to ensure that their lands, traditions, and biodiversity are protected;

8.4.5. Hands-on biodiversity tours: Creating and hosting brief hands-on biodiversity tours in the National Parks or Gardens that highlight and educate tourists about the local flora, fauna, and ecosystems; and

8.4.6. Eco-tourism certification: Ensuring that practitioners in the eco-tourism industry obtain eco-tourism certificates as requirements that ensure tourism activities are aligned with biodiversity conservation principles.

8.5. Land, Urban, and Infrastructures: Implement and enforce laws to protect reversed areas, watersheds, streams, rivers- all of the ecosystems and biodiversity.

8.6. Energy: Strategic environmental assessment prior to planning energy project that might impact biodiversity; Avoid projects implementation in high biodiversity areas.

8.7. Finance: Financing for biodiversity should be prioritized, revenue generated through tourism and parks should be directed to conservation efforts.

8.8. Health: Promote sustainable diets sourced from food sources that are not a threat to biodiversity; Strengthen policy framework by integrating biodiversity into health projects and national health strategies; Tackle climate change and pollution threat that degrade biodiversity and exacerbate health issues.

8.9. Mining: A national policy framework that respects mining activities and licensing in biodiversity rich areas.

8.10. Gender: Action that are gender inclusive, indigenous knowledge, livelihood and prioritizing persons with disability (PWD) in actions.

8.11. Education: Integration of biodiversity into school curricula; Teacher's training and education material; Information and informal education; indigenous knowledge and local language inclusion; Higher education and research.

8.12. Science and Tech: Innovation for biodiversity; Research and development; Youth and women in STEM for biodiversity; Biodiversity monitoring and data systems

8.13. Budget: The budget should include provisions for biodiversity actions that can be allocated for every fiscal year.

CHAPTER NINE

MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION: CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Through stakeholder consultations on the implementation of the NBSAP, an assessment was undertaken and a plan for capacity development needs for NBSAP implementation was developed. This plan was to address key gaps identified in the capacity needs assessment of the previous NBSAP 2016-2020. Its core components consist of the prioritized capacity needs which need to be addressed to improve the core capacity issues; and which have been adapted to implement the KMGBF targets and goals.

The main elements of this plan are the three levels at which capacity is nurtured: the enabling environment (policies, program, regulations, coordination/communication); institutional (structures, processes and practices, resources, leadership/management); and the individual (qualification, technical knowledge/skill, motivation/incentives/awards) on one side, and the several core biodiversity capacity issues in the NBSAP interventions or actions from which capacity will be developed, on the other side.

In the plan, each of the 23 national targets that have been revised in alignment with the GBF goals and targets is selected. Using the template (Table 15: Capacity Development and Assessment), the existing capacities, gaps and needs for effective implementation of each of them are identified.

Table 15: Template for Capacity Development and Assessment

	Existing capacities/resources	Capacity needs	Priority Strategic Actions	Roles and responsibilities	Timeline	Sources of Funding
Enabling Environment Capacity						
(Governance/leadership, Policy & legal frameworks, incentive mechanisms, Accountability frameworks, budget allocations, etc.						
Organizational Capacity						
Processes and Practices Structure, Resources						
Individual Capacity						
Qualification; technical knowledge/skills; Motivation, Incentives, Awards.						

9.1. Enabling Environment Capacity:

The elements of the Enabling Environment level include: policies, laws, agreements, conventions, regulations, and social norms. At this level, the policies, laws and regulations that already exist are identified; their fitness for purpose or the need for revising are determined; new policies, laws and regulations that are needed are considered; the lead actors responsible for formulating the policies and the sources of necessary resources and support they need are identified.

9.2 Organizational Capacity:

The elements of the organizational level include: clear institutional mandates, internal structures, processes and procedures, leadership, management systems, coordination mechanisms, technological resources, and other elements that influence the ability of any government or institution to operate effectively and achieve their mission. At this level, the structures, processes and procedures that already exist are identified and their fitness for purpose or the need to update them determined. The lead actors responsible for formulating the process and the sources of necessary resources and support they need are identified.

9.3 Individual Capacity:

The elements of the individual capacity include: knowledge, skills, attitude and experience of the people involved including staff, activists, academics, and any individual in communities or systems who needs capacity to act. The aim at this level is to equip enough individuals (staff or community members) with necessary expertise, skills, knowledge, competencies, and attitudes to meet needs.

9.4 Capacity needs for each action or intervention in the targets

The following tables are the capacity needs identified in each of the 23 national targets. However, capacity needs identified for a particular action or intervention in a particular national target will not be repeated in another national target for that same purpose. The location of each action selected for capacity development is identified in bracket within the populated template (Tables 16-38).

Table 16: CAPACITY BUILDING FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE REVISED NBSAP (TARGET 1: By 2030, all areas are effectively managed to bring loss of areas of high biodiversity importance close to zero.)

	Existing capacities/ resources	Capacity needs	Priority Strategic Actions	Roles and responsibilities	Timeline	Sources of Funding
ENABLING ENVIRONMENT						
(Governance/leadership, Policy & legal frameworks, incentive mechanisms, Accountability frameworks, budget allocations, etc.	EIA Act	The ESIA Act has weak provision for the full participation of IPLC in the ESIA processes (1.1; 1.2)	Revising the ESIA Act to have provision for the full participation of the LC in ESIA processes	Federal Government; and EA Dept: Funding and Developing policies, laws, rules and norms relevant to official governance procedure in Nigeria	2025 - 2026	Federal Government; UNEP; GEF; Private Sectors
	EIA Act; NGOs with focus on biodiversity; Organized private sectors	The ESIA Act that with weak provision for the full participation of IPLC in the ESIA processes (1.1; 1.2; 1.7)	Lobbying the legislature to pass the bill for the amendment of the ESIA Act that provides for full involvement and participation and inclusion of IPLC in	Private sectors, NGOs for advocacy: Lobbying Parliaments for biodiversity	2025 -2026	Private Sectors; NGOs

	Existing capacities/ resources	Capacity needs	Priority Strategic Actions	Roles and responsibilities	Timeline	Sources of Funding
			ESIA processes			
Organizational						
Processes and Practices Structure Resources	IPLCs as Human resources Multi-Sector Stakeholders as Human resources	Weak involvement and participation of IPLC & Multi-stakeholders in ESIA processes (1.5)	Involvement and participation of Indigenous People and Local Communities (IPLCs) in ESIA processes.	Federal Government; and EA Dept.: Employing citizens, Funding and Developing policies, laws, rules and norms relevant to official governance procedure in Nigeria	2025 – 2026	Federal Government; and EA Department
	Multi-stakehol ders on biodiversity	Limited funds that could not allow the engagement of multi-stakeholder for inclusive participation that reflects "whole-of-governm ent/whole-of-societ y" (1.4; 1.5)	Ensuring "whole-of-go vernment/wh ole-of-society " participation in NBSAP process by providing adequate funds and engaging comprehensiv e multi-stakeho	Federal, State governments, MDAs developing structures, processes, resources and management issues	2025-2030	Federal government, State government; Development Partners

	Existing capacities/ resources	Capacity needs	Priority Strategic Actions	Roles and responsibilities	Timeline	Sources of Funding
			lders in NBSAP processes			
	Biodiversity committees; Dedicated government outfit for awareness campaigns	Limited funds that could not allow the hosting of meetings and awareness campaigns. (1.4; 1.5)	Providing adequate funds and hosting meetings of the Biodiversity Steering Committee and other committees and awareness campaigns	Federal, State governments, MDAs: developing structures, processes, resources and management	2025-2030	Federal government, State government; Development Partners
	State and Local government MDAs	Sub-national BSAP did not exist making implementation of the NBSAP weak (1.6)	Initiating and promoting Sub-national BSAP	State governments, MDAs: developing structures, processes, resources and management	2025 2026	State government; Development Partners
	Customary biodiversity conservation areas	Management plan for sustainable management of customary biodiversity conservation areas	Assisting local communities in the sustainable management	Federal, State governments, MDAs: developing structures, processes, resources and management	2025	Federal government, State government; NGOs; Development Partners

	Existing capacities/ resources	Capacity needs	Priority Strategic Actions	Roles and responsibilities	Timeline	Sources of Funding
		by the IPLC is weak	of Customary biodiversity conservation sites;			
	Flora and fauna outside protected areas, including sacred groves, community lands, abandoned farmlands and homesteads	Management plan for sustainable management of customary biodiversity and other conservation areas by the IPLC is weak	Surveying the flora and fauna outside protected areas, including sacred groves, community lands, abandoned farmlands and homesteads;	Federal, State governments, MDAs: developing structures, processes, resources and management	2025-2026	Federal government, State government; NGOs; Development Partners
	Sectoral NBSAP Focal Points (members of NBCC)	Lack of operable vehicles dedicated for the monitoring of the NBSAP interventions weakened monitoring of the implementation	Providing five (5) (one each for FDF, EA dept. NPS, PC&EH, NOSDRA dedicated operable vehicles for monitoring;	Federal and State Governments and Agencies; the Private sector and other donors: Supporting development of infrastructures; granting financial resources and other facilities	2025-2026	Federal and State Governments, Agencies and Funding mechanisms; the Private sector and other donors

	Existing capacities/ resources	Capacity needs	Priority Strategic Actions	Roles and responsibilities	Timeline	Sources of Funding
			improve capacity monitoring and reporting (1.10)			
	Newly designated national parks	Limited funds and other facilities needed to fully establish the new parks.	Assisting the NPS in establishing the new national parks, fully.	Federal government, Agencies: Supporting development of infrastructures; granting financial resources and other facilities (1.11)	2025-2030	Federal and State Governments, Agencies and Funding mechanisms; the Private sector and other donors
	Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM)	Weak government partnership with international development partners in coastal zone management;	Ensuring International Cooperation for coastal zone management by the Federal government (1.12)	Federal government, and Agencies: Supporting development of infrastructures; granting financial resources and other facilities	2025-2030	Federal and State Governments, Agencies and Funding mechanisms
	Conservation Strategy for	Weak support for the actions in the Conservation	Supporting actions in the Conservation	Federal government, and Agencies: Supporting	2025-2030	Federal government, and Agencies, and

	Existing capacities/ resources	Capacity needs	Priority Strategic Actions	Roles and responsibilities	Timeline	Sources of Funding
	Biodiversity in the Niger Delta	Strategy for Biodiversity in the Niger Delta	Strategy for Biodiversity in the Niger Delta (1.14)	development of infrastructures; granting financial resources and other facilities		other development partners
Individual						
Qualification; technical knowledge/skills; Motivation, Incentives, Awards.	Farms, Agricultural Extension workers, Farmers	The use, misuse and dependence on agrochemicals degrade the environment and create biodiversity loss

Inadequate knowledge of the importance of biodiversity in the value ecosystem services | Providing training on IPM practices to 7400 (200x37) agricultural Extension workers and farmers in the States and FCT. | Federal and State and Agencies: Supporting development of infrastructures; granting financial resources and other facilities

Strengthening the capacity of Extension workers and farmers on the importance of biodiversity value in the ecosystem services | 2026 | Federal and State governments, and Agencies; and other development partners and NGOs. |

Table 17: CAPACITY BUILDING FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE REVISED NBSAP (TARGET 2: By 2030, 30% of identified and prioritized degraded areas are under effective restoration programs

	Existing capacities/resources	Capacity needs	Priority Strategic Actions	Roles and responsibilities	Timeline	Sources of Funding
ENABLING ENVIRONMENT						
(Governance/leadership, Policy & legal frameworks, incentive mechanisms, Accountability frameworks, budget allocations, etc.						
ORGANIZATIONAL						
Processes and Practices Structure Resources	LDN project	Inability to procure enough seedlings (1.2)	Procuring additional 10 million appropriate seedlings for each project site to ensure enough seedling supply	Federal government, and Agencies; the Private sector and other donors: Supporting development of infrastructures; granting resources	2025 - 2026	Federal government, and Agencies; and other Development Partners

	Existing capacities/resources	Capacity needs	Priority Strategic Actions	Roles and responsibilities	Timeline	Sources of Funding
				and other facilities		
	Manpower	National Forest and Vegetation Recovery Programme and Mangrove and coastal area recovery programme was not established because of lack of funds (1.2; 2.3; 2.5)	Establishing a National Forest and Vegetation Recovery Programme, including mangroves and other coastal areas	Federal government, and Agencies; Development Partners: Supporting development of infrastructures; granting resources and other facilities	2025-2030	Federal government, Agencies, and funding mechanisms; and other Development Partners
	Ministry of Regional Development	The proposed National Rivers and Wetlands Rehabilitation Programme, linked to reduction of pollutant could not be established due to lack of funds (2.4)	Establishing dedicated national rehabilitation programmes to reduce pollution in Rivers and Wetlands	Federal government, and Agencies; Development Partners: Supporting development of infrastructures; granting resources and other facilities	2025-2030	Federal government, Agencies, and funding mechanisms; and other Development Partners
	NPS	Poaching of wild species in protected areas is rampant	Providing alternative livelihood options such as poultry, aquaculture, and	Federal government, and Agencies; Development	2025-2026	Federal government, Agencies, and funding mechanisms; and other

	Existing capacities/resources	Capacity needs	Priority Strategic Actions	Roles and responsibilities	Timeline	Sources of Funding
		(2.6)	apiculture, to 100 IPLC members at each PA	Partners: Supporting development of infrastructures; granting resources and other facilities		Development Partners; Local NGOs
	NPS	Illegal and unsustainable collection of firewood in protected areas is rampant (2.7)	Providing 500 community-based energy efficient production facilities to IPLC members in each of the protected areas	Federal government, and Agencies; Development Partners: Supporting development of infrastructures; granting resources and other facilities	2025	Federal and State; Local NGOs; Biodiversity funding mechanism
	Sectoral NBSAP focal points: NBCC	Lack of dedicated, operable vehicles for monitoring	Providing one (1) operable dedicated vehicles (one each for DLD&DM for the monitoring of NBSAP projects	Federal government, and Agencies; Development Partners: Supporting development of infrastructures; granting resources and other facilities	2025-2025	Federal government, and Agencies; Development Partners

	Existing capacities/resources	Capacity needs	Priority Strategic Actions	Roles and responsibilities	Timeline	Sources of Funding
	GIS Lab	Inadequate equipment for GIS application (2.8)	Providing adequate equipment for GIS application such as the hardware, software, and data collection equipment required	Federal government, and Agencies; Development Partners: Supporting development of infrastructures; granting resources and other facilities	2025-2026	Federal government, and Agencies; Development Partners
INDIVIDUAL						
Qualification; technical knowledge/skills; Motivation, Incentives, Awards.	GIS Lab	Inadequate manpower for GIS application (2.8)	Providing training to 740 people in the Federal, States and FCT on the use of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) to map the location and extent of areas under restoration	Federal government, and Agencies; Development Partners: Supporting development of infrastructures; granting resources and other facilities	2025	Federal government, and Agencies; Development Partners

Table 18: CAPACITY BUILDING FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE REVISED NBSAP (TARGET 3: By 2030, 30% of land, seas and oceans are effectively protected and conserved including key biodiversity areas and Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (OECMs).

	Existing capacities/resources	Capacity needs	Priority Strategic Actions	Roles and responsibilities	Timeline	Sources of Funding
ENABLING ENVIRONMENT						
(Governance/leadership, Policy & legal frameworks, incentive mechanisms, Accountability frameworks, budget allocations, etc.						
ORGANIZATIONAL						
Processes and Practices Structure Resources	NPS; Designated new National Parks.	Limited funding is a constraint to the complete assessment of the status of biodiversity resources in the designated new National Parks (3.1; 3.2)	Assessing the status of biodiversity resources in the designated new National Parks	Federal government, and Agencies: Supporting development of infrastructures; granting financial resources and other facilities	2025-2026	Federal government, and Agencies; and Development Partners
	NPS; Designated new National Parks.	Limited funds for preparing management plans for the designated New National Parks (3.1; 3.2)	Preparing management plans for the designated New National Parks	Federal government, and Agencies: Supporting development of infrastructures; granting financial	2025	Federal government, and Agencies; Funding Mechanisms and Development Partners

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	Existing capacities/resources	Capacity needs	Priority Strategic Actions	Roles and responsibilities	Timeline	Sources of Funding
				resources and other facilities		
	Sectoral NBSAP Focal Point: NBCC	Lack of dedicated operable vehicle for monitoring the NBSAP projects is a constraint	Providing one (1) dedicated operable vehicle for NCF for monitoring the NBSAP projects	Federal government, and Agencies: Supporting development of infrastructures; granting financial resources and other facilities	2025	Federal government, and Agencies; Development Partners
INDIVIDUAL						
Qualification; technical knowledge/skills; Motivation, Incentives, Awards.	NPS	Insufficient skilled manpower for biodiversity resources assessment (3.4)	Providing training for skill acquisition on biodiversity resources assessment for 740 persons in the States and FCT including women and IPLC members.	Federal government, and Agencies: Supporting development of infrastructures; granting financial resources and other facilities	2025	Federal government, and Agencies; and Development Partners
	NPS	Inadequate skilled manpower for the preparation of National Park management plan (3.6; 3.7; 3.8; 3.9;3.10)	Providing training to 100 members of staff of the NPS on how to prepare National Park management plan	Federal government, and Agencies: Supporting development of infrastructures; granting financial resources and other facilities	2025	Federal government, and Agencies; and development Partners

Table 19: CAPACITY BUILDING FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE REVISED NBSAP (TARGET 4: By 2030, threatened species are recovering, genetic diversity is being maintained and human-wildlife conflict is being managed in conservation areas

	Existing capacities/resources	Capacity needs	Priority Strategic Actions	Roles and responsibilities	Timeline	Sources of Funding
ENABLING ENVIRONMENT						
(Governance/leadership, Policy & legal frameworks, incentive mechanisms, Accountability frameworks, budget allocations, etc.						
Organizational						
Processes and Practices Structure Resources	Tertiary Institutions with courses related to biodiversity	Lack of enabling funds to establish the centre (4.4)	Establishing a national centre / institute for knowledge and sustainable Use of Biodiversity	Federal government, and Agencies: Supporting development of infrastructures; granting financial resources and other facilities	2025-2030	Federal government and Agencies and Development Partners

	Existing capacities/resources	Capacity needs	Priority Strategic Actions	Roles and responsibilities	Timeline	Sources of Funding
	Community Herbal Centres	Community Herbal centres are not wide spread and existing ones lack maintenance (4.5; 4.7)	Establishing/Rehabilitating Community Herbal Heritage Centres	Federal government, and Agencies: Supporting development of infrastructures; granting financial resources and other facilities	2025-2026	Federal government, and Agencies and Development Partners
	PAs; Farms	Wildlife from PAs Enter farms in the surrounding communities and destroy crops (4.8)	Providing compensations (monetary or in-kind) for damages caused by wildlife in and around the PAs	Federal government, and Agencies: Supporting development of infrastructures; granting financial resources and other facilities	2026	Federal government, and Agencies
	PAs	Incessant Human-wildlife conflicts that are threats to the existence of both and the environment (4.9; 4.10; 4.11; 4.12)	a)Developing conflict mitigation strategies like providing life fencing or other methods to protect crops b) Providing seeds of alternative crops that are not consumed by the crop raiders to affected communities	Federal government, and Agencies: Supporting development of infrastructures; granting financial resources and other facilities	2025-2030	Federal government, and Agencies
	Sectoral Focal Points on biodiversity: NBCC	Lack of dedicated operable vehicles that hinder monitoring	Providing Two (2) (one each for NBRDA, and FRIN, dedicated	Federal government, and Agencies: Supporting development of	2025	Federal government, and Agencies and other donors

	Existing capacities/resources	Capacity needs	Priority Strategic Actions	Roles and responsibilities	Timeline	Sources of Funding
			operable vehicle for monitoring	infrastructures; granting financial resources and other facilities		
Individual						
Qualification; technical knowledge/skills; Motivation, Incentives, Awards.						

Table 20: CAPACITY BUILDING FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE REVISED NBSAP (TARGET 5: By 2030, use, harvest, and trade of wild species are sustainable, safe and legal while mainstreaming customary sustainable use by local communities

	Existing capacities/resources	Capacity needs	Priority Strategic Actions	Roles and responsibilities	Timeline	Sources of Funding
ENABLING ENVIRONMENT						
(Governance/leadership, Policy & legal frameworks, incentive mechanisms, Accountability				Federal government, and Agencies: Supporting development of infrastructures; granting financial resources and other facilities		Federal government, and Agencies, and other development partners

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	Existing capacities/resources	Capacity needs	Priority Strategic Actions	Roles and responsibilities	Timeline	Sources of Funding
frameworks, budget allocations, etc.						
Organizational						
Processes and Practices Structure Resources	Dilapidated infrastructure	Funds to resuscitate the Forest Utilization Centres are lacking this has contributed to unsustainable use of wood by workers (5.5; 5.10)	Resuscitating the Forest Utilization Centres in Benin, Ibadan, and Jos: reactivating their workshops including their mobile Saw Doctors' workshops	Federal government, and Agencies: Supporting development of infrastructures; granting financial resources and other facilities	2025-2026	Federal government, International Governments and Agencies; Funding mechanisms
	Lack of operable vehicles dedicated for the monitoring of the NBSAP interventions weakened monitoring of the implementation	Lack of operable vehicles dedicated for the monitoring of the NBSAP interventions weakened monitoring of the implementation	Providing two (2) (one each for NIPRD, and Dept. of Fisheries dedicated operable vehicle for monitoring	and Agencies; the Private sector and other donors: Supporting development of infrastructures; granting financial resources and other facilities	2025-2026	Agencies and Funding mechanisms; the Private sector and other donors
Individual						
Qualification; technical knowledge/skills; Motivation, Incentives, Awards.	Water bodies;	Fish stocks are noticeably not within biologically sustainable levels (5.2)	Training of 7400 (200x37) fishermen/women in the States and FCT including IPLC members on sustainable fishing practices that reduce bycatch;	Federal and State governments, Department of Fisheries and the private sector	2025	Federal and State governments, Department

	Existing capacities/resources	Capacity needs	Priority Strategic Actions	Roles and responsibilities	Timeline	Sources of Funding
	Manpower	Inadequate skill for carrying out risk assessment on the spread of zoonotic diseases (5.4)	Conducting training to 740 staff of wildlife management in the Federal, States, and FCT on risk assessment on the spread of zoonotic diseases through wild animal species	Federal government, and Agencies: Supporting development of infrastructures; granting financial resources and other facilities	2025	Federal government, and Agencies
	Manpower	Inadequate knowledge and skill to implement CITES (5.3; 5.12)	Training 740 members of staff of the wildlife division of Federal and State Forestry on the implementation of CITES	Federal and State governments, Department of Fisheries and the private sector	2025	Federal and State governments, Department

Table 21: CAPACITY BUILDING FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE REVISED NBSAP (TARGET 6: By 2030, invasive alien species and their pathways are identified and prioritized and priority species controlled, and measures are put in place to manage pathways across the ecological zones

	Existing capacities/resources	Capacity needs	Priority Strategic Actions	Roles and responsibilities	Timeline	Sources of Funding
ENABLING ENVIRONMENT						
(Governance/leadership, Policy & legal frameworks, incentive mechanisms, Accountability frameworks, budget allocations, etc.	Project on IAS	Lack of a national framework for the control and management of Invasive Alien Species (6.2; 6.3)	Establishing a national framework for the control and management of Invasive Alien Species	Federal Government; and FDF: Funding and Developing policies, laws, rules and norms relevant to official governance procedure in Nigeria	2025	Federal Government; UNEP; GEF; Private Sectors
Organizational						
Processes and Practices Structure Resources	Border Control Posts	Weak funding of the NAQS that manages the Nigerian borders that are extensive and can be sources of entry for IAS if they are not effectively covered (6.1; 6.3)	Providing stronger funding to strengthen the capacity of the Nigerian Agricultural Quarantine Services for effective border control	Federal Government, and Agencies; the Private sector and other donors: Supporting development of infrastructures; granting financial resources and other facilities: Supporting development of infrastructures; granting financial resources and other facilities	2025	Federal government, and Agencies; and other donors
	IAS project	Funding of research is weak and can lead to	Strengthening research on the impacts of IAS and	Federal Government, and Agencies; the Private sector and other donors:	2024-2026	Federal Government and Agencies; the

	Existing capacities/resources	Capacity needs	Priority Strategic Actions	Roles and responsibilities	Timeline	Sources of Funding
		non-detection of IAS incidence (6.5)	Revising the existing baseline on IAS status with stronger funding	Supporting development of infrastructures; granting financial resources and other facilities: Supporting development of infrastructures; granting financial resources and other facilities		Private sector and other donors
	Sectoral NBSAP Focal Points (members of the NBCC	Lack of operable vehicles dedicated for the monitoring of the NBSAP interventions weakened monitoring of the implementation	Providing one (1) dedicated operable vehicle for NAQS for monitoring	Federal and State governments and Agencies; the Private sector and other donors: Supporting development of infrastructures; granting financial resources and other facilities	2024-2026	Federal and State, Agencies and Funding mechanisms; the Private sector and other donors
Individual						
Qualification; technical knowledge/skills; Motivation, Incentives, Awards.	Crafts that use IAS	IAS spreads fast to the detriment of indigenous species (6.4)	Providing training to 740 (20x37) IPLC members in the States and FCT on the utilization of IAS in Nigeria	Federal government, State government; Private sectors, and NGOs Supporting development of infrastructure	2025	Federal government, State government; Private sectors, and NGOs

Table 22: CAPACITY BUILDING FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE REVISED NBSAP (TARGET 7: By 2030, pollution is reduced, halving nutrient loss and pesticide risk in final deposition)

	Existing capacities/resources	Capacity needs	Priority Strategic Actions	Roles and responsibilities	Timeline	Sources of Funding
ENABLING ENVIRONMENT						
(Governance/leadership, Policy & legal frameworks, incentive mechanisms, Accountability frameworks, budget allocations, etc.	National water quality guidelines (7.3)	Weak water quality guideline	Strengthening national water quality guidelines by mobilizing financial resources to support it.	Federal Government; and FMWR: Funding and Developing policies, laws, rules and norms relevant to official governance procedure in Nigeria	2025	Federal Government; UNEP; GEF; Private Sectors
Organizational						
Processes and Practices Structure Resources	Sectoral NBSAP Focal Points (members of the NBCC)	Lack of operable vehicles dedicated for the monitoring of the NBSAP interventions weakened monitoring of the implementation	Providing two (2) (one each for FMAFS and FMWR dedicated operable vehicle for monitoring;	Federal and State Governments and Agencies; the Private sector and other donors: Supporting development of infrastructures; granting financial resources and other facilities	2025-2026	Federal and State governments, Agencies and Funding mechanisms; the Private sector and other donors
Individual						
Qualification; technical knowledge/skills; Motivation, Incentives, Awards.	Hazardous waste (7.1; 7.2; 7.9; 7.10)	Dangerous exposure to and indiscriminate disposal of hazardous waste	Educating people in the country on proper handling and disposal of hazardous materials in workplaces	The Federal government; and Agencies; the Private sector and other donors: Supporting development of infrastructures; granting financial resources and other facilities	2026	Federal and State Governments, Agencies and Funding mechanisms; the Private sector and other donors
	Farms; Agricultural Extension workers	Inappropriate fertilizer application (7.8)	Training 7400 (200x37) farmers in the States and FCT	The Federal government; and Agencies; the Private sector and other donors: Supporting development	2025-2030	Federal and State Governments, Agencies and Funding mechanisms; the

	Existing capacities/resources	Capacity needs	Priority Strategic Actions	Roles and responsibilities	Timeline	Sources of Funding
			on best practices in fertilizer use	of infrastructures; granting financial resources and other facilities		Private sector and other donors
	Farms; Homes; Pest infestation	Dependence on chemical pesticide use to the detriment of human health and the environment (7.7)	Training 11100 (300x37) farmers and other individuals in the States and FCT on implementing Integrated Pest Management (IPM) strategies that prioritize the use of non-chemical methods in pest control	The Federal government; and Agencies; the Private sector and other donors: Supporting development of infrastructures; granting financial resources and other facilities	2025-2030	Governments, Agencies and Funding mechanisms; the Private sector and other donors

Table 23: CAPACITY BUILDING FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE REVISED NBSAP (TARGET 8: By 2030, impacts of Climate Change in Nigeria, and Ocean Acidification in the Coastal Zones, are minimized through ecosystem-based approaches) Capacity needs and actions in this target may have been addressed in the previous targets, especially Targets 1, 2, and 4.

	Existing capacities/resources	Capacity needs	Priority Strategic Actions	Roles and responsibilities	Timeline	Sources of Funding
ENABLING ENVIRONMENT						
(Governance/leadership, Policy & legal frameworks, incentive mechanisms, Accountability frameworks, budget allocations, etc.	ESIAs	The ESIAs have weak provisions that aid promotion of biodiversity and ecosystem service values. (8.1)	Strengthening and implementing the provisions of ESIAs to aid the promotion of biodiversity and ecosystem service values	Federal Government; and EA Dept: Funding and Developing policies, laws, rules and norms relevant to official governance procedure in Nigeria	2025-2030	Federal Government; UNEP; GEF; Private Sectors
Organizational						
Processes and Practices Structure Resources	Sectoral NBSAP Focal Points (members of the NBCC)	Lack of operable vehicles dedicated for the monitoring of the NBSAP interventions weakened monitoring of the implementation	Providing one (1) dedicated operable vehicle for monitoring to the Ministry of Regional Development;	Federal and State Governments and Agencies; the Private sector and other donors: Supporting development of infrastructures; granting financial resources and other facilities	2025-2030	Federal and State Governments, Agencies and Funding mechanisms; the Private sector and other donors
Individual						
Qualification; technical knowledge/skills; Motivation, Incentives, Awards.						

Table 24: CAPACITY BUILDING FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE REVISED NBSAP (TARGET 9: By 2030, wild species are sustainably managed and utilized for the benefits of the people.)

	Existing capacities/resources	Capacity needs	Priority Strategic Actions	Roles and responsibilities	Timeline	Sources of Funding
ENABLING ENVIRONMENT						
(Governance/leadership, Policy & legal frameworks, incentive mechanisms, Accountability frameworks, budget allocations, etc.						
Organizational						
Processes and Practices Structure Resources	FDF with few basic infrastructure	Lack of appropriate modern biodiversity resources survey equipment	Provision of adequate number of appropriate modern biodiversity resources survey equipment such as the Remote Sensing and Aerial Survey Tools, Navigation and Mapping Tools, Camera and Imaging Equipment, Bioacoustic Monitoring Tools, Environmental Sampling Equipment, Molecular Tools, Digital and Data Collection Tools,	Federal and State Governments and Agencies; the Private sector and other donors: Supporting development of infrastructures; granting financial resources and other facilities	2025-2030	Federal and State Governments, Agencies and Funding mechanisms; the Private sector and other donors

	Existing capacities/resources	Capacity needs	Priority Strategic Actions	Roles and responsibilities	Timeline	Sources of Funding
			and Support Equipment			
	Sectoral NBSAP Focal Points (members of the NBCC)	Inadequate resources to mobilize NBTC for monitoring of the NBSAP interventions monitoring of the implementation	Facilitating movement of the NBTC members during monitoring in the States	Federal and State Governments and Agencies; the Private sector and other donors: Supporting development of infrastructures; granting financial resources and other facilities	2025-2030	Federal and State Governments, Agencies and Funding mechanisms; the Private sector and other donors
Individual						
Qualification; technical knowledge/skills; Motivation, Incentives, Awards.	Members of staff of FDF and the IPLC	Inadequate technical knowledge/skill in the use of modern biodiversity resources survey equipment	Training of 740 members of staff of FDF and the IPLC to acquire adequate technical knowledge/skill in the use of modern biodiversity resources survey equipment	Federal and State Governments and Agencies; the Private sector and other donors: Supporting development of infrastructures; granting financial resources and other facilities	2025-2030	Federal and State Governments, Agencies and Funding mechanisms; the Private sector and other donors
	Members of IPLC that manage conservation areas	Inadequate technical knowledge/skill in the sustainable management of their local conservation areas	Training of 3700 (100x37) members of the IPLC to acquire adequate technical knowledge/skill in the sustainable management of their	Federal and State Governments and Agencies; the Private sector and other donors: Supporting development of infrastructures; granting financial	2025-2030	Federal and State Governments, Agencies and Funding mechanisms; the Private sector and other donors

	Existing capacities/resources	Capacity needs	Priority Strategic Actions	Roles and responsibilities	Timeline	Sources of Funding
			local conservation areas	resources and other facilities		

Table 25: CAPACITY BUILDING FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE REVISED NBSAP (TARGET 10: By 2030, 50% of prioritized areas each under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, and bio-friendly practices.)

	Existing capacities/resources	Capacity needs	Priority Strategic Actions	Roles and responsibilities	Timeline	Sources of Funding
ENABLING ENVIRONMENT						
(Governance/leadership, Policy & legal frameworks, incentive mechanisms, Accountability frameworks, budget allocations, etc.	The National Forest Policy	The revised National Forest Policy not published (10.8; 10.9)	Enactment of the National Forestry Bill to give legal backing to National Forest Policy	Federal Government; and FDF Funding and Developing policies, laws, rules and norms relevant to official governance procedure in Nigeria	2026	Federal Government; UNEP; GEF; Private Sectors
Organizational						
Processes and Practices Structure Resources	Sectoral NBSAP Focal Points (NBCC)	Lack of operable vehicles dedicated for the monitoring of the NBSAP interventions weakened monitoring of the implementation	Providing one (1) dedicated operable vehicle to FMHUD for monitoring;	Federal and State Governments and Agencies; the Private sector and other donors: Supporting development of infrastructures; granting financial resources and other facilities	2025-2030	Federal and State Governments, Agencies and Funding mechanisms; the Private sector and other donors
Individual						
Qualification; technical knowledge/skills;	IPLC	Specialized skills and knowledge in natural	Providing training to strengthen the	Federal and State governments, and	2025-2030	Federal and State governments, and

	Existing capacities/resources	Capacity needs	Priority Strategic Actions	Roles and responsibilities	Timeline	Sources of Funding
Motivation, Incentives, Awards.		regeneration of wetlands, arid zone vegetation, forests, mangroves are weak (10.7)	capacities of 7400 (100x37) Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities members in the States and FCT to participate in natural regeneration of wetlands, arid zone vegetation, forests, mangroves & other priorities identified	Agencies: Supporting development of infrastructures; granting financial resources and other facilities		Agencies; and other development partners and NGOs
	Farmers	Specialized skills and knowledge on IPM and organic farming practices are weak (10.1; 10.11)	Providing training to strengthen the capacities of 11100 (300x37) farmers in the States and FCT to implement IPM practices and organic farming.	Federal and State governments, and Agencies: Supporting development of infrastructures; granting financial resources and other facilities	2025-2030	Federal and State governments, and Agencies; and other development partners and NGOs
	Fish Farmers and Fishermen	Specialized skills and knowledge in aquaculture and sustainable fisheries are weak (10.2; 10.3)	Providing training to strengthen the capacities of 11100 (300x37) fish farmers and fishermen in the States and FCT to implement sustainable fisheries management	Federal and State governments, International Governments and Agencies: Supporting development of infrastructures; granting financial resources and other facilities	2025-2030	Federal and State governments, International Governments and Agencies; and other development partners and NGOs

	Existing capacities/resources	Capacity needs	Priority Strategic Actions	Roles and responsibilities	Timeline	Sources of Funding
			practices that avoid bycatch			
	Forestry practitioners	Specialized skills and knowledge in agroforestry and sustainable management practices are weak (10.4;10.5; 10.12; 10.13)	Providing training to strengthen the capacities of 3700 (100x37) forestry practitioners in the States and FCT to adopt agroforestry, and sustainable forest management practices.	Federal and State governments, and Agencies: Supporting development of infrastructures; granting financial resources and other facilities	2025-2030	Federal and State governments, and Agencies; and other development partners and NGOs

Table 26: CAPACITY BUILDING FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE REVISED NBSAP (TARGET 11: By 2030, nature's contributions to people are restored, maintained and enhanced through Nature-based solutions in Nigeria)

	Existing capacities/resources	Capacity needs	Priority Strategic Actions	Roles and responsibilities	Timeline	Sources of Funding
ENABLING ENVIRONMENT						
(Governance/leadership, Policy & legal frameworks, incentive mechanisms, Accountability frameworks, budget allocations, etc.						

	Existing capacities/resources	Capacity needs	Priority Strategic Actions	Roles and responsibilities	Timeline	Sources of Funding
Organizational						
Processes and Practices Structure Resources	Sectoral NBSAP Focal Points (members of the NBCC)	Inadequate resources to mobilize NBTC for monitoring of the NBSAP interventions (11.1)	Facilitating the movements of NGOs for monitoring	Federal and State Governments and Agencies; the Private sector and other donors: Supporting development of infrastructures; granting financial resources and other facilities	2025-2030	Federal and State Governments, Agencies and Funding mechanisms; the Private sector and other donors
Individual						
Qualification; technical knowledge/skills; Motivation, Incentives, Awards.	FRIN staff	Specialized skills and knowledge on in-situ conservation of Wild relatives of cultivated plants; and domesticated animals are weak (11.2)	Providing training to strengthen the capacity of 100 members of staff of FRIN to carry out in-situ conservation of Wild relatives of cultivated plants; and domesticated animals.	Federal and State governments, and Agencies: Supporting development of infrastructures; granting financial resources and other facilities	2025-2030	Federal and State governments, and Agencies; and other development partners and NGOs

Table 27: CAPACITY BUILDING FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE REVISED NBSAP (TARGET 12: By 2030, creation of urban green and blue spaces is enhanced for human well-being in all the States and the FCT

	Existing capacities/resources	Capacity needs	Priority Strategic Actions	Roles and responsibilities	Timeline	Sources of Funding
ENABLING ENVIRONMENT						
(Governance/leadership, Policy & legal frameworks, incentive mechanisms, Accountability frameworks, budget allocations, etc.						
Organizational						
Processes and Practices Structure Resources	Access points	Most access points to existing green and blue spaces have no provision for persons with disabilities (12.4)	Enhancing access points to 740 (20x37) existing green and blue spaces in the States and FCT ensuring they are available for all, including the elderly and people with disabilities.	Federal, State governments, MDAs developing structures, processes, resources and management issues	2024-2030	Federal government, State government, NGOs; and Development Partners

	Existing capacities/resources	Capacity needs	Priority Strategic Actions	Roles and responsibilities	Timeline	Sources of Funding
	Sectoral NBSAP Focal Points (members of the National Biodiversity Coordinating Committee)	Lack of operable vehicles dedicated for the monitoring of the NBSAP interventions weakened monitoring of the implementation	Providing one (1) dedicated operable vehicle to FMHUD for monitoring	Federal and State Governments and Agencies; the Private sector and other donors: Supporting development of infrastructures; granting financial resources and other facilities	2025-2030	Federal and State Governments, Agencies and Funding mechanisms; the Private sector and other donors
Individual						
Qualification; technical knowledge/skills; Motivation, Incentives, Awards.						

Table 28: CAPACITY BUILDING FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE REVISED NBSAP (TARGET 13 By 2030, effective legal, policy, administrative, and capacity building measures are put in place to enhance the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits arising from: the utilization of genetic resources; sequence information on genetic resources; and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources at all levels.)

	Existing capacities/resources	Capacity needs	Priority Strategic Actions	Roles and responsibilities	Timeline	Sources of Funding
ENABLING ENVIRONMENT						
(Governance/leadership, Policy & legal frameworks, incentive mechanisms, Accountability frameworks, budget allocations, etc.	ABS Policy	The ABS policy is in existence without adequate provision for DSI. There is weak implementation framework for ABS (13.1)	Strengthening the National ABS policy and framework	Federal Government; and FDF: Funding and Developing policies, laws, rules and norms relevant to official governance procedure in Nigeria	2025-2030	Federal Government; UNEP; GEF; Private Sectors
Organizational						
Processes and Practices Structure Resources	ABS Unit in the Conservation Division of FDF	Weak institutional structure for the ABS unit. (13.2)	Strengthening national ABS institutional structure that will enable proper coordination with other national and international bodies and ensure development	Federal and State government; MDAs; UNEP; GEF; and the private sectors, developing structures, processes, resources and management.	2025-2030	Federal and State governments; MDAs; UNEP; GEF; and the private sector
	ABS Unit in the Conservation Division of FDF	Weak ABS operational structure (13.4)	Strengthening and implementing a national ABS operational structure that provides clarity of	Federal and State government; MDAs; UNEP; GEF; and the private sectors, developing structures,	2025-2030	Federal and State governments; MDAs; UNEP; GEF; and the private sector

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	Existing capacities/resources	Capacity needs	Priority Strategic Actions	Roles and responsibilities	Timeline	Sources of Funding
			position, role and responsibility	processes, resources and management.		
	ABS Unit in the Conservation Division of FDF	Lack of operational structure and laboratory with state of art equipment for DSI	Strengthening the Unit to put in place effective structure and equipment for DSI	Federal and State government; MDAs; UNEP; GEF; and the private sectors, developing structures, processes, resources and management.	2025 -2030	Federal and State governments, International Governments and Agencies
Individual						
Qualification; technical knowledge/skills; Motivation, Incentives, Awards	Manpower	Simplicity is desired in ABS matters especially in DSI so that everybody will understand and appreciate the processes. (13.6)	Providing knowledge and skill acquisition in genetic resources, Digital Sequence Information (DSI), and associated traditional knowledge to people at all levels through workshops, seminars and conferences at both local and international levels.	Federal and State governments, and Agencies: Supporting development of infrastructures; granting financial resources and other facilities	2025-2030	Federal and State governments and Agencies; and other development partners and NGOs.

Table 29: CAPACITY BUILDING FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE REVISED NBSAP (TARGET 14: By 2030, national accounting to fully integrate multiple values of biodiversity into decision-making frameworks within and across all levels of government and across all sectors is developed.)

	Existing capacities/resources	Capacity needs	Priority Strategic Actions	Roles and responsibilities	Timeline	Sources of Funding
ENABLING ENVIRONMENT						

	Existing capacities/resources	Capacity needs	Priority Strategic Actions	Roles and responsibilities	Timeline	Sources of Funding
(Governance/leadership, Policy & legal frameworks, incentive mechanisms, Accountability frameworks, budget allocations, etc.						
Organizational						
Processes and Practices Structure Resources	Legislature	Biodiversity is not appreciated by the law makers and other sectors of the economy (14.4)	Hosting annual National Forum on Biodiversity for legislators and other sectors of the economy	Federal Government: Funding and Developing policies, laws, rules and norms relevant to official governance procedure in Nigeria	2025	Federal Government; UNEP; GEF; Private Sectors
	Nigerian citizens	Values of biodiversity are not appreciated by many citizens (14.5)	Hosting an annual National Biodiversity dialogue/conference, and Press Conference	Federal Government: Funding and Developing policies, laws, rules and norms relevant to official governance procedure in Nigeria	2025	Federal Government; UNEP; GEF; Private Sectors
	Natural capital	The capital accruing from ecology is not appreciated (14.8)	Conducting Economic Valuation of Biodiversity and national studies on 'The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity'	Federal Government: Funding and Developing policies, laws, rules and norms relevant to official governance procedure in Nigeria	2025	Federal Government; UNEP; GEF; Private Sectors
	Sectoral NBSAP Focal Points	Inadequate resources to mobilize NBTC	Facilitating the movement of Focal	Federal and State Governments and	2024-2026	Federal and State Governments,

	Existing capacities/resources	Capacity needs	Priority Strategic Actions	Roles and responsibilities	Timeline	Sources of Funding
	(members of the NBCC)	for monitoring of the NBSAP interventions (14.9)	Points engaged in monitoring	Agencies; the Private sector and other donors: Supporting development of infrastructures; granting financial resources and other facilities		Agencies and Funding mechanisms; the Private sector and other donors
Individual						
Qualification; technical knowledge/skills; Motivation, Incentives, Awards.						

Table 30: CAPACITY BUILDING FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE REVISED NBSAP (TARGET 15: By 2030, legal and administrative measures are put in place to ensure that large and transnational companies, financial institutions and other businesses assess and publicly disclose biodiversity dependencies, impacts and risks; and reduce negative impacts)

	Existing capacities/resources	Capacity needs	Priority Strategic Actions	Roles and responsibilities	Timeline	Sources of Funding
ENABLING ENVIRONMENT						
(Governance/leadership, Policy & legal frameworks, incentive mechanisms, Accountability frameworks, budget allocations, etc.	Businesses	The lack of clear biodiversity conservation policy measures on the operations of businesses (15.1)	Developing and implementing policy measures to encourage and enable businesses to conserve biodiversity	Federal Government: Funding and Developing policies, laws, rules and norms relevant to official governance procedure in Nigeria	2025-2030	Federal Government; UNEP; GEF; Private Sectors
Organizational						
Processes, Structures, and Practices	Businesses	The lack of simplified and easily accessible means of information for business people has negative impact. (15.3)	Developing, producing and distributing assorted handbills identifying biodiversity dependence, biodiversity-related risks to business, and negative and positive impacts of business on biodiversity for each of the businesses	Federal, State governments, MDAs: developing structures, processes, resources and management	2025-2030	Federal government, State government; NGOs; Development Partners
	Sectoral NBSAP Focal Points (members of the NBCC)	Lack of operable vehicles dedicated for the monitoring of the NBSAP interventions weakened monitoring of the implementation	Providing one (1) dedicated operable vehicle for NESREA for monitoring	Federal and State Governments and Agencies; the Private sector and other donors: Supporting development of infrastructures; granting financial	2025-2030	Federal and State Governments, Agencies and Funding mechanisms; the Private sector and other donors

	Existing capacities/resources	Capacity needs	Priority Strategic Actions	Roles and responsibilities	Timeline	Sources of Funding
		(15.5)		resources and other facilities		
Individual						
Qualification; technical knowledge/skills; Motivation, Incentives, Awards.						

Table 31: CAPACITY BUILDING FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE REVISED NBSAP (TARGET 16: By 2030, Sustainable consumption choices are enabled, and food waste across the agricultural value chain are reduced.)

	Existing capacities/resources	Capacity needs	Priority Strategic Actions	Roles and responsibilities	Timeline	Sources of Funding
ENABLING ENVIRONMENT						
(Governance/leadership, Policy & legal frameworks, incentive mechanisms, Accountability frameworks, budget allocations, etc.	Measures on food waste and waste generation	Lack of clear policy that addresses food waste and waste generation (16.1)	Developing policy that addresses food waste and waste generation	Federal Government: Funding and Developing policies, laws, rules and norms relevant to official governance procedure in Nigeria	2025-2030	Federal Government; UNEP; GEF; Private Sectors
	Consumption and Production patterns (16.2)	Lack of a National Strategy and Action Plan for Sustainable Consumption and Production that promotes consumption patterns	Developing a National Strategy and Action Plan for Sustainable Consumption and Production to promote consumption patterns	Federal Government: Funding and Developing policies, laws, rules and norms relevant to official governance procedure in Nigeria	2025-2030	Federal Government; UNEP; GEF; Private Sectors
Organizational						
Processes and Practices Structure Resources	Available food (16.3)	Available food is being wasted for lack of awareness on how consumers can minimize waste at home through meal planning and proper storage	Conducting campaigns in each State and FCT to raise awareness about food waste and providing tips on how consumers can minimize waste at home through meal planning and proper storage	Federal, State governments, MDAs developing structures, processes, resources and management issues	2025-2030	Federal government, State government; Development Partners

	Existing capacities/resources	Capacity needs	Priority Strategic Actions	Roles and responsibilities	Timeline	Sources of Funding
	Waste generated (16.4)	Lack of awareness about the importance of recycling practices, and environmental benefits of recycling to encourage behaviour change.	Conducting educational campaigns in each State and FCT to raise awareness about the importance of recycling practices, and environmental benefits of recycling to encourage behaviour change.	Federal, State governments, MDAs developing structures, processes, resources and management issues	2025-2030	Federal government, State government; Development Partners
Individual						
Qualification; technical knowledge/skills; Motivation, Incentives, Awards.	Waste generated (16.5)	People lack knowledge on how they can separate waste and properly sort recyclable materials from food waste, making it easier to recycle and divert waste from landfills	Providing training for people on waste separation at the community and organizational levels in all the States and FCT to encourage proper sorting of recyclable materials from food waste, making it easier to recycle and divert waste from landfills	Federal and State governments, and Agencies: Supporting development of infrastructures; granting financial resources and other facilities	2025-2030	Federal and State governments and Agencies; and other development partners and NGOs.
	Farms	People lack knowledge on sustainable farming practices that improve soil health, reduce chemical inputs, and increase soil resilience, thereby reducing	Providing training to farmers in all the States and FCT on sustainable farming practices that improve soil health, reduce chemical inputs, and increase soil resilience, thereby	Federal and State and Agencies: Supporting development of infrastructures; granting financial resources and other facilities	2025-2030	Federal and State governments and Agencies; and other development partners and NGOs.

	Existing capacities/resources	Capacity needs	Priority Strategic Actions	Roles and responsibilities	Timeline	Sources of Funding
		both food waste and poverty	reducing both food waste and poverty. (16.6)			

Table 32: CAPACITY BUILDING FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE REVISED NBSAP (TARGET 17: By 2030, biosafety measures are strengthened in Nigeria and benefits arising from safe biotechnology using Nigeria's genetic resources are equitably, accessible and distributed.)

	Existing capacities/resources	Capacity needs	Priority Strategic Actions	Roles and responsibilities	Timeline	Sources of Funding
Enabling Environment						
(Governance/leadership, Policy & legal frameworks, incentive mechanisms, Accountability frameworks, budget allocations, etc.	1.National Biosafety Management Agency (NBMA) Act, 2015 (as amended) 2.National biosafety policy	Strengthening of the National Biosafety Policy	1.Review meetings 2. validation meetings 3. FEC approval 4.Printing 5. Public presentation 6.Gazetting	1.Review meetings (NBMA and Stakeholders) 2. validation meetings and Public presentation (NBMA and Stakeholders) 3. FEC approval (Federal Executive Council(FEC) 4.Printing(NBMA) 5. Gazetting (Federal Government) Federal and State Governments: Funding and Developing policies, laws, rules and norms relevant to official governance procedure in Nigeria	2025-2030	Federal Government; UNEP; GEF; Private Sectors
	3.Biosafety regulatory frameworks	1.Strengthening of existing regulatory instruments 2.Development of new regulatory instruments	1.Review meetings 2.Validation and Printing	1.Review meetings (NBMA, Stakeholders) 2.Validation(NBMA, Stakeholders) 3.Printing(NBMA)	2025-2030	Federal Government; UNEP; GEF; Private Sectors

	Existing capacities/resources	Capacity needs	Priority Strategic Actions	Roles and responsibilities	Timeline	Sources of Funding
	4.National budgetary allocation	Increased budget for biosafety measures	1.Liaise with budget office to raise budget ceiling for the implementation of National biosafety framework 2.liaise with GEF operational focal point for consideration of biosafety budgets under GEF	1.Liaise with budget office to raise budget ceiling for the implementation of National biosafety framework (FMEnv NBMA) 2.liaise with GEF operational focal point for consideration of biosafety budgets under GEF (NBMA)	2025-2030	Federal Government; UNEP; GEF; Private Sectors
Organizational						
Processes and Practices	1.Accredited Universities, Research Institutes, 2.Biosafety and Biotechnology experts	Increased participation of in safe biotechnological research that uses genetic resources provided by Nigeria	1.Sensitizing Universities, research institutes and researchers on the need to participate in safe biotechnological research that uses genetic resources provided by Nigeria	1.Sensitization (NBMA, NUC)	2025-2030	Federal government and other development partners

	Existing capacities/resources	Capacity needs	Priority Strategic Actions	Roles and responsibilities	Timeline	Sources of Funding
	NBMA GMO Detection and Analysis Laboratory	Upgrading of the NBMA Laboratory to ISO 17025	1.Structural Expansion 2. Upgrading of the Laboratory with up-to-date equipment 3.ISO certification of the Laboratory	1.Structural Expansion (NBMA) 2. Upgrading of the Laboratory with up-to-date equipment (NBMA) 3.ISO certification of the Laboratory (NBMA) 4.Capacity building (NBMA)	2025-2030	Federal Government, International Partners, Private Sector, GEF
	NBMA, Nagoya Kuala-Lumpur supplementary protocol(NKLSP) ratified	Strengthening the established system for implementation of the NKLSP (compensation of damage to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity resulting from the application of modern biotechnology)	1.Development of guidelines on NKLSP 2.Sensitization of operators on liability and redress arising from the use of GMO	1.Development of guidelines on NKLSP(NBMA) 2.Sensitization of operators on liability and redress arising from the use of GMO(NBMA)	2025-2030	Federal government, and other development partners

	Existing capacities/resources	Capacity needs	Priority Strategic Actions	Roles and responsibilities	Timeline	Sources of Funding
Structure	Organogram; Human resources	Developing management structure	Developing an effective operational biosafety management with clear mandate	Federal Government; NBMA: Developing structures, processes, resources and management issues.	2025-2030	Federal Government
Resources	Infrastructures	Inadequate infrastructural facilities in NBMA	Providing/Developing facilities by constructing/renovating infrastructural facilities in the National Biosafety Management Agency	The Federal Government; the Private sector and other donors: Supporting development of infrastructures; granting financial resources and other facilities	2025-2030	The Federal Government; the Private sector and other donors
	Sectoral NBSAP Focal Points (members of the NBCC)	Lack of operable vehicles dedicated for the monitoring of the NBSAP interventions weakened monitoring of the implementation	Providing one (1) dedicated operable vehicle for NBMA for monitoring;	the Federal Government, the Private sector and other donors: Supporting development of infrastructures; granting financial resources and other facilities	2025-2030	Federal Government and Funding mechanisms; the Private sector and other donors

	Existing capacities/resources	Capacity needs	Priority Strategic Actions	Roles and responsibilities	Timeline	Sources of Funding
	GMO Detection and Analysis Laboratory	Inadequate number of GMO Detection and Analysis laboratory	Establishing more GMO Detection and Analysis laboratory	Federal government; Development Partners, the Private sector and other donors: Supporting development of infrastructures; granting financial resources and other facilities	2025-2030	Federal government; Development Partners and Agencies; the Private sector and other donors
	Available biosafety enforcement officers to conduct on the spot GMO detection	Poor on-the-spot means of detecting GMOs rapidly wherever they exist	1. Continuous procurement of rapid detection kits for GMOs.	Federal government; Development Partners and Agencies; the Private sector and other donors: Supporting development of infrastructures; granting financial resources and other facilities	2025-2030	Federal government; Development Partners and Agencies; the Private sector and other donors
Individual						
Qualification; technical knowledge/skills; Motivation, Incentives, Awards.	Human capital with skills	Inadequate technical skills on biosafety by members of staff of NBMA and some stakeholders on technical measures for restoration and compensation for damages	Developing Technical Skills on biosafety by providing training to 100 members of staff of NBMA and 50 stakeholders on technical measures for restoration and compensation for	Federal Governments, Development Partners, and other donors.	2025-2028	Federal Government; Development Partners and other donors.

	Existing capacities/resources	Capacity needs	Priority Strategic Actions	Roles and responsibilities	Timeline	Sources of Funding
		resulting from the application and use of modern biotechnology	damages resulting from the application and use of modern biotechnology			
	Available biosafety enforcement officers to conduct on the spot GMO detection	Poor on-the-spot means of detecting GMOs rapidly wherever they	Training of biosafety enforcement officers in the use and application of rapid detection kits for GMOs	Federal government; Development Partners and Agencies; the Private sector and other donors: Supporting development of infrastructures; granting financial resources and other facilities	2025-2030	Federal government; Development Partners and Agencies; the Private sector and other donors
	Universities; Research Institutions	Biotechnological research	Supporting opportunities for 50 Nigerian researchers to participate in biotechnological researches that are using genetic resources provided by Nigeria	Federal government; Development Partners and Agencies; the Private sector and other donors: Providing and supporting training of personnel and people in areas of need.	2025-2030	Federal government; Development Partners and Agencies; the Private sector and other donors.

Table 33: CAPACITY BUILDING FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE REVISED NBSAP (TARGET 18: By 2026, 50% of agricultural subsidies and incentives that are harmful to biodiversity are identified and progressively reformed, redirected or repurposed; and 100% reformed, redirected or repurposed by 2030)

	Existing capacities/resources	Capacity needs	Priority Strategic Actions	Roles and responsibilities	Timeline	Sources of Funding
ENABLING ENVIRONMENT						
(Governance/leadership, Policy & legal frameworks, incentive mechanisms, Accountability frameworks, budget allocations, etc.	Subsidies; incentives	Existence of subsidies and incentives that are harmful to biodiversity (18.1)	To reform, redirect, or repurpose all subsidies and other incentives that are harmful to biodiversity by 2030.	Federal Government; Funding and Developing policies, laws, rules and norms relevant to official governance procedure in Nigeria	2025-2030	Federal Government; UNEP; GEF; Private Sectors
Organizational						
Processes and Practices Structure Resources	Subsidies; incentives	Positive incentives and subsidies help to promote the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. (18.4)	Scaling up of positive incentives/subsidies for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.	Federal, State governments, MDAs: developing structures, processes, resources and management	2024-2030	Federal government, State government; Development Partners
	Sectoral NBSAP Focal Points (members of the NBCC)	Lack of operable vehicles dedicated for the monitoring of the NBSAP interventions	Providing one (1) dedicated operable vehicle for NASS for monitoring;	Federal and State Governments and Agencies; the Private sector and other donors:	2025-2030	Federal and State Governments, Agencies and Funding mechanisms; the

	Existing capacities/resources	Capacity needs	Priority Strategic Actions	Roles and responsibilities	Timeline	Sources of Funding
		weakened monitoring of the implementation		Supporting development of infrastructures; granting financial resources and other facilities		Private sector and other donors
Individual						
Qualification; technical knowledge/skills; Motivation, Incentives, Awards.						

Table 34: CAPACITY BUILDING FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE REVISED NBSAP (TARGET 19: By 2030, a national biodiversity finance plan to mobilize financial resources from all sources is developed.)

	Existing capacities/resources	Capacity needs	Priority Strategic Actions	Roles and responsibilities	Timeline	Sources of Funding
ENABLING ENVIRONMENT						
(Governance/leadership, Policy & legal frameworks, incentive mechanisms, Accountability frameworks, budget allocations, etc.						
Organizational						
Processes and Practices Structure Resources	Ecosystem Services	Weak private sector investment and corporate social support to Nigeria's biodiversity protection	Establishing a national procedure for Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) to enhance private sector investment and corporate social support to Nigeria's biodiversity protection	Federal government, and Agencies: Supporting development of infrastructures; granting financial resources and other facilities	2025-2030	Federal government, and Agencies, and other development partners
	Biodiversity concerns and interventions and the Nigerian citizens	Weakness and uncertainty of national funding for biodiversity in Nigeria. (19.2)	Establishing a national funding mechanism for biodiversity to ensure regular and adequate resource mobilization; resource utilization and accountability for biodiversity in Nigeria.	Federal government, and Agencies: Supporting development of infrastructures; granting financial resources and other facilities	2025-2030	Federal government and Agencies, and other development partners
	Inadequate capacity to mobilize resources	Strengthening capacity of organization to mobilize resources	Providing institutional collaboration for training on how to prepare	Federal government, and Agencies: Supporting development of	2025-2030	Federal and Agencies, and other

	Existing capacities/resources	Capacity needs	Priority Strategic Actions	Roles and responsibilities	Timeline	Sources of Funding
			proposals for obtaining Grants, etc. Providing institutional collaboration for training on networking and partnership building	infrastructures; granting financial resources and other facilities		development partners
Individual						
Qualification; technical knowledge/skills; Motivation, Incentives, Awards.	Workforce	Work force lacks individuals with knowledge and expertise in the economies of ecosystem services and biodiversity	Providing training for 100 Nigerians to develop skills in natural resources economics.	Federal government, and Agencies: Supporting development of infrastructures; granting financial resources and other facilities	2025-2030	Federal government, and Agencies, and other development partners

Table 35: CAPACITY BUILDING FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE REVISED NBSAP (TARGET 20: By 2030, capacity development, technical and scientific cooperation are increased for biodiversity promotion, and for implementing NBSAP.)

	Existing capacities/resources	Capacity needs	Priority Strategic Actions	Roles and responsibilities	Timeline	Sources of Funding
ENABLING ENVIRONMENT						
(Governance/leadership, Policy & legal frameworks, incentive mechanisms, Accountability frameworks, budget allocations, etc.						
Organizational						
Processes and Practices Structure Resources	Training Modules and Guides	Lack of training guides and modules dedicated for NBSAP implementation (20.2; 20.5)	Developing training guides and modules for prioritized capacity building needs in NBSAP implementations	Federal and State governments, and Agencies: Supporting development of infrastructures; granting financial resources and other facilities	2025-2030	Federal and State Governments and Agencies; and other development partners and NGOs.
Individual						
Qualification; technical knowledge/skills; Motivation, Incentives, Awards.	Published NBSAP priority actions	Many individuals implementing NBSAP lack capacity to implement some of the priority interventions (20.3)	Building capacity of 300 government officials and individuals for prioritized NBSAP implementation capacity development needs in relevant organizations including NGO's through meetings, seminars and conferences both locally and internationally	Federal and State governments, and Agencies: Supporting development of infrastructures; granting financial resources and other facilities	2026	Federal and State governments, and Agencies; and other development partners and NGOs.

Table 36: CAPACITY BUILDING FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE REVISED NBSAP (TARGET 21: By 2030, actions are taken to ensure biodiversity data, information, and knowledge are revised and available for decision-making)

	Existing capacities/resources	Capacity needs	Priority Strategic Actions	Roles and responsibilities	Timeline	Sources of Funding
ENABLING ENVIRONMENT						
(Governance/leadership, Policy & legal frameworks, incentive mechanisms, Accountability frameworks, budget allocations, etc.	Existing data	Lack of published Open-Access and Open-data policies (21.3)	Developing Open-Access and open data policies to facilitate and support easier access.	Federal Government; and FDF: Funding and Developing policies, laws, rules and norms relevant to official governance procedure in Nigeria	2025	Federal Government; UNEP; GEF; Private Sectors
Organizational						
Processes and Practices Structure Resources	Universities; Research institutions	Inadequate number of researches and innovations on generation of data, information, and knowledge supported, published (21.10)	Supporting research and innovation required to generate necessary data, information, and knowledge.	Federal government; and Agencies; the Private sector and other donors: Supporting development of infrastructures; granting financial resources and other facilities	2025-2030	Federal government; Agencies and Funding mechanisms; the Private sector and other donors
	Available biodiversity data	Data on biodiversity resources are obsolete and not comprehensive and sometimes not digitized	Conducting a National Biodiversity Resources Assessment to increase the level of standardization and interoperability	Federal government; and Agencies; the Private sector and other donors: Supporting development of infrastructures;	2025-2030	Federal government; Agencies and Funding mechanisms; the Private

	Existing capacities/resources	Capacity needs	Priority Strategic Actions	Roles and responsibilities	Timeline	Sources of Funding
		(21.1; 21.2)	among existing data, tools and platforms	granting financial resources and other facilities		sector and other donors
Individual						
Qualification; technical knowledge/skills; Motivation, Incentives, Awards.		Fewer number of capacity building activities to educate experts and researchers on the methodologies of assessing the proportion of known species through the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (21.7)	Conducting and implementing capacity-building programmes on Knowledge management; and training 100 experts and researchers in species assessment methodologies to expand the coverage of species assessed on the IUCN Red List.	Federal and State governments and Agencies: Supporting development of infrastructures; granting financial resources and other facilities	2025-2030	Federal and State governments, and Agencies; and other development partners and NGOs.

Table 37: CAPACITY BUILDING FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE REVISED NBSAP (TARGET 22: By 2030, actions are taken to ensure active participation, justice, and rights of local communities, women, youth, persons with disabilities and environmental defenders in the decision-making process, and in the implementation of the NBSAP)

	Existing capacities/resources	Capacity needs	Priority Strategic Actions	Roles and responsibilities	Timeline	Sources of Funding
ENABLING ENVIRONMENT						
(Governance/leadership, Policy & legal frameworks, incentive mechanisms, Accountability frameworks, budget allocations, etc.	Land rights; Legal documents	Few numbers of Indigenous peoples and local community members, women, youth, persons with disabilities, and environmental defenders secure land rights and obtains legally recognized documentation. (22.12)	Establishing Legal aid programmes specifically tailored to assist indigenous peoples and local community members, women, youth, persons with disabilities, and environmental defenders in securing their land rights and obtaining legally recognized documentation	Federal Government: Funding and Developing policies, laws, rules and norms relevant to official governance procedure in Nigeria	2025-2030	Federal Government; UNEP; GEF; Private Sectors
	PAs; Communities around PAs; Ecotourism	Inadequate involvement and participation of communities living around PAs in ecotourism (22.4)	Developing a national framework and mechanism for community participation in ecotourism planning and development	Federal Government: Funding and Developing policies, laws, rules and norms relevant to official governance procedure in Nigeria	2025-2030	Federal Government; UNEP; GEF; Private Sectors
	Public Service policies; citizens	Lack of all-inclusive policies in the public service, which ensure that	Formulating policies that mandate a certain percentage of public service positions to be filled by individuals	Federal Government: Funding and Developing policies, laws, rules and norms relevant to	2025-2026	Federal Government; UNEP; GEF; Private Sectors

	Existing capacities/resources	Capacity needs	Priority Strategic Actions	Roles and responsibilities	Timeline	Sources of Funding
		individuals from underrepresented demographics are fairly represented in government roles (22.7)	from underrepresented demographics, ensuring fair representation in government roles	official governance procedure in Nigeria		
Organizational						
Processes and Practices Structure Resources	Environmental defenders	Low representation rate of environmental defenders in national and local institutional positions compared to other population groups due to lack of funds (22.9)	Providing legal, financial, and educational support to environmental defenders to ensure they have the means to participate in national and local decision-making bodies	Federal government; and Agencies; the Private sector and other donors: Supporting development of infrastructures; granting financial resources and other facilities	2025-2030	Federal government; Agencies and Funding mechanisms; the Private sector and other donors
	Vibrant youths in communities	Low sustainable biodiversity conservation efforts by community members. (22.11; 22.13; 22.14;22.16)	Creating youth biodiversity ambassador programs to foster young leaders who can advocate for biodiversity conservation within their communities	Federal government; and Agencies; the Private sector and other donors: Supporting development of infrastructures; granting financial resources and other facilities	2025-2030	Federal government; Agencies and Funding mechanisms; the Private sector and other donors

	Existing capacities/resources	Capacity needs	Priority Strategic Actions	Roles and responsibilities	Timeline	Sources of Funding
	Sectoral NBSAP Focal Points (members of the NBCC)	Inadequate resources to mobilize NBTC for monitoring of the NBSAP interventions.	Facilitating movement of the members of the NBTC engaged in monitoring	Federal and State Governments and Agencies; the Private sector and other donors: Supporting development of infrastructures; granting financial resources and other facilities	2025-2030	Federal and State Governments, Agencies and Funding mechanisms; the Private sector and other donors
Individual						
Qualification; technical knowledge/skills; Motivation, Incentives, Awards.	Underrepresented segment of the society	Deprivation of the underrepresented demographics in decision-making (22.7)	Providing leadership training to enhance the ability of 50 each of women, youth, persons with disabilities, and environmental defenders to influence decision-making processes	Federal and State governments, and Agencies: Supporting development of infrastructures; granting financial resources and other facilities	2025	Federal and State governments, and Agencies; and other development partners and NGOs.
	Underrepresented segment of the society	Lack of capacity of the underrepresented demographics to participate in biodiversity conservation, legal rights, and policy making (22.5; 22.13)	Offering training programs for 50 each of women, youth, persons with disabilities, and environmental defenders on biodiversity conservation, legal rights, and participation in policy making	Federal and State governments, and Agencies: Supporting development of infrastructures; granting financial resources and other facilities	2025	Federal and State governments, and Agencies; and other development partners and NGOs.

Table 38: CAPACITY BUILDING FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE REVISED NBSAP (TARGET 23: By 2030, actions are taken to ensure women and girls are given priority in the decision-making process at all levels in the implementation of the NBSAP and other biodiversity actions)

	Existing capacities/resources	Capacity needs	Priority Strategic Actions	Roles and responsibilities	Timeline	Sources of Funding
ENABLING ENVIRONMENT						
Governance/leadership, Policy & legal frameworks, incentive mechanisms, Accountability frameworks, budget allocations, etc.	Biodiversity management frameworks	Gender insensitivity of policies and guidelines within biodiversity management frameworks (23.10)	Establishing gender-sensitive policies and guidelines within biodiversity management frameworks	Federal Government: Funding and Developing policies, laws, rules and norms relevant to official governance procedure in Nigeria	2025-2030	Federal Government; UNEP; GEF; Private Sectors
Organizational						
Processes and Practices Structure Resources	Women in biodiversity	Few numbers of policy-making bodies, community meetings, and other decision-making forums on biodiversity, led by women (23.1; 23.2; 23.3; 23.5)	Providing institutional collaboration for training on Advocacy and lobbying (awareness campaigns) to promote gender equality and the importance of women's participation in decision-making processes related biodiversity conservation;	Federal, State governments, MDAs: developing structures, processes, resources and management	2025-2030	Federal government, State government; Development Partners
	Sectoral NBSAP Focal Points (members of the NBTC)	Inadequate resources to mobilize NBTC for monitoring of the NBSAP interventions	Facilitating the movement of members of the NBTC engaged in monitoring	Federal and State Governments and Agencies; the Private sector and other donors: Supporting development of infrastructures;	2025-2030	Federal and State Governments, Agencies and Funding mechanisms; the

	Existing capacities/resources	Capacity needs	Priority Strategic Actions	Roles and responsibilities	Timeline	Sources of Funding
				granting financial resources and other facilities		Private sector and other donors
Individual						
Qualification; technical knowledge/skills; Motivation, Incentives, Awards.	Gender plan of action	Low percentage of government departments trained and actively applying the national gender plan of action in their programmes and policies	Conducting training sessions for 740 government officials from the States and FCT on gender mainstreaming and the implementation of the gender plan of action	Federal and State governments, and Agencies: Supporting development of infrastructures; granting financial resources and other facilities	2025-2030	Federal and State governments, and Agencies; and other development partners and NGOs.

CHAPTER TEN

MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION:

Resource Mobilization and Financing Plan

Nigeria has initiated the development of a detailed Biodiversity Financing Plan (BioFIN) for implementing the revised NBSAP 2025-2030 in collaboration with UNDP and with the support of GEF-8. The Plan will be submitted SCBD upon its validation. The information below provides a brief summary of the plan and its components.

10.1   Resource Mobilization

Implementing the revised NBSAP 2025-2030 will require financial resources, which will be mobilized from various sources including domestic and international sources. Financing by the latter is expected to, largely, come from donor countries and organizations. Nevertheless, significant efforts will be made to mobilize domestic financial resources.

10.1.1 Domestic Funding Sources:

Domestic funding sources include:

10.1.1.1 Government Budgetary Allocation

In order to sustain positive outcomes of the NBSAP, funding from government remains the dominant and consistent financial source, although it is limited and sometimes restricted to in-kind contributions. The Nigerian government, Federal and States, allocate a portion of their annual fiscal appropriation or budget to support biodiversity conservation primarily through the ministries such as the Ministry of Environment, Agriculture, etc. The funds are directed to interventions such as the protection and management of wildlife, Forest Reserves, National Parks and sustainable agricultural practices.

10.1.1.2 Internally Generated Revenue (IGR)

The Ministry of Environment, in addition to its annual statutory allocation, and in compliance with government policy on Internally Generated Revenue (IGR), develops schemes that allow a group of beneficiaries to pay for the costs of maintaining ecosystem services. The revenue derived is invested in biodiversity conservation efforts. Similarly, for its revenue drive under IGR and investment in biodiversity conservation, it establishes punitive fees and fines that discourage environmentally harmful behavior, such as bottom trawling practices, which are also invested in biodiversity.

In promoting ecotourism, various categories of visiting tourists (i.e., game-viewers/photographers and researchers etc.) to government Protected Areas, including National Parks, are expected to pay commensurate Entrance and Use-fee charges. Revenue generated from these activities and partnerships with international organizations are

reinvested into biodiversity conservation. Tourism revenue also comes from eco-lodges and nature reserves that promote biodiversity and sustainable tourism practices.

The government and the private sector support biodiversity-based festivals such as the Argungu Fishing Festival, the Biseni Fishing Festival and others of their kind in the Niger Delta, etc. The Ministry of Culture and Tourism takes the lead in this activity. Profits from organizing these fiestas are partly used to enhance the conservation of biodiversity at festival sites and their environs.

10.1.1.3 In-kind support:

The Federal government provides huge support in biodiversity conservation through payment of staff salaries and provision and maintenance of infrastructure deployed to biodiversity conservation. Also, organizations such as environmental NGOs and private sectors provide knowledge and skills while others provide links to funders our potential donors.

10.1.1.4. Local Community Contributions

Local communities, especially those living in biodiversity hotspots, often contribute through traditional knowledge, local conservation initiatives, and in-kind support for conservation projects. Community-based Organizations (CBOs) and indigenous groups also exist and play a role in mobilizing resources for biodiversity conservation at the grassroots level.

10.1.1.5 Carbon Credits and Climate Financing

Nigeria mobilizes resources through carbon credit programs where Nigeria earns credits for protecting forests and reducing emissions. The REDD+ program (Reducing emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation) helps generate funding for forest and biodiversity protection.

10.1.1.6 Ecological Fund:

Ecological Fund is established by the government to financially support environmental projects. The fund is operated under the Ecological Fund Office (EFO) to reduce ecological problems nationwide both timely and efficiently.

10.1.1.7 The Private Sector:

The Private sector includes non-government companies, individuals, and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs). The private sector is sometimes jointly involved with government in ecotourism through Public Private Partnership (PPP). Under this arrangement the private sector invests in some biodiversity conservation projects. Some of the notable private sectors in Nigeria that will be approached to play a role in funding the revised NBSAP include: Nigerian Association of Chambers of Commerce, Industry, Mines and Agriculture (NACCIMA); Manufacturers Association of Nigeria (MAN); Nigerian Stock Exchange (NGX); Nigerian Conservation Foundation (NCF); Oil and Gas Sector Players; transnational corporations, financial institutions; and other relevant stakeholders.

10.1.1.8 National and Local conservation NGOs and Foundations

Many local NGOs such as the NCF mobilize resources for biodiversity through fundraising activities, grant applications, and direct community engagement. These NGOs focus on awareness, education, and specific biodiversity projects across the country. Community-Based Organizations (CBO) engage in local biodiversity projects with funding support from both domestic and international sources. They may also provide advocacy for stronger environmental policies.

10.1.1.9   Philanthropy

Wealthy individuals, Foundations and philanthropists, both Nigerian and international, invest in biodiversity conservation through personal donations, grants, and/or setting up Foundations focused on biodiversity conservation. And organizations with high biodiversity footprint have philanthropic arms which provide funds and technical support to offset the impact of their activity on Biodiversity and the ecosystem.

10.1.1.10 Private Sector and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

Many private companies in Nigeria, especially those in sectors such as oil, gas, mining, banking, and agriculture, invest in biodiversity through their CSR programs. They may partner with NGOs, Government, or local communities to fund biodiversity conservation programs, wildlife protection, habitat restoration efforts, eco-tourism initiatives, sustainable agricultural practices, and sustainable resource use.

10.1.2 International Sources

10.1.2.1 International Aid and Grants:

Nigeria receives funding from international organizations and donor agencies including the Global Environment Facility (GEF); the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); World Bank Group (WBG); The United States of America (Department of States); Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA); German Agency for international cooperation (GIZ); French Development Agency (AFD), and many others to fund biodiversity interventions. These funds are often directed towards specific biodiversity projects and conservation interventions. International Non-governmental Organizations such as the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), African Wildlife Foundation (AWF), Birdlife International works in Nigeria in collaboration with the government to implement conservation programs.

10.1.2.2 Research Grants and Academic Partnerships

Academic institutions, such as Nigerian universities, collaborate with international researchers and institutions to secure research grants focused on biodiversity conservation.

10.1.2.3 Multi-lateral and Bilateral Agreements

Nigeria is signatory to several international agreements, (bilateral and multilateral), which are related to biodiversity. Some of the multilateral agreements include: the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) a Ramsar Convention on wetlands and Convention on Conservation of migratory species (CMS). Nigeria has bilateral partnership with several countries that provide funding for biodiversity.

10.1.2.4 Donor Agencies and Foundations

Several international foundations and donor agencies, such as the Bloomberg Philanthropy, Blue Nature Alliance, Ford Foundation, the MacArthur Foundation, and the Nature Conservancy, provide funding for biodiversity projects in Nigeria.

10.1.2.5 Climate Change and Adaptation Funds

The climate change and adaptation funds are typically linked to global initiatives. However, funds aimed at climate change adaptation in Nigeria can also benefit biodiversity projects, since many ecosystems are highly vulnerable to climate impacts.

10.2 Financing Plan

10.2.1. Biodiversity Financing Plan (BioFIN)

At present, there is no information on biodiversity national expenditure in the country. Therefore, there is need for a detailed national Biodiversity Financing Plan (BioFIN) for implementing the revised NBSAP 2025-2030.

10.2.2. Indicative Budget

An indicative budget needed to successfully implement the revised NBSAP 2025-2030 targets including building capacities is approximately US$ 474 million. Table 39 shows the indicative budget for each action of the NBSAP, as estimated.

Table 39: Indicative budget for the revised NBSAP 2025-2030

NBSAP Actions or Interventions	Budget Estimate (US$ million)
1. 1.Strengthening and implementing the provisions of Environmental Impact Assessments	2
1.2. Strengthening the capacities of local communities to participate in ESIA process by providing appropriate knowledge and skill acquisition	2
1.3. Ensuring transparency, accountability, and participation in ESIA decision-making processes.	2
1.4. Strengthening the Biodiversity Steering Committee	3
NBSAP Actions or Interventions	**Budget Estimate (US$ million)**

1.5 Establishing an Inter-Ministerial Committee on Biodiversity	2
1.6. Establishing and implementing Sub-national (State and Local Government) levels of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, promoting stakeholders' (including MDAs, local communities, and NGOs) participation	2
1.7. Establishing and coordinating a legislative network for the implementation of the NBSAP	2
1.8.Strengthening Multi Stakeholders Committees on biodiversity-related conventions and protocol such as Dart Technical committee	2
1.9. Strengthening synergy among focal areas in the environment sector	2
1.10. Ensuring regular monitoring and evaluation to assess progress and identify areas of improvement on the implementation of NBSAP actions	2
1.11. Designating and upgrading the status of thirty (30) forest reserves/game reserves, sacred groves and sanctuaries to National Park status, including marine protected areas	3
1.12. Surveying the flora and fauna outside protected areas, including sacred groves, community lands, abandoned farmlands and homesteads, and assisting local communities in the sustainable management of these sites	3
1. 13. Documenting and mapping the local communities' conservation areas and strengthening their management plans	2
1.14. Strengthening the implementations of the Conservation Strategy for Biodiversity in the Niger Delta	2
1.15. Assessing the status of biodiversity resources in the designated new National Parks	3
NBSAP Actions or Interventions	**Budget Estimate (US$ million)**
1.16. Developing and implementing management plans for the designated New National Parks	2
1.17. Strengthening the paramilitary status of the Nigerian National Parks to enhance the level of biodiversity protection in protected areas	2
1.18. Safeguarding of wildlife corridors to ensure spatial development/habitat connectivity axes/Green Infrastructure	2
1.19. Promoting measures to reduce agricultural wastes, fertilizers and agro-chemicals entering rivers and wetland	2
1.20. Identifying the pollutant sources and purification capacity of Nigeria's wetlands, rivers and oceans, for restoration measures	3
1.21. Ending gas flaring and manage oil spillage	2
1.22. Preventing deforestation and degradation; protecting vital ecosystems by mapping areas of high conservation value; and identifying areas suitable for sustainable forestry practices.	4
1.23. Ensuring International Cooperation for coastal zone management by Strengthening the government partnership with development partners such as WACA Project (e.g. GEF, UNDP, World Bank and UNEP. etc.)	2
2.1. Strengthening the measures for the restoration of each of the following land degradation hotspots: Amba (Nasarawa State), Badoko (Kaduna State), Banaga (Zamfara State), Ejeba (Delta State), Ifiang Nsung (Cross River State), Ilesha Ibaruba (Kwara State), Imeko Game Reserve and Aworo Forest Reserve (Ogun State), Orishaeze (Imo State), Oroma-Etiti (Anambra State),	4

and Saki (Oyo State) by providing native plant species for planting to cover more areas.	
2.2.. Establishing a National Forest and Vegetation Recovery Programme, including mangroves and other coastal areas	**3**
2.3. Enacting the National Forestry Bill to give legal backing to National Forest Policy	**2**
NBSAP Actions or Interventions	**Budget Estimate (US$ million)**
2.4 Establishing a National Rivers and Wetlands Rehabilitation Programme, linked to reduction of pollutants	**2**
2.5. Promoting Natural Regeneration to increase the area covered by pastoral, large scale landscape planning and enrichment planting in the dry forest/shrub land through improvement of biodiversity	**2**
2.6. Promoting alternative livelihoods for communities in protected areas and ecosystem restoration areas	**2**
2.7. Developing pilot community-based sustainable energy-efficient production facilities e.g. bio-gas, solar energy etc. around protected areas and ecosystem restoration areas	**2**
2.8. Mapping the location and extent of areas under restoration by using Geographic Information Systems (GIS)	2
3.1. Identifying sites for new or expanded conservation areas using spatial planning	**2**
3.2. Designating and upgrading the status of thirty(30) forest reserves/game reserves, sacred groves and sanctuaries to National Park status, including marine protected areas	Covered
3.3. Implementing the Conservation Strategy for Biodiversity in the Niger Delta	**4**
3.4. Assessing the status of biodiversity resources in the designated new National Parks	Covered
3.5.Developing and implementing management plans for the designated new National Parks	Covered
3.6. Documenting and mapping the local communities' conservation areas and strengthening their management plans	2
3.7. Strengthening the paramilitary status of the Nigerian National Parks to enhance the level of biodiversity protection in protected areas	Covered
3.8. Identifying priority sites requiring management actions for Nigeria's endemic and threatened species	2
NBSAP Actions or Interventions	**Budget Estimate (US$ million)**
3. 9. Identifying important sites for migratory species and their conservation needs	2
3.10. Surveying the flora and fauna outside protected areas, including sacred groves, community lands, abandoned farmlands and homesteads, and assisting local communities in the sustainable management of these sites	Covered
3.11. Safeguarding of wildlife corridors in terms of spatial development/habitat connectivity axes/Green Infrastructure	Covered
4.1. Conducting and publishing an assessment of the conservation status of Nigeria's endemic and threatened species	3

NBSAP Actions or Interventions	Budget Estimate (US$ million)
4.2. Identifying priority sites requiring management actions for Nigeria's endemic and threatened species	Covered
4.3. Identifying important sites for migratory species and their conservation needs	Covered
4.4. Establishing a national centre / institute for knowledge and sustainable Use of Biodiversity	5
4.5. In-situ conservation of wild relatives of cultivated plants; domesticated animals	2
4.6. Establishing Nigerian National gene bank for cultivated plants and domesticated animals	3
4.7. Establishing/Rehabilitating Community Herbal Heritage Centres	3
4.8. Educating and Creating Awareness among Protected Areas (PAs) communities on the importance of wildlife conservation	2
NBSAP Actions or Interventions	**Budget Estimate (US$ million)**
4.9. Providing compensations for damages caused by wildlife in and outside the PAs.	3
4.10. Encouraging PA and local communities to plant alternative crops that are not consumed by the crop raiders in the area.	2
4.11. Reducing human settlements in and around the PAs.	2
4.12. Developing conflict mitigation strategies such as life fencing or other methods to protect crops, humans, and livestock from the threat and monitoring the Red List Index for species most affected by human-wildlife conflicts such as the elephant.	2
5.1. Promoting and supporting sustainable fishing practices such as hook and line fishing, responsible gear use, and gear marking.	2
5.2. Implementing measures like modified fishing gear or fishing methods to reduce the capture of non-target species (bycatch).	2
5.3. Ensuring legal international and domestic trade meet CITES criteria and does not contribute to the decline of threatened species, with quotas set based upon scientific knowledge, at a minimum as contained in the "non-detrimental findings" report	2
5.4. Ensuring that legal and illegal trade in wild animal species do not contribute to the spread of zoonotic diseases	2
5.5. Strengthening the implementation of guidelines for Community-based sustainable forest management, including conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity	2
NBSAP Actions or Interventions	**Budget Estimate (US$ million)**
5.6. Promoting the integration of important medicinal plant species in agroforestry systems by local communities for sustainability of medicinal plants, income generation and health care	2
5.7. Conducting awareness campaigns for Traditional Medicine Practitioners (TMPs) in local communities on conservation and sustainable harvesting wild medicinal plant species	2

NBSAP Actions or Interventions	Budget Estimate (US$ million)
5.8. Promoting alternative livelihoods for communities in conservation areas and ecosystem restoration areas	covered
5.9. Developing pilot community-based sustainable energy-efficient production facilities e.g. bio-gas, solar energy etc. around conservation areas and ecosystem restoration areas	covered
5.10. Resuscitating the Forest Utilization Centres	2
5.11. Supporting Ranches with appropriate seeds/seedlings	2
5.12. Strengthening the CITES implementation by building the individual capacity in the Wildlife and CITES Management division of FDF.	3
5.13. Implementing other international cooperation and agreements to address transboundary movement in wild species trade	2
6.1. Strengthening the capacity of the Nigerian Agricultural Quarantine Services Department for effective border control	3
6.2. Establishing a national framework for the control and management of Invasive Alien Species (IAS)	3
6.3. Ensuring international collaboration on the prevention and control of Invasive Alien Species	2
6.4. Promoting the utilization of IAS in Nigeria	2
6.5. Strengthening research on the impacts of IAS and update the existing baseline on IAS status	2
NBSAP Actions or Interventions	**Budget Estimate (US$ million)**
6. 6. Establishing an early warning and rapid response mechanism for IAS at the ports and border crossings	2
7.1. Reducing agricultural wastes, fertilisers and agro-chemicals entering rivers and wetlands	2
7.2. Identifying the pollutant sources and purification capacity of Nigeria's wetlands, rivers and coasts, for restoration measures	2
7.3. Strengthening national water quality guidelines	2
7.4. Ending gas flaring and managing oil spillage	covered
7.5. Promoting businesses that are reducing plastic waste and re-using existing plastic	2
7.6. Educating and creating Awareness on the effects of plastic use on the environment and ways of reducing plastic waste	2
7.7. Implementing Integrated Pest Management (IPM) strategies that prioritize non-chemical methods especially in farming	2
7. 8. Conducting education and training programmes for farmers on best practices in fertilizer use	2
7.9. Awareness campaigns to promote proper waste disposal practices	2
7.10. Training programs for proper handling and disposal of hazardous materials in workplaces	2
8.1. Strengthening and implementing the provisions of Environmental and Social Impact Assessments	covered
8.2. Identifying sites for new or expanded conservation areas from the relevant surveys and strategies	covered
8.3. Designating and Upgrading the status of thirty (30) forest reserves/game reserves, sacred grooves and sanctuaries to National Park status, including marine protected areas	covered
NBSAP Actions or Interventions	**Budget Estimate**

	(US$ million)
8.4. Surveying the flora and fauna outside protected areas, including sacred groves, community lands, abandoned farmlands and homesteads, and assisting local communities in the sustainable management of these sites	covered
8.5. Documenting and mapping the local communities' conservation areas and strengthening their management plans	covered
8.6. Strengthening the implementation of the Conservation Strategy for Biodiversity in the Niger Delta	covered
8.7. Safeguarding of wildlife corridors in terms of spatial development/habitat connectivity axes/Green Infrastructure	covered
8.8. Ensuring International Cooperation for coastal zone management by Strengthening the government partnership with development partners such as WACA Project (e.g. GEF, UNDP, World Bank and UNEP. etc.)	covered
8.9. Strengthening the measures for the restoration of each of the following land degradation hotspots: Amba (Nasarawa State), Badoko (Kaduna State), Banaga (Zamfara State), Ejeba (Delta State), Ifiang Nsung (Cross River State), Ilesha Ibaruba (Kwara State), Imeko Game Reserve and Aworo Forest Reserve (Ogun State), Orishaeze (Imo State), Oroma-Etiti (Anambra State), and Saki (Oyo State) by providing native plant species for planting to cover more areas.	covered
Establishing a National Forest and Vegetation Recovery Programme, including mangroves and other coastal areas	Covered
8.11. Establishing a National Rivers and Wetlands Rehabilitation Programme, linked to reduction of pollutants	covered
8. 12. Promoting Natural Regeneration to increase the area covered by pastoral, large scale landscape planning and enrichment planting in the dry forest/shrub land through improvement of biodiversity	covered
8.13. Establishing/Rehabilitating Community Herbal Heritage Centres	covered
8.14. Developing pilot community-based sustainable energy-efficient production facilities e.g. bio-gas, solar energy etc. around protected areas and ecosystem restoration areas	covered
8.15. Strengthening the paramilitary status of the Nigerian National Parks to enhance the level of biodiversity protection in protected areas	covered
8.16. In-situ conservation of Wild relatives of cultivated plants; and domesticated animals	covered
8.17. Ending gas flaring and managing oil spillage	covered
9.1. Identifying wild species collectors	2
9.2. Identifying wild species currently being sustainably managed and utilized	2
NBSAP Actions or Interventions	**Budget Estimate (US$ million)**
9.3. Implementing fishing quotas that limit the total catch of a specific fish species.	2
9.4. Surveying the flora and fauna outside protected areas, including sacred groves, community lands, abandoned farmlands and homesteads, and assisting local communities in the sustainable management of these sites	covered
9.5. Promoting alternative livelihoods for communities around protected areas and ecosystem restoration areas	covered

10.1. Encouraging farmers in three (3) selected areas to use Integrated Pest Management (IPM) techniques such as crop rotation, biological pest control, and the use of pest-resistant varieties.	3
10.2. Promoting sustainable aquaculture by encouraging responsible feed sourcing, and minimizing the use of antibiotics in the three (3) selected areas.	3
10.3. Implementing sustainable fisheries management practices in the three (3) selected areas by reducing bycatch.	3
10.4. Implementing agroforestry practices in the three (3) areas under forestry by introducing trees and shrubs into agricultural landscapes.	3
10.5. Promoting initiatives to replant deforested areas, restore degraded forests, and establish new tree plantations	2
10.6. Encouraging integrated land-use planning practices that consider ecological, economic, and social factors	2
10. 7. Establishing a National Forest and Vegetation Recovery Programme, including mangroves and other coastal areas	covered
10.8. Enactment of the National Forestry Bill to give legal backing to National Forest Policy	covered
10.9. Re-instate the National Forest Development Committee and Forest Utilization Centres, as part of the strengthened National Forest Policy	3
NBSAP Actions or Interventions	**Budget Estimate (US$ million)**
10.10. Assessing the status of biodiversity resources in the designated new National Parks	covered
10.11. Reducing agricultural wastes, fertilisers and agro-chemicals entering rivers and wetlands	2
10.12. Strengthening the capacities of local Communities to participate in natural regeneration of wetlands, arid zone vegetation, forests, mangroves & other priorities identified	2
10.13. Surveying the flora and fauna outside protected areas, including sacred groves, community lands, abandoned farmlands and homesteads, and assisting local communities in the sustainable management of these sites	covered
10.14. Strengthening the implementation of guidelines for Community-based sustainable forest management, including conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity	covered
10.15. Engaging local artisans and practitioners such as fishermen and delivering specific, key conservation messages.	2
10.16. Promoting alternative livelihoods for communities in protected areas and ecosystem restoration areas	covered
11.1. Establishing pollinator-friendly habitats near agricultural fields for pollination of crops, ensuring food security and economic benefits	3
11. 2. In-situ conservation of Wild relatives of cultivated plants; and domesticated animals	covered
11.3. Establishing Nigerian National gene bank for cultivated plants and domesticated animals	covered
11.4. Establishing/Rehabilitating Community Herbal Heritage Centres	covered
11.5. Establishing a National Rivers and Wetlands Rehabilitation Programme, linked to reduction of pollutants	covered

11.6. Restoring wetlands for natural water purification, reducing pollution and protecting water for human use	3
12.1. Creating or expanding urban parks and gardens within the cities of all the States and FCT to increase green spaces	5
12. 2. Creating man-made lakes, ponds, pools in urban centres/Rehabilitating natural surface water or rivers or streams, waterfalls in urban centres to ensure they can be used for recreation and relaxation	4
NBSAP Actions or Interventions	**Budget Estimate (US$ million)**
12.3. Establishing green corridors that connect parks and other green spaces, promoting biodiversity and providing continuous green access throughout the city	3
12.4. Enhancing access points to existing green and blue spaces, ensuring they are available for all, including the elderly and people with disabilities.	2
12.5. Developing educational programmes that include outdoor classes in green spaces, making them beneficial for health and learning	2
12.6. Organizing volunteer clean-up and maintenance events for parks, riverbanks, and other public green and blue spaces	2
12.7. Implementing policies that require developers to include a certain percentage of green/blue space in new housing and commercial projects	3
12.8. Planting fruit-trees in homes	2
12.9. Planting flowers in front of business premises and at the doors	2
12.10. Adding plants inside buildings	2
12.11. Developing tree-lined streets, green bicycle paths, and pedestrian walkways	3
12.12. Conducting Awareness Campaigns on the benefits of creating urban green and blue spaces.	2
13.1. Developing a National ABS framework and legislation	3
13.2. Developing and implementing policy guidelines for bio-prospecting, access and benefit sharing, and associated traditional knowledge (intellectual property rights)	3
NBSAP Actions or Interventions	**Budget Estimate (US$ million)**
13.3. Developing and implementing a Sub-national (State and Local Government levels) regime on ABS	4
13.4. Developing national ABS Institutional Structure	3
13.5. Developing and implementing national ABS Operational Structure	3
13.6. Building capacity on ABS at all levels by providing knowledge and skill acquisition in genetic resources, Digital Sequence Information (DSI), and associated traditional knowledge through workshops, seminars and conferences at both local and international levels.	5
14.1. Conducting outreach and awareness campaigns (radio, jingles etc.), information sharing and public discussions on Nigeria's biodiversity and its significance to ecology, economy, life and services, with specific emphasis on local communities	2

14.2. Producing and distributing publications in appropriate local languages and dialects on biodiversity and ecosystem services for the public, especially women and youth	2
14.3. Including subjects and texts on biodiversity conservation into the national primary and secondary education and the General Studies (GS) of tertiary institution curricula	2
14.4. Hosting annual National Forum on Biodiversity for legislators and other sectors of the economy	2
14.5. Hosting an annual National Biodiversity dialogue/conference, and Press Conference	2
14.6. Integrating biodiversity conservation into sectoral development plans at all levels	2
14.7. Integrating biodiversity conservation into national appropriation	2
14. 8. Conducting Economic Valuation of Biodiversity and national studies on 'TEEB'	5
NBSAP Actions or Interventions	**Budget Estimate (US$ million)**
14. 9. Integrating valuation of biodiversity into national accounts, strategies and planning process	2
14.10. Creating sectoral biodiversity conservation Advisory Desks at all levels	5
15.1. Developing and implementing policy measures to encourage and enable businesses to: Regularly monitor, assess, and transparently disclose their risks, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity; Provide information needed to consumers to promote sustainable consumption patterns; and Report on compliance with access and benefit-sharing regulations and measures, as applicable.	4
15.2. Identifying large and transnational companies and financial institutions and other businesses	2
15.3. Developing handbills identifying biodiversity dependence, biodiversity-related risks to business, and negative and positive impacts of business on biodiversity for each of the businesses	4
15.4. Encouraging businesses to contribute to the restoration of natural habitats that are crucial for threatened species, such as reforestation projects and wetland restoration activities.	2
15.5. Regularly monitoring compliance of businesses to the policy requirements	2
15.6. Creating a task force for Nature-related Financial Disclosures	3
16.1. Developing and implementing policy that addresses food waste and waste generation across the agricultural value chain	3
16. 2. Developing and implementing a National Strategy and Action Plan for Sustainable Consumption and Production to promote consumption patterns that remain within biological limits in an equitable way and reduction of food waste	4
16.3. Conducting campaigns to raise awareness about food waste food waste across the agricultural value chain and providing tips on how consumers can minimize waste at through proper storage.	2

NBSAP Actions or Interventions	Budget Estimate (US$ million)
16.4. Conducting educational campaigns to raise awareness about the importance of recycling practices, and environmental benefits of recycling to encourage behaviour change.	2
NBSAP Actions or Interventions	**Budget Estimate (US$ million)**
16.5. Implementing waste separation programmes at the community or organizational level to encourage proper sorting of recyclable materials from food waste, making it easier to recycle and divert waste from landfills	2
16.6. Promoting sustainable farming practices that improve soil health, reduce chemical inputs, and increase soil resilience, thereby reducing both food waste and poverty.	3
16.7. Developing information-sharing platform to ensure seamless access to information by consumers	2
17.1. Strengthening biosafety measures and Institutional capacities	3
17.2. Developing and reviewing biosafety regulatory instruments	3
17.3. Creating enabling environment for participation of Nigerians in safe and responsible application of biotechnological research for the benefits of Nigerians	2
17.4. Strengthening advocacy and sensitization on Biosafety measures and in the participation in safe biotechnological research.	3
17.5. Facilitating Information Sharing and Transparency	2
17.6. Strengthening the implementation of the Nagoya-Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety	2
17.7. Putting measures in place for the equitable access to results and benefits arising from safe biotechnology based on genetic resources from Nigeria.	2
17.8. Monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of Nigeria Biosafety System	3
18.1. Identifying subsidies, that are harmful to biodiversity by 2025	2
18.2. Determining annual financial cost of subsidies and other incentives that are harmful to biodiversity by 2025 and redirecting or repurposing them	2
NBSAP Actions or Interventions	**Budget Estimate (US$ million)**
18.3. Reforming, redirecting or repurposing 100% of agricultural subsidies and other incentives that are harmful to biodiversity by 2030	2
18.4. Scaling up of positive incentives/subsidies for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.	2
19.1. Conducting an NBSAP resource needs assessment	2
19. 2. Establishing a national funding mechanism for biodiversity	2
19.3. Integrating biodiversity conservation into national appropriation	2
19.4. Strengthening the government partnership with development partners (e.g. GEF, UNDP and UNEP.)	covered
19.5. Encouraging the private sector to invest in biodiversity, including through impact funds and other instruments;	2
19.6. Establishing and implementing a national procedure for Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES), to enhance private sector investment and corporate social support to Nigeria's biodiversity protection	4

19. **7.** Synergizing with climate finance	2
20.1. Determining prioritised capacity building needs for government agencies, NGOs and local communities to implement the NBSAP by conducting NBSAP implementation Capacity Needs Assessment	2
20.2. Developing training guides and modules for prioritised capacity building needs	2
20.3. Building capacity of government officials and individuals for prioritised NBSAP implementation capacity development needs in relevant organizations including NGO's through meetings, seminars and conferences both locally and internationally	4
NBSAP Actions or Interventions	**Budget Estimate (US$ million)**
20.4. Identifying technologies needed to develop, access, transfer and diffuse to achieve its national targets and also contribute to the global goals and targets	2
20.5. Developing a capacity-development plan for biodiversity	3
20.6. Promoting South-South and North-South technical and scientific cooperation on biodiversity	2
21.1. Conducting a National Biodiversity Resources Assessment to increase the level of standardisation and interoperability among existing data, tools and platforms	2
21.2. Digitizing existing information on various species, their conservation status, and factors impacting their populations in the National Clearing House Mechanism (CHM): www.chm-cbd.com.ng	2
21.3. Developing and implementing Open-Access and open data policies to facilitate and support easier access.	2
21.4. Conducting outreach and awareness campaigns (radio, jingles etc.), information sharing and public discussions on Nigeria's biodiversity and its significance to ecology, economy, life and services, with specific emphasis on local communities	3
21.5. Producing and distributing publications in appropriate local languages and dialects on biodiversity and ecosystem services for the public, especially women and youth	2
21.6. Establishing synergy among focal areas in the environment sector	2
21.7. Conducting and implementing capacity-building programmes on Knowledge management; and training of experts and researchers in species assessment methodologies to expand the coverage of species assessed on the IUCN Red List.	5
NBSAP Actions or Interventions	**Budget Estimate (US$ million)**
21.8. Strengthening the existing Monitoring System	2
21.9. Implementing regular monitoring programs to collect data on species populations, trends, and threats to update the Species Status Index	2
21.10. Supporting research and innovation required to generate necessary data, information, and knowledge.	4

22.1. Strengthening the capacities of local Communities to participate in natural regeneration of wetlands, arid zone vegetation, forests, mangroves and other priority areas identified	covered
22.2. Surveying the flora and fauna outside protected areas, including sacred groves, community lands, abandoned farmlands and homesteads, and assisting local communities in the sustainable management of these sites	covered
22.3.Strengthening the implementation of guidelines for Community-based sustainable forest management, including conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity	covered
22.4.Developing a national framework and mechanism for community participation in ecotourism planning and development	3
22.5. Conducting workshops and training programmes focused on leadership, advocacy, and civic engagement for women, youth, indigenous peoples, and persons with disabilities.	3
22.6. Implementing quotas or reserved seats in parliament and local legislature, youth, persons with disabilities, and other marginalised groups.	3
22.7. Formulating policies that mandate a certain percentage of public service positions to be filled by individuals from underrepresented demographics, ensuring fair representation in government roles.	4
22.8. Encouraging and supporting the training, education, and appointment of judges from diverse backgrounds, including women, individuals from minority groups, and those with disabilities	3
22.9. Providing legal, financial, and educational support to environmental defenders to ensure they have the means to participate in national and local decision-making bodies	3
NBSAP Actions or Interventions	**Budget Estimate (US$ million)**
22.10. Organizing regular workshops and town hall meetings in local languages to engage with community members, ensuring their insights and concerns on biodiversity are heard and integrated into the NBSAP	2
22.11. Conducting awareness campaigns targeted at women, youth, persons with disabilities, and environmental defenders to educate them about their land rights and empower them to perceive their rights to land as secure	3
22.12. Establishing Legal aid programmes specifically tailored to assist local peoples, women, youth, persons with disabilities, and environmental defenders in securing their land rights and obtaining legally recognized documentation	2
22.13. Providing leadership training to enhance the ability of women, youth, persons with disabilities, and environmental defenders to influence decision-making processes;	2
22.14. Creating youth biodiversity ambassador programs to foster young leaders who can advocate for biodiversity conservation within their communities	3
22.15. Ensuring that the NBSAP implementing structures (NBSC, NBCC, NBTC, NBWG) have representatives from local communities, women, youth, persons with disabilities, and environmental defenders;	2

22.16. Offering training programs for women, youth, persons with disabilities, and environmental defenders on biodiversity conservation, legal rights, and participation in policy making;	3
22.17. Encouraging educational institutions to integrate biodiversity and environmental justice into their curricula	2
22.18. Launching public awareness campaigns highlighting the importance of inclusive participation in biodiversity conservation;	2
22.19. Safeguarding individuals or groups who work to protect the environment, advocate for environmental justice, and defend the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities.	4
NBSAP Actions or Interventions	**Budget Estimate (US$ million)**
23.1. Advocacy and awareness campaigns to promote gender equality and the importance of women's participation in decision-making processes related biodiversity conservation	4
23.2. Conducting training sessions for government officials on gender mainstreaming and the implementation of the gender plan of action	4
23.3 Conducting capacity-building programmes to empower women to engage in political processes and run for positions in national parliaments and local governments	3
23.4. Ensuring that women and girls have access to land and resources	2
23.5. Providing capacity-building and training programs specially tailored to women and girls in the biodiversity sector	4
23.6. Implementing gender quotas or affirmative action measures to ensure adequate representation of women in leadership positions.	3
23.7. Encouraging the active participation of women and girls in relevant stakeholder meetings, consultations, and decision-making processes.	2
23.8. Creating awareness campaigns to promote gender equality and empowerment in the biodiversity conservation and management sector.	2
23.9. Collaborating with women's organizations and networks to leverage their expertise and amplify their voices in biodiversity-related decision-making	3
23.10. Establishing gender-sensitive policies and guidelines within biodiversity management frameworks	3
TOTAL	**474**

CHAPTER ELEVEN

INSTITUTIONAL MONITORING AND REPORTING

11.1 THE IMPLEMENTING MECHANISM OF THE REVISED NBSAP

The overall implementing mechanism for the revised NBSAP is illustrated in Fig. 6 and encompasses the monitoring, evaluation and reporting structures, which are consistent with the revised NBSAP institutional coordinating structure outlined in Table 40. The institutional actors, in particular the National Biodiversity Technical Committee (NBTC), will regularly use indicators, as appropriate, to track progress and ascertain results. The actors in the

institutional coordinating structure, in a hierarchical manner, will further carry out evaluation and reporting and inform the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Biodiversity (IMCB) on the progress made and results achieved in implementing the NBSAP. Based on data collected and synthesized, the entities will develop annual reports on the implementation of the NBSAP that will eventually be passed to the government and the CBD.

However, the Federal Ministry of Environment, and in particular, biodiversity conservation division, is the lead entity for overall coordinating, promoting and facilitating the implementation of the NBSAP.

Fig 6: THE IMPLEMENTING MECHANISM FOR THE REVISED NBSAP

Federal Executive Council

CBD

NASS Committees on Environmental Matters

IMCB
(Composed of Honourable Minister of Environment & Relevant Stakeholders)
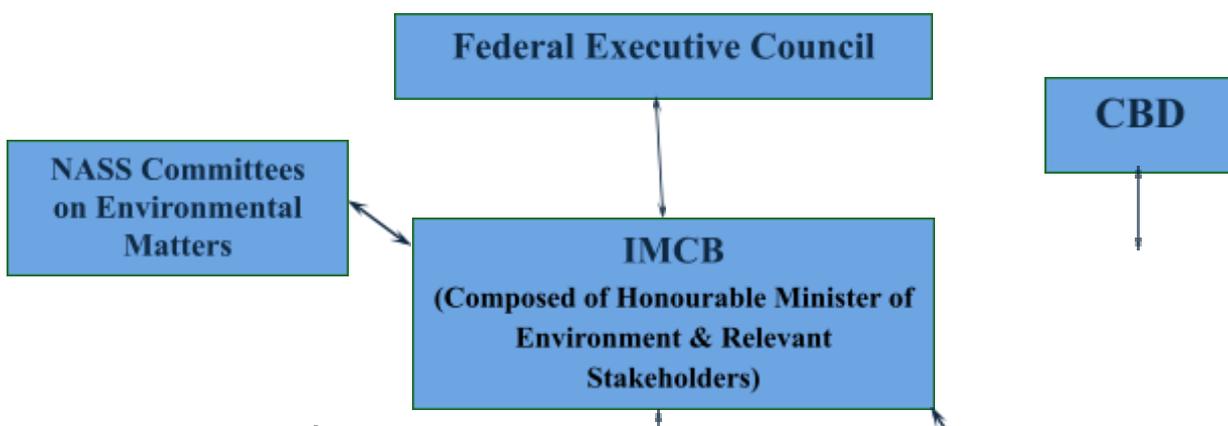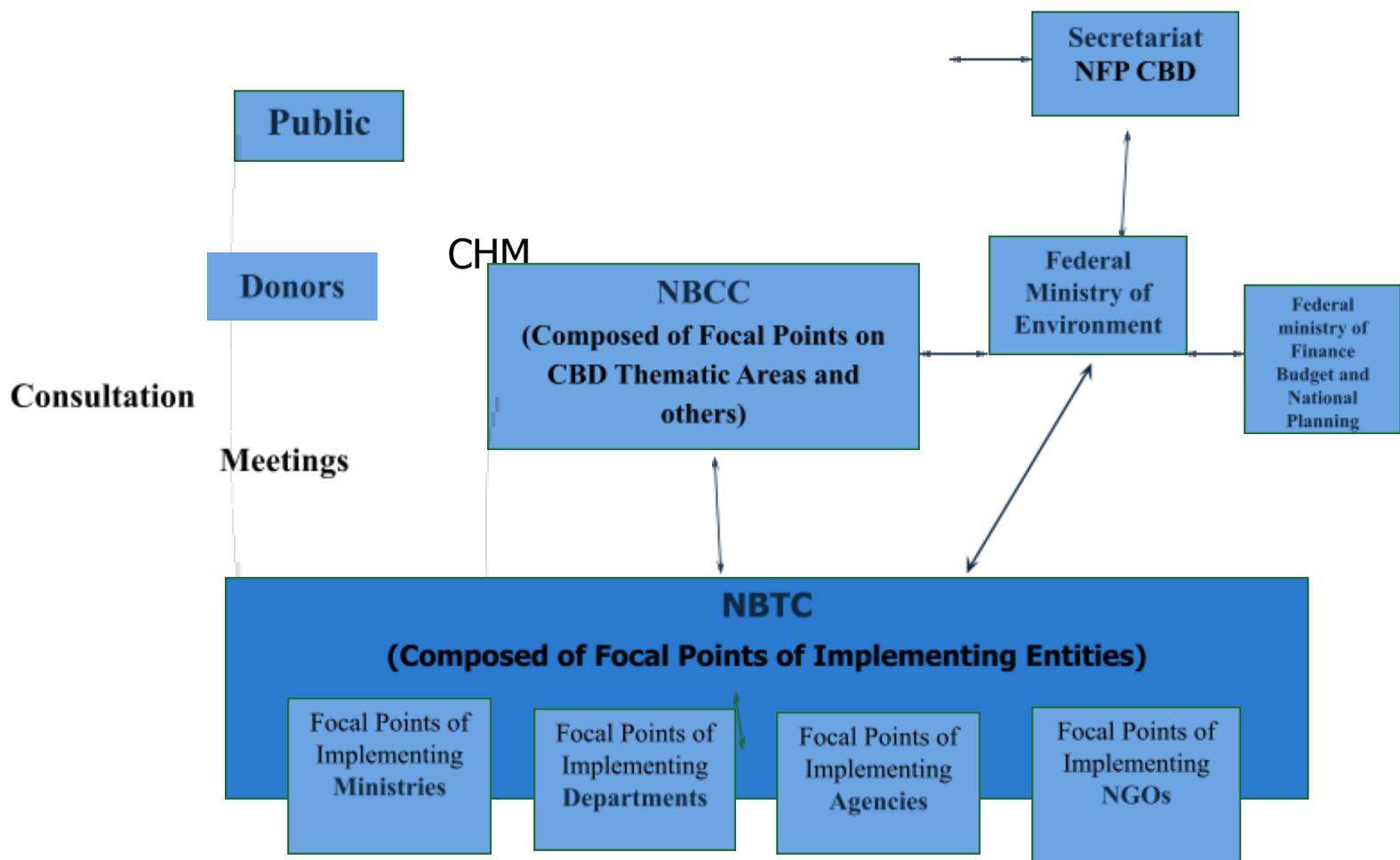
11.2. INSTITUTIONAL MONITORING AND REPORTING

The Monitoring and Evaluation process developed during the preparation of the previous NBSAP is sustained. This ensures adaptive management during project implementation and leads to the achievement of targets. However, capacities will be built where necessary, to enable adequate monitoring and evaluation of the interventions of the revised NBSAP. Table 40 shows the institutional coordinating structure including the institutional actors, roles and responsibilities and composition.

Table 40: INSTITUTIONAL COORDINATING STRUCTURE

S/N	Institutional Actors	Roles and Responsibilities	Composition
1	Inter-Ministerial Committee on Biodiversity	- Ensuring that the activities included in the Action Plan for the implementation of the strategy are included in the activity plans of the institutions involved in the implementation of the strategy; - Reviewing and evaluating reports from the National Biodiversity Coordination Committee (NBCC) and making decisions concerning implementation; - Reporting to the Federal Executive Council (Council of Ministers) and the House Committee on Environment (Parliamentary Committee) on biodiversity in Nigeria: benefits and opportunities, challenges and needs; - Directing the activities of the Secretariat; and - Reporting to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) on the implementation of the NBSAP.	Relevant MDAs chaired by Honorable Minister of Environment. The Committee should reflect all government and whole of society approach A whole-of-society

2	National Biodiversity Coordination Committee (NBCC)	• Collating reports from each member of the National Biodiversity Technical Committee (NBTC), synthesize and share to IMCB; • Convening meetings, at least twice a year, of the NBTC, to assess the overall progress and identify lessons learned and submitting report to IMCB annually; • Sharing guidance from IMCB with NBTC at meetings; • Developing outlines for both capacity needs and resource needs for each intervention and asking the lead entities for these to prepare capacity needs and budgets for its implementation; • Coordinating with donors for securing funds and relevant working tools for the activities of the National Biodiversity Technical Committee (NBTC); • Coordinating with the Federal Ministry of Finance, FMBEP for funding and mainstreaming of biodiversity should go to IMCB; • Documenting the different performance indicators of the NBSAP interventions and producing annual NBSAP implementation report, as well as other relevant reports required by government; • Preparing and disseminating national status report on NBSAP implementation including annual report to the public through the national CHM: www.chm-cbd.com.ng; and • Meeting, at least twice a year, and assessing the overall progress and identifying lessons learned and submitting report to IMCB, annually.	i. CBD NFP ii. CBD CHM NFP iii. CBD SBSTTA NFP iv. CBD Resource Mobilization NFP v. CBD PoW Protected Areas NFP vi. CBD Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) NFP vii. CBD Coastal and Marine Ecosystem NFP viii. CBD Biosafety NFP ix. NFP National Centre for Genetic Resources and Biotechnology (NACGRAB). The International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture x. CBD gender on biodiversity national focal point xi. CBD GTI NFP xii. Article 8(j) NFP xiii. Other relevant NFPs and institutions

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S/N	Institutional Actors	Roles and Responsibilities	Composition
S/N	Institutional Actors	Roles and Responsibilities	Composition
3	The National Biodiversity Technical Committee (NBTC)	• Each member implements the NBSAP interventions under his purview; • Each member prepares budget and capacity needs for the implementation of the interventions under his purview; Each member swerves as Focal Point for implementation of the NBSAP; Each member submits regular reports of his institution to NBTC for evaluation; and • Each member learns from the other members (when synthesized report is shared by the NBCC) to enhance his capacity.	Focal Points, from MDAs and NGOs that monitor all NBSAP interventions under their purview.
5	Secretariat	• Preparing and presenting National positions for CBD events such as Conference of the Parties (COP) and the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA); • Receiving instructions from the IMCB and acting on them; and • Maintaining the established national biodiversity CHM including links to existing biodiversity-related databases.	CBD Desk, FDF(Secretariat)

11.2.1 The Inter-Ministerial Committee on Biodiversity (IMCB)

The Inter-Ministerial Committee on Biodiversity (IMCB) is the apex body in the revised NBSAP implementation in Nigeria. The formal adoption of this NBSAP as a policy document for biodiversity governance in Nigeria and the inauguration of the members of this body mark the beginning of the implementation of the revised NBSAP.

11.2.2 The National Biodiversity Coordination Committee (NBCC)

Members of the National Biodiversity Coordination Committee (NBCC) consist of National Focal Points involved in the implementation of the objectives of the CBD.

11.2.3 The National Biodiversity Technical Committee (NBTC)

The Technical Committee is made up of Focal Points, from MDAs and NGOs that monitor all NBSAP interventions under their purview. The Federal Department of Forestry, other Government Departments and Ministries, State Governments, Non- Governmental Organizations, academics, and research institutions and Civil Society organizations that are implementing agencies (i.e. agencies implementing NBSAP interventions) identify Focal Points and each take responsibility for implementing interventions under its purview or mandate as are identified under Roles and Responsibilities in the Institutional Coordinating Structure.

11.3 THE IMPLEMENTING LEAD ENTITIES

The Federal Department of Forestry (FDF), of the Federal Ministry of Environment, is the overall lead entity for implementing the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP). Revising the NBSAP required the involvement and participation of many stakeholders working together to develop a road map and milestones for biodiversity governance in the country. Therefore, the approach employed is "whole of government and whole of society". All stakeholders were also involved and participated in the validation of NBSAP.

Similarly, implementing the NBSAP requires the collective and collaborative efforts of stakeholders for effective delivery of the interventions within their respective mandates.

There are also subsets of these stakeholders whose activities will support implementation. The lead entities, which have roles to play, will guide and direct these subset stakeholders that are under them. Lead entities will collaborate with each other and share experiences. The coordinating committee will coordinate and facilitate their activities for the implementation of the NBSAP. The coordinating committee will also develop an outline for both capacity needs and resource needs for each strategic activity and ask the lead entities for each activity to prepare capacity needs and budgets.

11.4 Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Plan

Implementation of the NBSAP will be subject to monitoring and evaluation of the progress achieved. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) is an essential aspect of the NBSAP implementation. It comprises periodic assessment, revising and utilization of data and ensures corrective and adaptive management, efficiency, effectiveness and positive impact of the NBSAP on the environment and the economy. Varied methods of review and data collection among stakeholders are integrated into the

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework and will be sustained. The framework shows accountability and reinforces varied levels of stakeholder involvement and participation.

The monitoring and evaluation that are incorporated in the implementation of the NBSAP ensure its adaptive management and are expected to lead to the achievement of the national targets. However, existing capacities will be mobilized, and where necessary strengthened, or an entirely fresh capacity will be built to enable adequate monitoring and evaluation of the Targets and Actions of the revised NBSAP.

11.4.1 Monitoring and Evaluation

In addition to the headline, binary, component and complementary indicators, impact and performance indicators are developed for assessing the level of implementation of the revised NBSAP. The targets will be monitored for the level of implementation using the headline, binary, component, complementary, and impact indicators, while the actions will be monitored using the performance indicators.

11.4.2 Reporting Plan

The reporting plan has been described together with the functions of the institutional coordinating structures and is also illustrated in Figure 2. The various entities of the structure: National Biodiversity Technical Committee, National Biodiversity Coordination Committee and the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Biodiversity, carry out their functions and report to the next in a hierarchical manner and as frequent as the data collection.

11.4.3 Monitoring Plan, Protocol and Methodology

11.4.3.1 Monitoring Plan

The revised Nigerian NBSAP will sustain the monitoring plan of the previous NBSAP and will therefore be monitored using the matrix stated below and shown in table 41. The monitoring plan was developed in the plenary of multi-stakeholders workshop which was held in Abuja on the 11th and 12th November 2015. This matrix is applicable to the headline, binary, component, complementary, impact, and performance indicators (Table 41) of the NBSAP. The implementation of the NBSAP Targets and Actions will enable the achievement of the desired state of biodiversity in the country. The national Targets and Actions will also contribute to the achievement of the KMGBF targets and goals.

The first two columns of the monitoring matrix consist of: Targets and Headline/binary Indicators or Disaggregation; or Targets and Component Indicators or Disaggregation; or Targets and Complementary Indicators or Disaggregation; or Targets and Impact Indicators; or Actions and Performance Indicators. This is followed by the columns on Baseline and Action Data, Data Gathering Methods, Means of Verification, and Collection Frequency for the data.

Table 41: Monitoring Matrix

Target s	Performan ce,	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator		Data gatheri	Means of	Collectio n
			Baseline	Target or Action			

OR Actions	headline etc. Indicator		Value	unit	year	value	unit	Year	ng methods	Verific ation	Frequenc y for the data

Table 42 shows application of the monitoring matrix with the performance indicators to track progress of all the actions in the revised NBSAP; Table 43 is its application with the impact indicators to track progress of all the targets; Table 44: Monitoring KMGBF targets/goals with Headline and Binary Indicators or their Disaggregation; Table 45: Monitoring KMGBF targets/goals with Component Indicators (CI) or their Disaggregation (DI); Table 46: Monitoring KMGBF targets/goals with Complementary Indicators (CPI) or their Disaggregation (Indicator Disaggregation).

11.4.3.2 Monitoring Protocol and Methodology

The monitoring protocol and methodology follow the monitoring plan of the revised KMGBF NBSAP with the monitoring matrix, Table 40. This structure and its functionalities have been described in the monitoring plan. For the purpose of the revised KMGBF NBSAP, the matrix will be applied for headline, binary, component, complementary, impact, and performance indicators as stated earlier. It is used mainly by each of the members of the National Biodiversity Technical Committee (NBTC) to track progress in each of the revised KMGBF NBSAP action or target using the appropriate indicators provided. For monitoring the actions, for example, the Focal Point for an entity (in NBTC):

i. Determines the baselines for each action stating: a) the value, b) the provided metric (as shown in the performance indicator), and c) the year when the record was entered or achievement was made for both the Baseline and Action sections. For any implementing entity, that is, the member of the NBTC, the baseline value is the last recorded achievement on that action, if the revised KMGBF NBSAP action already exists in the entity. For example, baseline data exists in the National Park Service for the following revised KMGBF NBSAP action: 1.11, 1.15, 1.16, and 1.17. Otherwise, the baseline value in whatever metric is, zero since the revised KMGBF NBSAP action is new in the entity. This record is as at 2025, depending on the project year of commencement. The same process is repeated for the Action section. However, the first entry in this Action section is of the desired or expected status or outcome of project on completion by mainly 2030, which has already been determined and stated in the project;

ii. Continues to make subsequent entries only in the Action section as the project progresses and there are results;

iii. Inputs these results as actual achievement made or the current status with the period and in the appropriate metric in this Action section;

iv. Repeats action (iii) over periods and collects data as frequently as is required by the NBCC;

v. Records and keeps these data in reports.

Table 42: Monitoring the actions with performance indicators

Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
1.1. Strengthening and implementing the provisions of Environmental Impact Assessments	1.1. 1.Number of provisions in ESIA policy/guideline that promotes biodiversity and ecosystem services values strengthened.	EA Department	0 TBD	Num ber	2025	TBD	Num ber	2030	Review of ESIAs	EA Annual Report	One-off
	1.1.2. Percentage of ESIAs that include biodiversity and ecosystem service values	EA Department	TBD	%	2025	100	%	2030	Review of ESIAs	EA Annual Report	Annually
1.2. Strengthening the capacities of the local communities to participate in ESIA process by providing appropriate knowledge and skill acquisition	1.2.1. Number of ESIA projects completed with the participation of Local Communities in the ESIA decision-making process	EA Department	TBD	Num ber	2025	TBD	Num ber	2023 0	Review of ESIAs	EA Annual Report	Annually
	1.2.2. Number of representatives from Local Communities sensitized on ESIA process	EA Department	TBD	Num ber	2025	TBD	Num ber	2023 0	Review of ESIA reportst	EA Annual Report	Annually

Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
1.3. Ensuring transparency, accountability, and participation in ESIA decision-making processes.	1.3.1. Number of published Environmental Impact Statement with Local Communities' participation	EA Department	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2023 0	Review of ESIA reports	EA Annual Report	One-off
Strengthening the Biodiversity Steering Committee-	1.4.1. Number of approved reports of meetings of the Biodiversity Steering Committee	FDF	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports of BSC meetings	Annual reports	Annually
	1.4.2. Proportion of budget resources directed to support IMCB	FDF	TBD	Proportion	2025	TBD	Proportion	2030	Review of reports of IMCB meetings	Annual reports	Annually
1.5 Establishing an Inter-Ministerial Committee on Biodiversity	1.5.1. Number of institutions in the inter-ministerial committee on Biodiversity	FDF	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports of inter-ministerial committee	Annual reports	One-off
	1.5.2. Number of Inter-Ministerial Committee on Biodiversity meetings held	FDF	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports of inter-ministerial committee meetings	Annual reports	Annually
1.6. Establishing and implementing	1.6.1. Number of sub-national (State	State Ministry in charge of	0	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports of	Annual reports	Annually

Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
Sub-national (State and Local Government) levels of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, promoting stakeholders' (including MDAs, local communities, and NGOs) participation	and Local Government) with Published and adopted BSAP	Biodiversity (FDF to report on progress)							sub-national BSAPs		
	1.6.2. Number of stakeholders that participated in the NBSAP Revision process	FDF	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports of NBSAP revision process	Annual reports	One-off
1.7. Establishing and coordinating a legislative network for the implementation of the NBSAP	1.7.1. Number of legislative interventions captured in the legislative agenda for NBSAP	LISDEL, FDF	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports on the legislative interventions NBSAP document	Annual reports	One-off
1.8.Strengthening Multi Stakeholders Committees on biodiversity-related conventions and protocol such as Dart Technical committee	1.8 1. Number of capacity building workshops held with Committees on biodiversity- related Conventions and protocols	PRS Department, FMEnv	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports of NBSAP capacity building workshops	Annual reports	Annually

Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
	1.8.2. Number of projects implemented as a result of the Capacity Building workshops	PRS Department, FMEnv	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports of projects implemented as a result of capacity built	Annual reports	Annually
1.9. Strengthening synergy among focal areas in the environment sector	1.9.1 Number of activities between Ministry of Environment and other Stakeholders on NBSAP implemented	PRS Department, FMEnv	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports of sectoral participation in NBSAP implementation	Annual reports	Annually
1.10. Ensuring regular monitoring and evaluation to assess progress and identify areas of improvement on the implementation of NBSAP actions	1.10.1. Number of monitoring and evaluation activities carried out on NBSAP actions	FDF	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports of monitoring and evaluation of activities of the NBSAP	Annual reports	Annually
1.11. Designating and upgrading the status of thirty (30) forest reserves/game reserves, sacred groves and sanctuaries to National Park status,	1.11.1. Number of New National Parks established	NPS	7	Number	2025	37	Number	2030	Review of reports on New National Parks	Annual reports	Annually
	1.11.2. Number of different ecosystem types represented in	NPS	5	Number	2025	6	Number	2030	Review of reports of location of National Parks	Annual reports	Annually

Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
including marine protected areas	the National Park system										
	1.11.3. Number of new marine ecosystems identified and upgraded to National Parks	NPS	2	Number	2025	2	Number	2030	Review of reports of Marine ecosystems	Annual reports	One-off
	1.11.4. Extent of natural ecosystems by type	NPS	TBD	Ha	2025	TBD	Ha	2030	Review of reports of area coverage of each National Park	Annual reports	Annually
1.12. Surveying the flora and fauna outside protected areas, including sacred groves, community lands, abandoned farmlands and homesteads, and assist local communities in the sustainable management of these sites	1. 12.1. Published survey report of flora and fauna outside protected areas	FDF	0	Number	2025	1	Number	2030	Review of survey report	Annual report	One-off
	1.12.2. Number of Communities assisted with sustainable management of flora and fauna outside protected areas	FDF	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports of fauna and flora outside protected areas	Annual reports	Annually
1. 13. Documenting and mapping the local	1.13.1. Number of Local Communities	FDF	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports of local	Annual reports	Annually

Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
communities' conservation areas and strengthening their management plans	with Conservation areas documented								community conservation areas		
	1.13.2. Number of Local Communities with mapped Conservation areas	NARSDA, FDF	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports of local community conservation areas	Annual reports	Annually
	1.13.3. Number of Local Community Conservation areas with a supported management plan	FDF	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports of local community conservation areas	Annual reports	Annually
1.14. Strengthening the implementations of the Conservation Strategy for Biodiversity in the Niger Delta	1.14.1. Number of new actions in the Conservation Strategy for Biodiversity in the Niger Delta implemented	Ministry of Regional Development, NDDC	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports of Niger Delta Conservation Strategy	Annual reports	Annually
1.15. Assessing the status of biodiversity resources in the designated new National Parks	1.15.1. Number of new National Parks with baseline data especially on the status of biodiversity resources	NPS	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of survey reports on new National Parks	Annual Reports	Annually

Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
1.16. Developing and implementing management plans for the designated New National Parks	1.16.1. Number of new National Parks with management plan developed	NPS	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports on development of new National Parks	Annual Reports	Annually
	1.16.2. Aggregate implementation status of management plans of New National Parks	NPS	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports on development of new National Parks	Annual reports	Annually
1.17. Strengthening the paramilitary status of the Nigerian National Parks to enhance the level of biodiversity protection in protected areas	1.17.1 Number of actions to strengthen paramilitary status of National Park service	NPS	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports of actions on paramilitary status of the NPS	Annual reports	Annually
1.18. Safeguarding of wildlife corridors to ensure spatial development/habitat connectivity axes/Green Infrastructure	1.18.1. Number of wildlife corridors identified and safeguarded	FDF	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports of wildlife corridors	Annual reports	Annually
	1.18.2.Number of activities for maintaining and restoring		TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports on ecosystem connectivity	Annual reports	Annually

Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
	connectivity of natural ecosystems										
1.19. Promoting measures to reduce agricultural wastes, fertilizers and agro-chemicals entering rivers and wetland	1.19. 1. Ratio of agricultural extension workers to farmers	FMAFS	TBD	Ratio	2025	TBD	Ratio	2030	Review of reports on Agricultural Extension workers and farmers	Annual reports	Annually
	1.19.2. Quantity of Nitrogen and other pollutants deposition and water quality in freshwater and terrestrial ecosystems	FMAFS, FMWR, FMEnv	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports of water quality in ecosystems	Annual reports	Annually
	1.19.3. Proportion of total land area that is under cultivation	FMAFS	TBD	Proportion	2025	TBD	Proportion	2030	Review of reports of land under cultivation	Annual reports	Annually
1.20. Identifying the pollutant sources and purification capacity of Nigeria's wetlands, rivers and oceans, for restoration measures	1.20.1. Number of identified companies that discharge untreated effluent into Nigeria's wetlands, rivers, oceans	PC&EH, NESREA	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports of pollution of wetlands and water bodies by companies	Annual reports	Annually
	1.20.2. Level of Nutrient loading in freshwater and	PC&EH	TBD	Level	2025	TBD	Level	2030	Review of reports of nutrient loading	Annual reports	Annually

Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
	terrestrial environment								in freshwater and terrestrial environment		
	1.20.3. Level of Nutrient loading in marine environment	PC&EH	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports of nutrient loading in marine environment	Annual reports	Annually
	1.20.4. Number of Reported incidence of water-borne disease and illness in communities around wetlands and uplands	NCDC (MINISTRY OF HEALTH)	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports of incidence of water-borne diseases and illness in communities around wetlands	Annual reports	Annually
1.21. Ending gas flaring and manage oil spillage	1.21.1 Number of incidence of oil spillage	NOSDRA	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports on oil spillage	Annual reports	Annually
	1.21.2. Proportion of remediation of oil spillage	NOSDRA	TBD	Proportion	2025	TBD	Proportion	2030	Review of reports of remediation on oil spillage	Annual reports	Annually
	1.21.3. Number of reported pipelines vandalized and repaired	NOSDRA	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports of repaired oil pipelines	Annual reports	Annually
	1.21. 4. Number of outreach activities to reduce oil spillage	NOSDRA	TBD	Number.	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports of outreach	Annual reports	Annually

Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
									activities to reduce oil spillage		
1.22. Preventing deforestation and degradation; protecting vital ecosystems by mapping areas of high conservation value; and identifying areas suitable for sustainable forestry practices.	1.22 .1. Percentage of land and seas uses covered by biodiversity-inclusive plans	NPS	TBD	%	2025	TBD	%	2030	Review of reports of land and sea uses that include biodiversity	Annual reports	Annually
	1.22.2. Red List of Ecosystems	FDF	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of Red List of Ecosystems	Annual reports	Annually
	1.22.3. Extent of natural ecosystems	NPS	TBD	Ha.	2025	TBD	Ha	2030	Review of reports of area coverage of natural ecosystems	Annual reports	Annually
1.23. Ensuring International Cooperation for coastal zone management by Strengthening the government partnership with development partners such as WACA Project (e.g. GEF, UNDP, World Bank and UNEP. etc.)	1.23.1. Number of Government projects and activities on Biodiversity supported by development partners	FDF	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports of support from development partners	Annual reports	Annually
	1.23. 2. Amount of investment on Biodiversity by partners	FDF	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports of level investment from development partners	Annual reports	Annually

Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
2.1. Strengthening the measures for the restoration of each of the following land degradation hotspots: Amba (Nasarawa State), Badoko (Kaduna State), Banaga (Zamfara State), Ejeba (Delta State), Ifiang Nsung (Cross River State), Ilesha Ibaruba (Kwara State), Imeko Game Reserve and Aworo Forest Reserve (Ogun State), Orishaeze (Imo State), Oroma-Etiti (Anambra State), and Saki (Oyo State) by providing native plant species for planting to cover more areas.	2.1.1. Number of ha of hotspots improved	FDF, DLD&DM	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports of restoration of land degradation hotspots	Annual reports	Annually
	2.1.2. Status of key biodiversity Areas,	NCF	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of Newsletter reports	Annual reports	Annually
2.2.. Establishing a National Forest and Vegetation Recovery Programme, including mangroves	2.2.1. Number of Published reports demonstrating areas of ecosystems restored through	FDF	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports on National Forest and Vegetation	Annual Reports	Annually

Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
and other coastal areas	National Forest and Vegetation Recovery Programme								Recovery Programme		
	2.2.2. Number of Published reports demonstrating areas of ecosystems restored through Mangrove and coastal area recovery programme	FDF	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports on Mangrove and Coastal Area recovery	Annual reports	Annually
2.3. Enacting the National Forestry Bill to give legal backing to National Forest Policy	2.3.1. Act for the revised National Forest Policy published	Federal Ministry of Justice	0	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports on National Forest Policy	Annual reports	One-off
2.4 Establishing a National Rivers and Wetlands Rehabilitation Programme, linked to reduction of pollutants	2.4.1. Number of Dedicated national rehabilitation programmes and activities to reduce pollution in Rivers and Wetlands	FMWR	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports on National Rehabilitation programme and activities	Annual Reports	Annually
	2.4.2. Free-flowing rivers	FDF	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports on the state of Rivers	Annual Reports	Annually

Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verifica tion	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
2.5. Promoting Natural Regeneration to increase the area covered by pastoral, large scale landscape planning and enrichment planting in the dry forest/shrub land through improvement of biodiversity	2.5. 1. Number of projects carried out by GGW Agencies NAGGW/DLD&DM Department	NAGGW/DDM Department	TBD	Num ber	2025	TBD	Num ber	2030	Review of reports on Natural Regeneration Programme	Annual Reports	Annually
	2.5.2. Increase in secondary natural forest cover	NAGGW/DLD&DM Department	TBD	Ha.	2025	TBD	Ha.	2030	Review of reports on secondary natural forest regeneration	Annual Reports	Annually
	2.5.3. Extent of natural ecosystems by type	NAGGW/DLD&DM Department	TBD	Ha.	2025	TBD	Ha.	2030	Review of reports on natural ecosystems	Annual Reports	Annually
2.6. Promote alternative livelihoods for communities in protected areas and ecosystem restoration areas	2.6.1.Percentage increase in number of alternative livelihoods introduced and implemented	FDF	TBD	%	2025	TBD	%	2030	Review of reports on alternative livelihoods	Annual Reports	Annually
	2.6.2. Percentage increase in Number of people engaged in alternative livelihoods two years after starting the practice	FDF	TBD	%	2025	TBD	%	2030	Review of reports on alternative livelihoods	Annual Reports	Annually

Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
2.7. Develop pilot community-based sustainable energy-efficient production facilities e.g. bio-gas, solar energy etc. around protected areas and ecosystem restoration areas	2.7.1. Percentage increase in Number of community-based energy efficient production facilities provided	ECN	TBD	%	2025	TBD	%	2030	Review of reports on alternative livelihoods	Annual Reports	Annually
	2.7.2. Percentage increase in Number of people around protected areas using community-based energy efficient production facilities	ECN	TBD	%	2025	TBD	%	2030	Review of reports on community-based energy efficient facilities in PAs	Annual Reports	Annually
2.8. Mapping the location and extent of areas under restoration by using Geographic Information Systems (GIS)	2.8.1. Area under restoration	NARSDA	0	Ha.	2025	1	Ha.	2030	Review of maps of area under restoration	Annual Reports	One-off
3.1. Identifying sites for new or expanded conservation areas using spatial planning	3.1.1. Number of new sites for conservation areas identified	NPS	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports in Newsletter for conservation areas	Annual Reports	One-off
	3.1.2. Status of key biodiversity areas	NCF	TBD	Number.	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports in Newsletter for	Annual Reports	Annually

Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
									Biodiversity status		
3.2. Designating and upgrading the status of thirty(30) forest reserves/game reserves, sacred groves and sanctuaries to National Park status, including marine protected areas	3.2.1. Number of New National Parks established	NPS	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports in Newsletter for National Parks establishment	Annual Reports	Annually
	3.2.2. Representation of ecosystem type in the National Park System.	NPS	5	Number	2025	6	Number	2030	Review of reports in Newsletter for National Parks establishment	Annual Reports	Annually
	3.2.3. Number of new marine ecosystems identified and upgraded to Marine Protected Areas	NPS	0	Number	2025	2	Number	2030	Review of reports in Newsletter for Pas	Annual Reports	Annually
	3.2.4. Protected area coverage of Key Biodiversity Areas	NPS	TBD	Ha.	2025	TBD	Ha.	2030	Review of reports in Newsletter for Pas	Annual Reports	Annually
	3.2.5. Coverage of Protected areas and OECMs	NPS	TBD	Ha.	2025	TBD	Ha.	2030	Review of reports in Newsletter for PAs and OECMs	Annual Reports	Annually

Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
3.3. Implementing the Conservation Strategy for Biodiversity in the Niger Delta	3.3.1. Number of actions in the Conservation Strategy for Biodiversity in the Niger Delta implemented	Ministry of Regional Development	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports on the Niger Delta conservation strategy	Annual Reports	Annually
3.4. Assessing the status of biodiversity resources in the designated new National Parks	3.4.1. Number of new National Parks with baseline data on status of biodiversity resources	NPS	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports in Newsletter for National Parks establishment	Annual Reports	Annually
	3.4.2. Baseline assessments of the status of biodiversity resources of new National Parks	NPS	0	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports in Newsletter for National Parks establishment	Annual Reports	Annually
Developing and implementing management plans for the designated new National Parks	3.5.1.Number of new National Parks with management plan prepared	NPS	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports in Newsletter for National Parks establishment	Annual Reports	Annually
	3.5.2.Number of new National Parks with management plan implemented	NPS	0	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports in Newsletter for National Parks establishment	Annual Reports	Annually

Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
3.6. Documenting and mapping the local communities' conservation areas and strengthening their management plans	3.6.1. Number of Local Community Conservation areas	FDF	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports local community conservation areas	Annual Reports	Annually
	3.6.2. Distribution of Local Community Conservation areas	FDF	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports on local community conservation areas	Annual Reports	Annually
	3.6.3. Number of Local Community Conservation areas with a supported management plan	FDF	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports on local community conservation areas	Annual Reports	Annually
	3.6.4.Coverage of Protected areas and OECMS and traditional territories (by governance type)	FDF	TBD	Ha.	2025	TBD	Ha.	2030	Review of reports on PAs and OECMs and traditional territories	Annual Reports	Annually
3.7. Strengthening the paramilitary status of the Nigerian National Parks to enhance the level of biodiversity protection in protected areas	3.7.1 Number of actions to strengthen paramilitary status of National Park service	NPS	0	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports in Newsletter for paramilitary status of NPS	Annual Reports	Annually

Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
3.8. Identifying priority sites requiring management actions for Nigeria's endemic and threatened species	3.8.1. Number of priority sites requiring management actions for Nigeria's endemic and threatened species identified and published	NPS	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports in Newsletter for management of endemic and threatened species	Annual Reports	Annually
3. 9. Identifying important sites for migratory species and their conservation needs	3.9.1. Number of important sites for migratory species and their conservation needs for management action identified and published	NCF	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports in Newsletter for migratory species management	Annual Reports	Annually
3.10. Surveying the flora and fauna outside protected areas, including sacred groves, community lands, abandoned farmlands and homesteads, and assist local communities in the sustainable	3.10.1. Published report of survey of flora and fauna outside protected areas	FDF	0	Number	2025	1	Number	2030	Review of survey report on flora and fauna outside protected areas	Annual Reports	One-off
	3.10.2. Number. of Communities assisted	FDF	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports of assistance to communities for management of	Annual Reports	Annually

Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
management of these sites									conservation sites		
	3.10.3. Extent of indigenous peoples and local communities' lands that have some form of recognition	FDF	TBD	Ha.	2025	TBD	Ha.	2030	Review of reports IPLC conservation lands	Annual Reports	Annually
3.11. Safeguarding of wildlife corridors in terms of spatial development/habitat connectivity axes/Green Infrastructure	3.11.1. Number of wildlife corridors identified and safeguarded	FDF	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports on wildlife corridors	Annual Reports	Annually
4.1. Conducting and publishing an assessment of the conservation status of Nigeria's endemic and threatened species	4.1.1. Number of reports on the conservation priorities of endemic species published	NPS	0	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports in Newsletter for conservation of endemic species	Annual Reports	Annually
	4.1.2. Number of reports on the conservation priorities of threatened species published	NPS	0	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports in Newsletter for conservation of threatened species	Annual Reports	Annually

Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
	4.1.3.Percentage of threatened species that are improving in status	NPS	TBD	%	2025	TBD	%	2030	Review of reports in Newsletter for threatened species recovery	Annual Reports	Annually
4.2. Identifying priority sites requiring management actions for Nigeria's endemic and threatened species	4.2.1. Published report of priority sites requiring management actions for Nigeria's endemic and threatened species	NPS	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports in Newsletter for management of endemic and threatened species	Annual Reports	Annually
	4.2.2.Percentage of threatened species that are improving in status	NPS	TBD	%	2025	TBD	%	2030	Review of reports in Newsletter for threatened species recovery	Annual Reports	Annually
	4.2.3.Conservation status of species listed in the CITES Appendices has stabilized or improved	NPS	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports in Newsletter for species in CITES Appendicees	Annual Reports	Annually
4.3. Identifying important sites for migratory species and	4.3.1. Published report that identifies important sites for migratory species	NCF	0	Number	2025	1	Number	2030	Review of reports in Newsletter for Migratory	Annual Reports	Annually

Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
their conservation needs	and their conservation needs for management action								species management		
4.4. Establishing a national centre / institute for knowledge and sustainable Use of Biodiversity	4.4.1. Existence of a functional national centre/institute for knowledge and sustainable use of biodiversity	NCF	0	Number	2025	1	Number	2030	Review of reports in Newsletter for biodiversity knowledge institute	Annual Reports	Annually
4.5. In-situ conservation of wild relatives of cultivated plants; domesticated animals	4.5..1. Number of wild relatives of both Cultivated plants and Domesticated animals present in protected areas	FRIN	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports in Newsletter for wild relatives of cultivated plants and domesticated animals	Annual Reports	Annually
4.6. Establishing Nigerian National gene bank for cultivated plants and domesticated animals	4.6.1. Number of gene bank accession	NBRDA (NACGRAB)	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports in Newsletter for gene bank accession	Annual Reports	Annually
	4.6.2. Number of plant and animal genetic resources secured in medium-	NBRDA (NACGRAB	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports in Newsletter on conservation of plant and	Annual Reports	Annually

Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
	or long-term conservation facilities								animal genetic resources		
	4.6.3. The proportion of populations within species with an effective population size > 500	NBRDA (NACGRAB)	TBD	Proportion	2025	TBD	Proportion	2030	Review of reports in Newsletter for species populations	Annual Reports	Annually
	4.6.4. Number of cultivated/domesticated/wild plant and animal relatives with genes stored	NBRDA (NACGRAB)	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports in Newsletter for gene storage	Annual Reports	Annually
4.7. Establishing/Rehabilitating Community Herbal Heritage Centres	4.7.1. Number of Community Herbal Heritage centres established	FDF	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports on community Herbal Heritage Centres	Annual Reports	Annually
	4.7.2. Number of Community Herbal Heritage centres rehabilitated	FDF	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports on community Herbal Heritage Centres	Annual Reports	Annually
4.8. Educating and Creating Awareness	4.8.1. Number of Communities that	NOA	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports in	Annual Reports	Annually

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Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verifica tion	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
among Protected Areas (PAs) communities on the importance of wildlife conservation	participate in awareness raising and educational activities								Newsletter for awareness creation in PA communities		
4.9. Providing compensations for damages caused by wildlife in and outside the PAs.	4.9.1. Published expenditure report on compensations	FDF	TBD	Amo unt	2025	TBD	Amo unt	2030	Review of reports on compensations	Annual Reports	Annually
4.10. Encouraging PA and local communities to plant alternative crops that are not consumed by the crop raiders in the area.	4.10.1. Number of communities approached	FDF	TBD	Num ber	2025	TBD	Num ber	2030	Review of reports on human/wildlife conflict	Annual Reports	Annually
	4.10.2. Number of communities utilizing alternative crops	FDF	TBD	Num ber	2025	TBD	Num ber	2030	Review of reports on human/wildlife conflict	Annual Reports	Annually
4.11. Reducing human settlements in and around the PAs.	4.11.1. Number of PAs implemented and published	FDF	TBD	Num ber	2025	TBD	Num ber	2030	Review of reports on human/wildlife conflicts	Annual Reports	Annually
4.12. Developing conflict mitigation strategies such as life fencing or other methods to protect crops, humans, and livestock from the threat and monitoring	4.12.1. Red List Index	FDF	TBD	Num ber	2025	TBD	Num ber	2030	Review of reports on Red List Index of human-wildlife conflicts	Annual Reports	Annually
	4.12.2. Trends in effective and	FDF	TBD	Num ber	2025	TBD	Num ber	2030	Review of reports on sustainable	Annual Reports	Annually

Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
the Red List Index for species most affected by human-wildlife conflicts such as the elephant.	sustainable management of human-wildlife conflict and coexistence								management of human-wildlife conflicts		
5.1. Promoting and supporting sustainable fishing practices such as hook and line fishing, responsible gear use, and gear marking.	5.1.1. Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	Dept. of Fisheries, FMMBE	TBD	Proportion	2025	TBD	Proportion	2030	Review of reports on sustainable fisheries	Annual Reports	Annually
	5.1.2. Proportion of fishermen using fishing gear with appropriate fishing net mesh size	Dept. of Fisheries, FMMBE	TBD	Proportion	2025	TBD	Proportion	2030	Review of reports on sustainable fisheries	Annual Reports	Annually
5.2. Implementing measures like modified fishing gear or fishing methods to reduce the capture of non-target species (bycatch).	5.2.1. Bycatch of vulnerable and non-target species	Dept. of Fisheries, FMMBE	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports on sustainable fisheries	Annual Reports	Annually
5.3. Ensuring legal international and domestic trade meet CITES criteria and	5.3.1. Proportion of legal and illegal wildlife trade consisting of species	FDF	TBD	Proportion	2025	TBD	Proportion	2030	Review of reports on trade in threatened species.	Annual Reports	Annually

Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
does not contribute to the decline of threatened species, with quotas set based upon scientific knowledge, at a minimum as contained in the "non-detrimental findings" report	threatened with extinction										
	5.3.2. Sustainable use of wild species	FDF	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports on sustainable use of wild species	Annual Reports	Annually
5.4. Ensuring that legal and illegal trade in wild animal species do not contribute to the spread of zoonotic diseases	5.4.1. Published risk assessment on the spread of zoonotic diseases through wild animal species trade	FDF	0	Number	2025	1	Number	2030	Review of reports on assessment report	Annual Reports	One-of
	5.4.2. Published procedures for mitigating the risks of the spread of zoonotic diseases through trade on wild animal species	FDF	0	Number	2025	1	Number	2030	Review of reports on mitigation measures against zoonotic diseases	Annual Reports	Annually
5.5. Strengthening the implementation of guidelines for Community-based sustainable forest management, including	5.5.1. Proportion of Budgetary resources directed to support the implementation of guidelines for Community-based	FDF	TBD	Proportion	2025	TBD	Proportion	2030	Review of reports on budgetary resources for conservation of biodiversity	Annual Reports	Annually

Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity	sustainable forest management										
5.6. Promoting the integration of important medicinal plant species in agroforestry systems by local communities for sustainability of medicinal plants, income generation and health care	5.6.1. Number of communities participating in the system	NIPRD	0	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports in Newsletter for utilization of medicinal plants in agroforestry systems	Annual Reports	Annually
	5.6.2. Number of important medicinal plants used	NIPRD	0	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports in Newsletter for utilization of medicinal plants in agroforestry systems	Annual Reports	Annually
5.7. Conducting awareness campaigns for Traditional Medicine Practitioners (TMPs) in local communities on conservation and sustainable harvesting wild medicinal plant species	5.7.1. Number of awareness campaigns	NIPRD	0	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports in Newsletter for awareness campaigns	Annual Reports	Annually
	5.7.2. Number of TMPs that participated in the campaign	NIPRD	0	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports in Newsletter for awareness campaigns	Annual Reports	Annually
5.8. Promoting alternative livelihoods	5.8.1. Number of alternative	FDF	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports on	Annual Reports	Annually

Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
for communities in conservation areas and ecosystem restoration areas	livelihoods introduced								alternative livelihoods		
	5.8.2. Number of people engaged in alternative livelihoods two years after starting the practice	FDF	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports on alternative livelihoods	Annual Reports	Annually
5.9. Developing pilot community-based sustainable energy-efficient production facilities e.g. bio-gas, solar energy etc. around conservation areas and ecosystem restoration areas	5.9.1. Number of community-based energy efficient production facilities provided	ECN	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports in Newsletter for provision of energy efficient facilities	Annual Reports	Annually
	5.9.2. Number of people around conservation areas using community-based energy efficient production facilities	ECN	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports in Newsletter for utilization of energy efficient facilities	Annual Reports	Annually
5.10. Resuscitating the Forest Utilization Centres	5.10. 1. Number of Forest Utilization Centres rehabilitated	FDF	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports on Forest utilization Centres	Annual Reports	Annually

Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
5.11. Supporting Ranches with appropriate seeds/seedlings	5.11.1. Number of ranches supported	FDF	0	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports on Ranches	Annual Reports	Annually
5.12. Strengthening the CITES implementation by building the individual capacity in the Wildlife and CITES Management division of FDF.	5.12 1. Percentage increase in implementation of CITES	FDF	0	%	2025	TBD	%	2030	Review of reports on CITES implementation	Annual Reports	Annually
5.13. Implementing other international cooperation and agreements to address transboundary movement in wild species trade	5.13.1. Percentage of implementation of other relevant international cooperation and agreements on transboundary movement of species	FDF	TBD	%	2025	TBD	%	2030	Review of reports on implementation of international cooperation	Annual Reports	Annually
6.1. Strengthening the capacity of the Nigerian Agricultural Quarantine Services Department for effective border control	6.1.1. Budgetary support to the Nigerian Agricultural Quarantine Service (Plant/Animal Department) for effective border control of IAS	NAQS	TBD	Amount	2025	TBD	Amount	2030	Review of report on sectoral allocations in the budget	Annual Reports	Annually

Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verifica tion	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
6.2. Establishing a national framework for the control and management of Invasive Alien Species (IAS)	6.2.1. Published Adopted National Framework for the control and management of Invasive Alien Species	FDF	0	Num ber	2025	1	Num ber	2030	Review of report on the management and control of IAS	Annual Reports	One-off
6.3. Ensuring international collaboration on the prevention and control of Invasive Alien Species	6.3.1 Number of countries in collaboration with Nigeria on IAS	FDF	TBD	Num ber	2025	TBD	Num ber	2030	Review of reports on country partnership in IAS	Annual Reports	Annually
6.4. Promoting the utilization of IAS in Nigeria	6.4.1. Number of IAS-base products in the market and systems	FDF	TBD	Num ber	2025	TBD	Num ber	2030	Review of reports on IAS-based products	Annual Reports	Annually
6.5. Strengthening research on the impacts of IAS and update the existing baseline on IAS status	6.5.1. Proportion of budgetary support for IAS research	FRIN	TBD	Prop ortio n	2025	TBD	Prop ortio n	2030	Review of Newsletter reports on budget allocation for research	Annual Reports	Annually
	6.5.2. Rate of invasive alien species spread	FRIN	TBD	Rate	2025	TBD	Rate	2030	Review of Newsletter reports on spread of IAS	Annual Reports	Annually
	6.5.3. Number of invasive alien	FRIN	TBD	Num ber	2025	TBD	Num ber	2030	Review of Newsletter	Annual Reports	Annually

Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
	species introduction events								reports on IAS introduction		
	6.5.4. Rate of invasive species impact and rate of impact	FRIN	TBD	Rate	2025	TBD	Rate	2030	Review of Newsletter reports on impact of IAS	Annual Reports	Annually
	6.5.5. Number of current baseline data on IAS status Published	FRIN	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of Newsletter reports on baseline data on IAS	Annual Reports	Annually
6. 6. Establishing an early warning and rapid response mechanism for IAS at the ports and border crossings	6.6.1. Number of operational early warning and response mechanism for IAS	NAQS	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports on monitoring of IAS	Annual Reports	Annually
	6.6.2. Number of ports and border crossing with IAS rapid response team	NAQS	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports on monitoring of IAS	Annual Reports	Annually
	6.6.3. Rate of invasive alien species establishment	NAQS	TBD	Rate	2025	TBD	Rate	2030	Review of reports on monitoring of IAS	Annual Reports	Annually
7.1. Reducing agricultural wastes, fertilisers and agro-chemicals	7.1.1. Ratio of agricultural extension workers to farmers	FMAFS	TBD	Ratio	2025	TBD	Ratio	2030	Review of reports on Agricultural	Annual Reports	Annually

Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
entering rivers and wetlands									Extension workers		
	7.1.2. Index of coastal eutrophication potential	PC&EH	TBD	Index	2025	TBD	Index	2030	Review of reports on monitoring of coastal water quality	Annual Reports	Annually
	7.1.3. Trends in loss of reactive nitrogen to the environment	PC&EH	TBD	Trends	2025	TBD	Trends	2030	Review of reports on monitoring of the presence of Nitrogen in the environment	Annual Reports	Annually
	7.1.4. Trends in nitrogen deposition	PC&EH	TBD	Trends	2025	TBD	trends	2030	Review of reports on monitoring of Nitrogen deposition	Annual Reports	Annually
	7.1.5. Quantity of Nitrogen and other pollutants deposition and water quality in freshwater and terrestrial ecosystems	PC&EH	TBD	Quantity	2025	TBD	Quantity	2030	Review of report on the presence of Nitrogen and other pollutants in the ecosystems	Annual Reports	Annually
7.2. Identifying the pollutant sources and purification capacity of Nigeria's wetlands,	7.2.1. Number of identified Companies that discharge untreated effluent into	PC&EH	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports on companies response to pollution	Annual Reports	Annually

Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
rivers and coasts, for restoration measures	Nigeria's wetlands, rivers, coasts and terrestrial sites										
	7.2.2. Level of Nutrient loading in freshwater and terrestrial environment	PC&EH	TBD	Level	2025	TBD	Level	2030	Review of reports on nutrient loading in the environment	Annual Reports	Annually
	7.2.3. Level of Nutrient loading in marine environment	PC&EH	TBD	Level	2025	TBD	Level	2030	Review of reports on nutrient loading in the environment	Annual Reports	Annually
	7.2.4. Trends in the amount of litter in the water column, including microplastics and on the seafloor	PC&EH	TBD	Quantity	2025	TBD	Quantity	2030	Review of reports on litters in water columns	Annual Reports	Annually
	7.2.5. Number of Reported incidence of water-borne disease and illness in communities around wetlands and uplands	PC&EH	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports on incidences of water-borne diseases and illnesses	Annual Reports	Annually

Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
7.3. Strengthening national water quality guidelines	7.3.1. Amount of Resources mobilised to support National water quality guidelines	FMWR	TBD	Amount	2025	TBD	Amount	2030	Review of reports on resource mobilization for water quality guidelines	Annual Reports	Annually
	7.3.2.Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flow safely treated	FMWR	TBD	Proportion	2025	TBD	Proportion	2030	Review of reports on treatment of wastewater flow	Annual Reports	Annually
	7.3.3.Floating plastic debris density (by micro and macro plastics)	FMWR	TBD	Density	2025	TBD	density	2030	Review of reports on plastic debris density	Annual Reports	Annually
	7.3.4. Level of implementation of National water quality guidelines	FMWR	TBD	Level	2025	TBD	Level	2030	Review of reports on implementation of National Water Quality Guidelines	Annual Reports	Annually
7.4. Ending gas flaring and managing oil spillage	7.4.1. Deadline for end of gas flaring announced	NOSDRA	0	Date	2025	1	Date	2030	Review of reports on gas flaring	Annual Reports	One-off
	7.4.2. Number of reported infractions of laws on gas flares	NOSDRA	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports on gas flaring	Annual Reports	Annually

Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
	7.4.3. Number of prosecutions for infractions of laws on gas flares	NOSDRA	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports on gas flaring	Annual Reports	Annually
	7.4. 4. Number of incidences of oil spillage	NOSDRA	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports on oil spillage	Annual Reports	Annually
	7.4.5. Proportion of remediation of oil spillage	NOSDRA	TBD	Proportion	2025	TBD	Proportion	2030	Review of reports on oil spillage	Annual Reports	Annually
	7.4.6. Number of reported pipelines/equipment failure and repairs	NOSDRA	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports on oil pipelines/equipment failure and repairs	Annual Reports	Annually
	7.4.7. Number of outreach activities to reduce oil spillage	NOSDRA	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports on outreach activities to reduce oil spillage	Annual Reports	Annually
7.5. Promoting businesses that are reducing plastic waste	7.5.1. Number of businesses where plastic waste is reduced and existing	PC&EH	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports on plastic waste	Annual Reports	Annually

Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
and re-using existing plastic	plastic is re-used published								reduction and re-use		
	7.5.2. Plastic debris density	PC&EH	TBD	Density	2025	TBD	density	2030	Review of reports on plastic debris density	Annual Reports	Annually
7.6. Educating and creating Awareness on the effects of plastic use on the environment and ways of reducing plastic waste	7.6.1. Number of campaigns held	NOA	0	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports on awareness campaigns	Annual Reports	Annually
	7.6.2. Number of participants in the campaign held	NOA	0	Number.	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports on awareness campaigns	Annual Reports	Annually
7.7. Implementing Integrated Pest Management (IPM) strategies that prioritize non-chemical methods especially in farming	7.7.1. Pesticides environment concentration	FMAFS	0	Quantity	2025	TBD	Quantity	2030	Review of reports on pesticides residues	Annual Reports	Annually
	7.7.2.Pesticide use per area of cropland	FMAFS	TBD	Quantity	2025	TBD	Quantity	2030	Review of reports on pesticides use	Annual Reports	Annually
	7.7.3. Name, amount/volume/concentration of highly hazardous pesticides by type (per land/marine area)	FMAFS	TBD	Quantity	2025	TBD	Quantity	2030	Review of reports on pesticides use per land/marine	Annual Reports	Annually

Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
7. 8. Conducting education and training programmes for farmers on best practices in fertilizer use	7.8.1. Fertilizer Use	FMAFS	TBD	Quantity	2025	TBD	Quantity	2030	Review of reports on fertilizer use	Annual Reports	Annually
	7.8.2. Number of training programmes conducted	FMAFS	0	No.	2025	TBD	Quantity	2030	Review of reports on training programmes	Annual Reports	Annually
	7.8.3.Number of Farmers trained	FMAFS	0	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports on training of farmers	Annual Reports	Annually
7.9. Awareness campaigns to promote proper waste disposal practices	7.9.1.Municipal solid waste collected and managed	States and FCT Environmental Protection Agencies	0	Quantity	2025	TBD	Quantity	2030	Review of reports on collection and management of municipal waste	Annual Reports	Annually
7.10. Training programs for proper handling and disposal of hazardous materials in workplaces	7.10.1.Hazardous waste generation	NESREA	TBD	Quantity	2025	TBD	Quantity	2030	Review of reports on hazardous waste	Annual Reports	Annually
	7.10.2. Number of training programs conducted	NESREA	0	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports on Training	Annual Reports	Annually
	7.10.3. Number of Participants in the training programmes held	NESREA	0	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports on training	Annual Reports	Annually
8.1. Strengthening and implementing the provisions of	8.1.1. Provisions in the ESIA that aid promotion of	EA Department	0	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of ESIAs	EA Annual Report	Annually

Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
Environmental and Social Impact Assessments	biodiversity and ecosystem service values strengthened.										
	8.1.2. Percentage of ESIAs that include biodiversity and ecosystem service values	EA Department	TBD	%	2025	TBD	%	2030	Review of ESIAs	EA Annual Report	Annually
8.2. Identifying sites for new or expanded conservation areas from the relevant surveys and strategies	8.2.1. Number of identified new sites for conservation areas	NPS	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of Newsletter reports on new conservation areas	Annual Report	Annually
8.3. Designating and Upgrading the status of thirty (30) forest reserves/game reserves, sacred grooves and sanctuaries to National Park status, including marine protected areas	8.3.1. Number of New National Parks established since 2023	NPS	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of Newsletter reports on new National Parks	Annual Report	Annually
	8.3.2. Representation of ecosystem type in the National Park System.	NPS	5	Number	2025	6	Number	2030	Review of Newsletter reports on new National Parks	Annual Report	Annually
	8.3.3. Number of new marine ecosystems identified and upgraded to National Parks since 2015	NPS	0	Number	2025	2	Number	2030	Review of Newsletter reports on new National Parks	Annual Report	Annually

Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
8.4. Surveying the flora and fauna outside protected areas, including sacred groves, community lands, abandoned farmlands and homesteads, and assist local communities in the sustainable management of these sites	8.4.1. Published report of survey of flora and fauna outside protected areas	FDF	0	Number	2025	1	Number	2030	Review of survey reports on fauna and flora outside PAs	Annual Report	One-off
	8.4.2. Number of published Communities assisted with sustainable management of flora and fauna outside protected areas	FDF	0	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on assistance to communities on conservation	Annual Report	Annually
8.5. Documenting and mapping the local communities' conservation areas and strengthening their management plans	8.5.1. Number of Local Community with Conservation areas documented	FDF	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on local community conservation areas	Annual Report	Annually
	8.5.2. Number of Local Communities with mapped Conservation areas	FDF	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on local community conservation areas	Annual Report	Annually
	8.5.3. Number of Local Community Conservation areas	FDF	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on local community	Annual Report	Annually

Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
	with a supported management plan								conservation areas		
8.6. Strengthening the implementation of the Conservation Strategy for Biodiversity in the Niger Delta	8.6.1. Number of new actions in the Conservation Strategy for Biodiversity in the Niger Delta implemented	Ministry of Regional Development	0	Num ber	2025	TBD	Num ber	2030	Review of report on Niger Delta conservation strategy	Annual Report	Annually
8.7. Safeguarding of wildlife corridors in terms of spatial development/habitat connectivity axes/Green Infrastructure	8.7.1. Number of wildlife corridors identified and safeguarded	FDF	TBD	Num ber	2025	TBD	Num ber	2030	Review of report on wildlife corridors	Annual Report	Annually
8.8. Ensuring International Cooperation for coastal zone management by Strengthening the government partnership with development partners such as WACA Project (e.g. GEF, UNDP, World Bank and UNEP. etc.)	8.8.1. Number of Government projects and activities on Biodiversity supported by development partners	FDF	TBD	Num ber	2025	TBD	Num ber	2030	Review of report on support from development partners	Annual Report	Annually
	8.8.2. Amount of investment on Biodiversity by partners	FDF	TBD	Amo unt	2025	TBD	Amo unt	2030	Review of report on support from development partners	Annual Report	Annually

Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
8.9. Strengthening the measures for the restoration of each of the following land degradation hotspots: Amba (Nasarawa State), Badoko (Kaduna State), Banaga (Zamfara State), Ejeba (Delta State), Ifiang Nsung (Cross River State), Ilesha Ibaruba (Kwara State), Imeko Game Reserve and Aworo Forest Reserve (Ogun State), Orishaeze (Imo State), Oroma-Etiti (Anambra State), and Saki (Oyo State) by providing native plant species for planting to cover more areas.	8.9.1. Number of ha of the hotspots improved	DLD&DM Department	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on land degradation hotspots	Annual Report	Annually
	8.9.2. Above-ground biomass stock in forests (tonnes/ha)	DLD&DM Department	TBD	Tones/ha	2025	TBD	Tones/ha	2030	Review of report on forest biomass	Annual Reports	Annually
8.10. Establishing a National Forest and Vegetation Recovery Programme, including mangroves	8.10.1. Number of Published reports on percentage of National Forest and	FDF	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on National forest and vegetation	Annual Report	Annually

Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verifica tion	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
and other coastal areas	Vegetation Recovery Programme								recovery programme		
	8.10.2. Number of Published report on percentage of Mangrove and coastal area recovery programme	FDF	TBD	Num ber	2025	TBD	Num ber	2030	Review of report on Mangrove and coastal area forest and recovery programme	Annual Report	Annually
	8.10.3. Index of coastal eutrophication	FDF	TBD	Inde x	2025	TBD	Inde x	2030	Review of report on Index of coastal eutrophication	Annual Report	Annually
8.11. Establishing a National Rivers and Wetlands Rehabilitation Programme, linked to reduction of pollutants	8.11.1. Number of dedicated national rehabilitation programmes and activities to reduce pollution in Rivers and Wetlands	FDF	TBD	Num ber	2025	TBD	Num ber	2030	Review of report on National rehabilitation programmes to reduce pollution in Rivers	Annual Report	Annually
8. 12. Promoting Natural Regeneration to increase the area covered by pastoral, large scale landscape planning and	8.12.1. Number of projects carried out by GGW Agencies	NAGGW/DL D&DM Department	TBD	Num ber	2025	TBD	Num ber	2030	Review of report on Natural regeneration	Annual Report	Annually

Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
enrichment planting in the dry forest/shrub land through improvement of biodiversity	8.12.2. Increase in secondary natural forest cover	NAGGW/DLD&DM Department	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on secondary Natural forest	Annual Report	Annually
8.13. Establishing/Rehabilitating Community Herbal Heritage Centres	8.13.1. Number of Community Herbal Heritage centres established	FDF	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on community herbal heritage centres	Annual Report	Annually
	8.13.2. Number of Community Herbal Heritage centres rehabilitated	FDF	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on community herbal heritage centres	Annual Report	Annually
8.14. Develop pilot community-based sustainable energy-efficient production facilities e.g. bio-gas, solar energy etc. around protected areas and ecosystem restoration areas	8.14.1. Percentage increase in Number of community-based energy efficient production facilities provided	ECN	TBD	%	2025	TBD	%	2030	Review of report on community-based energy efficient production facilities	Annual Report	Annually

Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
	8.14.2. Percentage increase in Number of people around protected areas using community-based energy efficient production facilities	ECN	TBD	%	2025	TBD	%	2030	Review of report on community-based energy efficient production facilities	Annual Report	Annually
8.15. Strengthening the paramilitary status of the Nigerian National Parks to enhance the level of biodiversity protection in protected areas	8.15.1 Number of actions to strengthen paramilitary status of National Park service	NPS	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report in Newsletter on paramilitary status of the NPS	Annual Report	Annually
8.16. In-situ conservation of Wild relatives of cultivated plants; and domesticated animals	8.16. 1. Number of wild relatives of both Cultivated plants and Domesticated animals present in protected areas	FRIN	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on wild relatives of cultivated plants and domesticated animals	Annual Report	Annually
8.17. Ending gas flaring and managing oil spillage	8.17.1. Deadline for end of gas flaring announced	NOSDRA	0	Date	2025	1	Date	2030	Review of reports on gas flaring	Annual Reports	One-off

Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
	8.17.2. Number of reported infractions of laws on gas flares	NOSDRA	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports on gas flaring	Annual Reports	Annually
	8.17.3. Number of prosecutions for infractions of laws on gas flares	NOSDRA	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number.	2030	Review of reports on gas flaring	Annual Reports	Annually
	8.17.4. Number of incidences of oil spillage	NOSDRA	TBD	Number.	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports on oil spillage	Annual Reports	Annually
	8.17.5. Proportion of remediation of oil spillage	NOSDRA	TBD	Proportion	2025	TBD	Proportion	2030	Review of reports on oil spillage	Annual Reports	Annually
	8.17.6. Number of reported pipelines vandalized and repaired	NOSDRA	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports on oil pipelines vandalised	Annual Reports	Annually
	8.17.7. Number of outreach activities to reduce oil spillage	NOSDRA	TBD	Number.	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports on outreach activities to reduce oil spillage	Annual Reports	Annually
9.1. Identifying wild species collectors	9.1.1. Number of people using wild	FDF	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports on	Annual Report	Annually

Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
	resources for energy, food or culture (including firewood collection, hunting and fishing, gathering, medicinal use, craft making)								utilization of wild species		
	9.1.2. Percentage of the population in traditional occupations	FDF	TBD	%	2025	TBD	%	2030	Review of reports on the occupation of local communities	Annual Report	Annually
	9.1. 3. Percentage of the collectors to the population of the communities	FDF	TBD	%	2025	TBD	%	2030	Review of reports on the occupation of local communities	Annual Report	Annually
9.2. Identifying wild species currently being sustainably managed and utilized	9.2.1. Proportion of juvenile and mature wild animal species in hunting bags at check points	FDF	TBD	Prop ortio n	2025	TBD	Prop ortio n	2030	Review of reports on hunting of wild animals	Annual Report	Annually
	9.2.2. Proportion of round woods with and without pass-harmer entering the mills	FDF	TBD	Prop ortio n	2025	TBD	Prop ortio n	2030	Review of reports on the extraction of round wood	Annual Report	Annually
	9.2.3. Proportion of fishermen using fishing gear with and	Federal Fisheries Dept.	TBD	Prop ortio n	2025	TBD	Prop ortio n	2030	Review of reports on fishermen	Annual Report	Annually

Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
	without appropriate fishing net mesh size at fishing points										
	9.2.4. Red List Index (species used for food and medicine)	Federal Fisheries Dept.	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports on fishermen	Annual Report	Annually
9.3. Implementing fishing quotas that limit the total catch of a specific fish species.	9.3.1. Benefits from the sustainable use of wild species	Federal Fisheries Dept.	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports on benefits of sustainable use of wild species	Annual Report	Annually
	9.3.2.Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	Federal Fisheries Dept.	TBD	Proportion	2025	TBD	Proportion	2030	Review of reports on fish stock	Annual Report	Annually
	9.3.3. Degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing	Federal Fisheries Dept.	TBD	Level	2025	TBD	Level	2030	Review of reports on implementation of international instruments	Annual Report	Annually
9.4. Surveying the flora and fauna outside protected areas, including sacred groves,	9.4.1. Number of Published reports of survey of flora and fauna outside protected areas	FDF	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of survey reports on flora and fauna outside PAs	Annual Report	Annually

Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
community lands, abandoned farmlands and homesteads, and assist local communities in the sustainable management of these sites	9.4.2. Number of Communities assisted with sustainable management of flora and fauna outside protected areas	FDF	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of survey reports on sustainable management flora and fauna outside PAs	Annual Report	Annually
9.5. Promoting alternative livelihoods for communities in protected areas and ecosystem restoration areas	9.5.1. Number of alternative livelihoods introduced	FDF	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of survey reports on alternative livelihood	Annual Report	Annually
	9.5.2. Number of people engaged in alternative livelihoods two years after starting the practice	FDF	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of survey reports on alternative livelihood	Annual Report	Annually
10.1. Encouraging farmers in three (3) selected areas to use Integrated Pest Management (IPM) techniques such as crop rotation, biological pest	10.1.1. Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	FMAFS	TBD	Proportion	2025	TBD	Proportion	2030	Review of reports on agricultural areas	Annual Report	Annually

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Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
control, and the use of pest-resistant varieties.											
10.2. Promoting sustainable aquaculture by encouraging responsible feed sourcing, and minimizing the use of antibiotics in the three (3) selected areas.	10.2.1 Proportion of aquaculture area under productive and sustainable aquaculture.	Dept. of Fisheries, FMMBE	TBD	Proportion	2025	TBD	Proportion	2030	Review of reports on aquaculture areas	Annual Report	Annually
10.3. Implementing sustainable fisheries management practices in the three (3) selected areas by reducing bycatch.	10.3.1. Proportion of fisheries area under productive and sustainable fisheries.	Dept. of Fisheries, FMMBE	TBD	Proportion	2025	TBD	Proportion	2030	Review of reports on Fisheries areas	Annual Report	Annually
10.4. Implementing agroforestry practices in the three (3) areas under forestry by introducing trees and shrubs into agricultural landscapes.	10.4.1. Proportion of forestry area under productive and sustainable agricultural practices.	FDF	TBD	Proportion	2025	TBD	Proportion	2030	Review of reports on Forestry areas	Annual Report	Annually
10.5. Promoting initiatives to replant deforested areas, restore degraded	10.5.1. Progress towards sustainable forest management	FDF	TBD	Progress	2025	TBD	Progress	2030	Review of reports on sustainable	Annual Report	Annually

Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
forests, and establish new tree plantations									forest management		
10.6. Encouraging integrated land-use planning practices that consider ecological, economic, and social factors	10.6.1. Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area	FMHUD	TBD	Proportion	2025	TBD	Proportion	2030	Review of reports on extent of land degradation	Annual Report	Annually
10. 7. Establishing a National Forest and Vegetation Recovery Programme, including mangroves and other coastal areas	10.7.1. Number of Published reports on percentage of National Forest and Vegetation Recovery Programme	FDF	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports on National Forest and Vegetation Recovery Programme	Annual Report	Annually
	10.7.2. Number of Published reports on percentage of Mangrove and coastal area Recovery programme	FDF	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports on Mangrove and coastal area Recovery Programme	Annual Report	Annually
10.8. Enactment of the National Forestry Bill to give legal backing to National Forest Policy	10.8. 1. Act for the revised National Forest Policy published	FDF	0	Number	2025	1	Number	2030	Review of reports on National Forest Policy	Annual Report	Annually

Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
10.9. Re-instate the National Forest Development Committee and Forest Utilization Centres, as part of the strengthened National Forest Policy	10. 9.1. Number of meetings held by the National Forest Development Committee (NFDC)	FDF	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports on National Forest Development committee	Annual Report	Annually
	10.9.2. Number of Resolutions adopted at each meeting of the National Forest Development Committee (NFDC)	FDF	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports on resolutions adopted at NFDC	Annual Report	Annually
	10.9.3. Number of Resolutions implemented by the National Forest Development Committee (NFDC)	FDF	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports on resolutions implemented by the NFDC	Annual Report	Annually
	10. 9.4. Number of Forest Utilization Centres rehabilitated and functional	FDF	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports on resolutions adopted at NFDC	Annual Report	Annually
10.10. Assessing the status of biodiversity resources in the designated new National Parks	10.10.1. Baseline assessments of the status of biodiversity resources of new National Parks	NPS	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of Newsletter reports on baseline assessment for	Annual Report	Annually

Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
									the new National Parks		
	10.10.2. Number of new National Parks with baseline data, especially status of biodiversity resources	NPS	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of Newsletter reports on baseline assessment for the new National Parks	Annual Report	Annually
10.11. Reducing agricultural wastes, fertilisers and agro-chemicals entering rivers and wetlands	10. 11.1. Ratio of agricultural extension workers to farmers	FMAFS,	TBD	Ratio	2025	TBD	Ratio	2030	Review of reports on agricultural extension workers	Annual Report	Annually
	10. 11. 2. Quantity of Nitrogen and other pollutants deposition and water quality in freshwater and terrestrial ecosystems	PC&EH	TBD	Quantity	2025	TBD	Quantity	2030	Review of reports on nitrogen deposition in the environment	Annual Report	Annually
10.12. Strengthening the capacities of local Communities to participate in natural regeneration of wetlands, arid zone vegetation, forests, mangroves & other priorities identified	10.12.1. Number of Projects replicated with Community participation in the design and management of key ecosystems	LGA Authorities	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports on community participation in ecosystem projects	Annual Report	Annually
	10.12. 2. Number of capacity building	LGA Authorities	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports on	Annual Report	Annually

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Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
	engagements conducted								capacity building		
10.13. Surveying the flora and fauna outside protected areas, including sacred groves, community lands, abandoned farmlands and homesteads, and assist local communities in the sustainable management of these sites 10.13.1	10.13.1.Number of published report of survey of flora and fauna outside protected areas	FDF	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of survey reports on flora and fauna outside PAs	Annual Report	Annually
	10.13.2. Number of published Communities assisted with sustainable management of flora and fauna outside protected areas	FDF	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports on assistance to communities for sustainable management of flora and fauna outside PAs	Annual Report	Annually
10.14. Strengthening the implementation of guidelines for Community-based sustainable forest management, including conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity	10.14.1. Proportion of Budgetary resources directed to support the implementation of guidelines for Community-based sustainable forest management	FDF	TBD	Proportion	2025	TBD	Proportion	2030	Review of reports on budgetary resources for community-based sustainable management	Annual Report	Annually
10.15. Engaging local artisans and	10.15.1. Number of juveniles of wild	State Forestry Authorities	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports on	Annual Report	Annually

Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
practitioners such as fishermen and delivering specific, key conservation messages.	species in hunting bags								hunting of wild species		
	10.15.2. Number of round woods with pass-harmer	State Forestry Authorities	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports on extraction of round woods	Annual Report	Annually
	10.15 3. Number of fishermen using fishing gear with appropriate fishing net mesh size	Dept. of Fisheries, FMMBE	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports on fishing	Annual Report	Annually
	10. 15. 4. Ratio of agricultural extension workers to farmers	FMAFS	TBD	Ratio	2025	TBD	Ratio	2030	Review of reports on agricultural extension workers	Annual Report	Annually
10.16. Promote alternative livelihoods for communities in protected areas and ecosystem restoration areas	10.16.1. Percentage increase in number of alternative livelihoods introduced and implemented and number of organizations engaged (e.g. CSOs, NGOs, Women and Youth groups)	FDF	TBD	%	2025	TBD	%	2030	Review of reports on alternative livelihood	Annual Report	Annually
	10.16.2. Percentage increase in number	FDF	TBD	%	2025	TBD	%	2030	Review of reports on	Annual Report	Annually

Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
	of people engaged in alternative livelihoods two years after starting the practice								alternative livelihood		
11.1. Establishing pollinator-friendly habitats near agricultural fields for pollination of crops, ensuring food security and economic benefits	11.1. 1. Services provided by ecosystems	NGOs	TBD	Servi ces	2025	TBD	Servi ces	2030	Review of reports on ecosystem services	Annual Report	Annually
11. 2. In-situ conservation of Wild relatives of cultivated plants; and domesticated animals	11.2.1. Number of wild relatives of both Cultivated plants and Domesticated animals present in protected areas	FRIN	TBD	Num ber	2025	TBD	Num ber	2030	Review of reports on wild relatives of cultivated plants and domesticated animals	Annual Report	Annually
11.3. Establishing Nigerian National gene bank for cultivated plants and domesticated animals	11.3.1. Number of gene bank accession	NBRDA (NACGRAB)	TBD	Num ber	2025	TBD	Num ber	2030	Review of report on gene bank accession	Annual Report	Annually
	11.3.2. Number of cultivated/domestica ted/wild plant and animal relatives with genes stored	NBRDA (NACGRAB)	TBD	Num ber	2025	TBD	Num ber	2030	Review of reports on cultivated plants and domesticated	Annual Report	Annually

Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
									animals with genes stored		
11.4. Establishing/Rehabilitating Community Herbal Heritage Centres	11.4.1. Number of Community Herbal Heritage centres established	FDF	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on community herbal heritage centres	Annual Report	Annually
	11.4.2. Number of Community Herbal Heritage centres rehabilitated	FDF	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on community herbal heritage centres	Annual Report	Annually
11.5. Establishing a National Rivers and Wetlands Rehabilitation Programme, linked to reduction of pollutants	11.5.1. Number of dedicated national rehabilitation programmes and activities to reduce pollution in Rivers and Wetlands	FDF	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on National rehabilitation programme	Annual Report	Annually
	11.5.2. Number of free-flowing rivers	FDF	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on Rivers	Annual Report	Annually
11.6. Restoring wetlands for natural water purification, reducing pollution and protecting water for human use	11.6.1. Proportion of water with good ambient water quality	FDF	TBD	Proportion	2025	TBD	Proportion	2030	Review of report on water quality	Annual Report	Annually
	11.6.2. Level of water stress	FDF	TBD	level	2025	TBD	Level	2030	Review of report on water stress	Annual Report	Annually

Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
12.1. Creating or expanding urban parks and gardens within the cities of all the States and FCT to increase green spaces	12.1.1. Number of parks and gardens established	State/ FCT Environmental Protection Agencies	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on Parks and Gardens	Annual Report	Annually
	12.1.2 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is green/blue space for public use for all	State/ FCT Environmental Protection Agencies	TBD	Average	2025	TBD	Average	2030	Review of report on Green and Blue areas	Annual Report	Annually
12. 2. Creating man-made lakes, ponds, pools in urban centres/Rehabilitating natural surface water or rivers or streams, waterfalls in urban centres to ensure they can be used for recreation and relaxation	12.2.1. Number of man-made pools etc. created	State/ FCT Environmental Protection Agencies	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on man-made pools	Annual Report	Annually
	12.2.2 Number of natural waterfalls rehabilitated	State/ FCT Environmental Protection Agencies	TBD	Number	2025	TBD		2030	Review of report on Natural waterfalls	Annual Report	Annually
	12.2.3. Recreation and cultural ecosystem services provided	State/ FCT Environmental Protection Agencies	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on Recreation and cultural ecosystem services	Annual Report	Annually
12.3. Establishing green corridors that connect parks and other green spaces, promoting	12.3.1. Average share of the built-up area of cities that is green/blue space for public use for all	FMHUD	TBD	Average	2025	TBD	Average	2030	Review of report on public green/blue spaces	Annual Report	Annually

Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
biodiversity and providing continuous green access throughout the city											
12.4. Enhancing access points to existing green and blue spaces, ensuring they are available for all, including the elderly and people with disabilities.	12.4.1. Number of access points for existing green and blue spaces in urban and cities enhanced	FMHUD	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on public green/blue spaces in urban and cities	Annual Report	Annually
12.5. Developing educational programmes that include outdoor classes in green spaces, making them beneficial for health and learning	12.5.1. Number of educational programmes that include outdoor classes in green spaces developed	Federal Ministry of Education	TBD	C	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on educational outdoor classes in green spaces	Annual Report	Annually
12.6. Organizing volunteer clean-up and maintenance events for parks, riverbanks, and other public green and blue spaces	12.6.1 Number of volunteers	SUSTY VIBES African Climate and Environmental Foundation	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on volunteers	Annual Report	Annually
	12.6. 2. Number of times clean-up and	SUSTY VIBES	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on	Annual Report	Annually

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Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
	maintenance are carried out	African Climate and Environmental Foundation							clean-up and maintenance of green/blue spaces		
12.7. Implementing policies that require developers to include a certain percentage of green/blue space in new housing and commercial projects	12.7.1. Number of houses and commercial projects that have green/blue spaces	Fed. Ministry of Housing and urban Development	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on projects with green/blue spaces	Annual Report	Annually
12.8. Planting fruit-trees in homes	12.8.1 Number of homes with fruit trees	States and FCT Environmental Protection Agencies	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on home with fruit trees	Annual Report	Annually
12.9. Planting flowers in front of business premises and at the doors	12.9.1 Number of business premises with flowers at the doors	States and FCT Environmental Protection Agencies	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on flowers in business premises	Annual Report	Annually
12.10. Adding plants inside buildings	12.10. 1. Number of buildings with plants inside	States and FCT Environmental Protection Agencies	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on buildings with plants inside	Annual Report	Annually
12.11. Developing tree-lined streets, green bicycle paths,	12.11. 1. Number of avenues and streets planted up	FMHUD	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on tree planting in	Annual Report	Annually

Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
and pedestrian walkways									avenues and streets		
12.12. Conducting Awareness Campaigns on the benefits of creating urban green and blue spaces.	12.12.1. Number of awareness campaigns conducted	NOA	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on awareness campaigns	Annual Report	Annually
13.1. Developing a National ABS framework and legislation	13.1.1. Published ABS national framework	FDF	0	Number	2025	1	Number	2030	Review of report on ABS national framework	Annual Report	One-off
	13.1.2. ABS legal instrument enacted into law	FDF	0	Number	2025	1	Number	2030	Review of report on ABS legal instrument	Annual Report	One-off
13.2. Developing and implementing policy guidelines for bio-prospecting, access and benefit sharing, and associated traditional knowledge (intellectual property rights)	13.2.1. Adopted guidelines for bio-prospecting, access and benefit sharing, and associated traditional knowledge	FDF	0	Number	2025	1	Number	2030	Review of report on ABS national ABS guidelines	Annual Report	One-off
	13.2.2. Number of applications granted for bio-prospecting	FDF	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on application for bio-prospecting	Annual Report	Annually
	13.2.3 Number of permits or their	FDF	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on	Annual Report	Annually

Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
	equivalents for genetic resources (including those related to traditional knowledge) by type of permit.								permits for genetic resources		
	13.2.4. Total number of permits, or their equivalent, granted for access to genetic resources	FDF	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on permits or their equivalents for genetic resources	Annual Report	Annually
	13.2.5. Indicator on monetary benefits received	FDF	TBD	Indicator	2025	TBD	Indicator	2030	Review of report on monetary benefits	Annual Report	Annually
	13.2.6. Indicator on non-monetary benefits received	FDF	TBD	Indicator	2025	TBD	Indicator	2030	Review of report on non-monetary benefits	Annual Report	Annually
	13.2.7. Estimated percentage of monetary and non-monetary benefits directed towards conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity	FDF	TBD	%	2025	TBD	%	2030	Review of report on monetary and non-monetary benefits directed to conservation efforts	Annual Report	Annually

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Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
13.3. Developing and implementing a Sub-national (State and Local Government levels) regime on ABS	13.3.1 Adopted sub-national regime on ABS	State Government	0	Number	2025	1	Number	2030	Review of report on sub-national ABS regime	Annual Report	One-off
	13.3.2. Percentage of implementation of sub-national ABS regime	State Government	0	%	2025	TBD	%	2030	Review of report on sub-national ABS regime	Annual Report	Annually
13.4. Developing national ABS Institutional Structure	13.4.1. National ABS Institutional Structure developed	FDF	0	Number	2025	1	Number	2030	Review of report on sub-national ABS institutional structure	Annual Report	One-off
13.5. Developing and implementing national ABS Operational Structure	13.5.1. National ABS operational Structure developed	FDF	0	Number	2025	1	Number	2030	Review of report on national ABS operational structure	Annual Report	One-off
	13.5.2. National ABS operational Structure implemented	FDF	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on national ABS operational structure	Annual Report	Annually
13.6. Building capacity on ABS at all levels by providing knowledge and skill acquisition	13.6.1. Number of workshops, seminars and conferences at both local and	International Collaboration	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on workshops and seminars	Annual Report	Annually

Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
in genetic resources, Digital Sequence Information (DSI), and associated traditional knowledge through workshops, seminars and conferences at both local and international levels.	international levels sponsored.										
	13.6.2. Number of individual beneficiaries	FDF	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on workshops and seminars	Annual Report	Annually
14.1. Conducting outreach and awareness campaigns (radio, jingles etc.), information sharing and public discussions on Nigeria's biodiversity and its significance to ecology, economy, life and services, with specific emphasis on local communities	14.1.1. Number of outreach and awareness campaigns.	NOA	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on outreach and awareness campaigns	Annual Report	Annually
	14.1.2. Number of states in Nigeria with outreach activities	NOA	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on outreach activities in States	Annual Report	Annually
	14.1.3. Number of radio jingles aired	NOA	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on Radio and Jingles	Annual Report	Annually
	14.1.4. Number of adverts in television and newspapers	NOA	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on adverts and newspaper	Annual Report	Annually
14.2. Producing and distributing publications in	14.2.1. Number of publications produced and	NOA	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on publications	Annual Report	Annually

Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
appropriate local languages and dialects on biodiversity and ecosystem services for the public, especially women and youth	number of copies distributed.										
	14.2.2. Number of local languages and dialects covered by outreach publications.	FDF	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on languages and dialects covered	Annual Report	Annually
14.3. Including subjects and texts on biodiversity conservation into the national primary and secondary education and the General Studies (GS) of tertiary institution curricula	14.3.1. Number of biodiversity subjects and texts included in each level of the education system.	FME	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on biodiversity subjects and texts included in school systems	Annual Report	Annually
	14.3.2. Number of primary, secondary and tertiary institutions in which biodiversity conservation subjects are taught.	FME	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on teaching of biodiversity in educational institutions	Annual Report	Annually
14.4. Hosting annual National Forum on Biodiversity for legislators and other sectors of the economy	14.4.1. Number of Fora hosted.	FDF	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on Annual biodiversity for a	Annual Report	Annually

Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
14.5. Hosting an annual National Biodiversity dialogue/conference, and Press Conference	14.5.1. Number of years (frequency) when a dialogue & press conference are held.	FDF	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on hosting of biodiversity dialogue or conference	Annual Report	Annually
14.6. Integrating biodiversity conservation into sectoral development plans at all levels	14.6.1 Number of sectoral development plans published that promote biodiversity conservation	FDF	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on sectoral integration of biodiversity	Annual Report	Annually
14.7. Integrating biodiversity conservation into national appropriation	14.7.1. Proportion of appropriated budget released for Biodiversity	FDF	TBD	Proportion.	2025	TBD	Proportion	2030	Review of report on budget appropriation for biodiversity by sectors	Annual Report	Annually
14. 8. Conducting Economic Valuation of Biodiversity and national studies on 'TEEB'	14.8.1. published reports on TEEB studies and values of biodiversity resources	FRIN	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on TEEB studies	Annual Report	Annually
	14.8.2. Number of countries with implementation of the System of Environmental Economic Accounting	FRIN	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on TEEB studies in Nigeria	Annual Report	Annually

Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
14. 9. Integrating valuation of biodiversity into national accounts, strategies and planning process	14.9.1. Number of National accounts published that includes biodiversity activities.	FMBEP	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on National Accounts for biodiversity	Annual Report	Annually
	14.9.2. Number of published development strategies and plans that promote biodiversity values.	FDF	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on Promotion of biodiversity values sectoral development strategies and plans	Annual Report	Annually
14.10. Creating sectoral biodiversity conservation Advisory Desks at all levels	14.10.1. Number of sectors with published biodiversity Conservation Advisory Desk	Economic sectors at all levels	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on sectoral biodiversity conservation Advisory Desk	Annual Report	Annually
15.1. Developing and implementing policy measures to encourage and enable businesses to: Regularly monitor, assess, and transparently disclose their risks, dependencies and impacts on	15.1.1. Policy measures on businesses assessing and disclosing biodiversity dependencies, risks and reducing negative impacts published	FDF	0	Number	2025	1	Number	2030	Review of report on policy measures on biodiversity and operations of businesses	Annual Report	One-off

Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
biodiversity; Provide information needed to consumers to promote sustainable consumption patterns; and Report on compliance with access and benefit-sharing regulations and measures, as applicable.	15.1.2 Policy measures on businesses assessing and disclosing biodiversity dependencies, risks and reducing negative impacts implemented	FDF	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on policy measures on biodiversity and operations of businesses	Annual Report	Annually
	15.1.3. Number of companies reporting on disclosure of risks, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity	FDF	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on policy measures on biodiversity and operations of businesses	Annual Report	Annually
15.2. Identifying large and transnational companies and financial institutions and other businesses	15.2.1. Number of large and transnational companies	FDF	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on biodiversity and operations of businesses	Annual Report	Annually
	15.2.2. Number of financial institutions	FDF	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on biodiversity and operations of Financial institutions	Annual Report	Annually
	15.2.3. Number of other businesses	FDF	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on biodiversity and	Annual Report	Annually

Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
									operations of businesses		
15.3. Developing handbills identifying biodiversity dependence, biodiversity-related risks to business, and negative and positive impacts of business on biodiversity for each of the businesses	15.3.1. Number of beneficiary businesses	FDF	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on biodiversity and operations of businesses	Annual Report	Annually
	15.3.2. Number of companies publishing sustainability reports	FDF	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on biodiversity and operations of businesses	Annual Report	Annually
15.4. Encouraging businesses to contribute to the restoration of natural habitats that are crucial for threatened species, such as reforestation projects and wetland restoration activities.	15.4.1. Species threat abatement and restoration metric	FDF	**TBD**	STAR metric	2025	**TBD**	STAR metric	2030	Review of report on the IUCN Red List of threatened Species data	Annual Report	Annually
15.5. Regularly monitoring compliance of businesses to the policy requirements	15.5.1 Number of reported infractions of policy on businesses' reduction of negative impact on biodiversity	NESREA	**TBD**	Number	2025	**TBD**	Number	2030	Review of report on biodiversity and operations of businesses	Annual Report	Annually

Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
	15.5.2. Number of prosecutions for infractions of policy on businesses' reduction of negative impact on biodiversity	NESREA	**TBD**	Number	2025	**TBD**	Number	2030	Review of report on biodiversity and operations of businesses	Annual Report	Annually
15.6. Creating a task force for Nature-related Financial Disclosures	15.6.1. Indicator based on Task Indicator Force for Nature-related Financial Disclosures	NESREA	**TBD**	Number	2025	**TBD**	Number	2030	Review of report on biodiversity and operations of Financial institutions	Annual Report	Annually
16.1. Developing and implementing policy that addresses food waste and waste generation across the agricultural value chain	16.1.1. Policy measures on addressing food waste and waste generation across the agricultural value chain published	FDF	0	Number	2025	1	Number	2030	Review of report on food waste and waste generation in Agricultural value chain	Annual Report	One-off
	16.1.2. Policy measures on addressing food waste and waste generation across the agricultural value chain implemented	FDF	**TBD**	Number	2025	**TBD**	Number	2030	Review of report on food waste and waste generation in Agricultural value chain	Annual Report	One-off

Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
	16.1.3. Ecological footprint	FDF	**TBD**	Number	2025	**TBD**	Number	2030	Review of report on food waste and waste generation in Agricultural value chain	Annual Report	Annually
16. 2. Developing and implementing a National Strategy and Action Plan for Sustainable Consumption and Production to promote consumption patterns that remain within biological limits in an equitable way and reduction of food waste;	16.2.1. Published adopted National Strategy and Action Plan for Sustainable Consumption and Production	FDF	0	Number	2025	1	Number	2030	Review of report on sustainable consumption and production	Annual Report	One-off
	16.2.2. Adopted National Strategy and Action Plan for Sustainable Consumption and Production implemented	FDF	0	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on sustainable consumption and production	Annual Report	Annually
16.3. Conducting campaigns to raise awareness about food waste food waste across the agricultural value chain and providing tips on how consumers can minimize waste at through proper storage.	16.3.1. Number of Awareness campaigns held	NOA	0	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on awareness campaigns	Annual Report	Annually
	16.3.2 Ecological footprint	NOA	NA	Number	2025	Ecological footprint	Number	2030	Review of report on food waste and waste generation in Agricultural value chain	Annual Report	Annually

Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
16.4. Conducting educational campaigns to raise awareness about the importance of recycling practices, and environmental benefits of recycling to encourage behaviour change.	16.4.1. Recycling rate	NOA	0	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on awareness campaigns for recycling	Annual Report	Annually
16.5. Implementing waste separation programmes at the community or organizational level to encourage proper sorting of recyclable materials from food waste, making it easier to recycle and divert waste from landfills	16.5.1. Recycling rate	States and FCT Environmental Protection Agencies	0	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on recycling	Annual Report	Annually
16.6. Promoting sustainable farming practices that improve soil health, reduce chemical inputs, and increase soil resilience, thereby	16.6.1. Levels of poverty in developing communities	FMAFS	0	Levels	2025	TBD	Levels	2030	Review of report on sustainable farming practices	Annual Report	Annually
	16.6.2. Food waste index	FMAFS	0	Tonnes	2025	TBD	Tonnes	2030	Review of report on food waste	Annual Report	Annually

Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
reducing both food waste and poverty.											
16.7. Developing information-sharing platform to ensure seamless access to information by consumers	16. 7.1. Clearing House Mechanism developed/rehabilitated for access to consumers.	FDF	1	Number	2025	1	Number	2030	Review of report on CHM	Annual Report	One-off
	16.7.2. Number of visits by consumers	FDF	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on CHM	Annual Report	Annually
17.1. Strengthening biosafety measures and Institutional capacities	17.1.1. increase in number of projects and programmes to strengthen risk assessment and risk management of GMOs	NBMA	NA	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on Risk assessment and risk management of GMOs	Annual Report	Annually
	17.1.2. Number of countries that establish and implement risk management measures	NBMA	NA	No.	2025	1	No.	2030	Review of report on Risk assessment and risk management of GMOs	Annual Report	Annually
	17.1.3. Number of countries that carry out scientifically sound risk assessments to support biosafety decision-making	NBMA	NA	Number	2025	1	Number	2030	Review of report on Risk assessment and risk management of GMOs	Annual Report	Annually

Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
	17.1.4. Number of countries that implement their biosafety measures	NBMA	NA	Number	2025	1	Number	2030	Review of report on biosafety measures	Annual Report	Annually
	17.1.5. Number of countries that have the necessary biosafety legal and administrative measures in place	NBMA	NA	Number	2025	1	Number	2030	Review of report on biosafety measures	Annual Report	Annually
	17.1.6. increase in number of projects and programmes to strengthen GMO detection and analysis	NBMA	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on GMO detection	Annual Report	Annually
	17.1.7. Number of countries that have the necessary measures and means for detection and identification of products of biotechnology	NBMA	TBD	Number	2025	1	Number	2030	Review of report on biosafety measures and means for detection of products of biotechnology	Annual Report	Annually
	17.1.8. Percentage increase in number of projects and programmes to strengthen biosafety	NBMA	TBD	%	2025	TBD	%	2030	Review of report on biosafety surveillance,	Annual Report	Annually

Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
	surveillance, enforcement and compliance								enforcement and compliance		
	17.1.9. Percentage increase in the number of biosafety staff and stakeholders whose capacity for regulation of modern and emerging biotechnologies is built and/or strengthened	NBMA	TBD	%	2025	TBD	%	2030	Review of report on biosafety staff and stakeholders capacity building for regulation of modern and emerging biotechnologies	Annual Report	Annually
	17.1.10.Percentage increase in the number of biosafety staff participating in biosafety bilateral and multilateral	NBMA	TBD	%	2025	TBD	%	2030	Review of report on biosafety bilateral and multilateral engagements	Annual Report	Annually
	17.1.11. Percentage increase in funding of the National Biosafety measures	NBMA	TBD	%	2025	TBD	%	2030	Review of report on funding of National Biosafety measures	Annual Report	Annually
17.2. Developing and reviewing biosafety regulatory instruments	17.2.1. Number of new biosafety regulatory instruments	NBMA	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on biosafety	Annual Report	Annually

Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
	developed and validated by stakeholders								Regulatory Instruments		
	17.2.2. Number of existing biosafety instruments reviewed and validated by stakeholders	NBMA	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on existing biosafety Instruments	Annual Report	Annually
17.3. Creating enabling environment for participation of Nigerians in safe and responsible application of biotechnological research for the benefits of Nigerians	17.3.1. Percentage increase in number of institutions certified to conduct safe modern biotechnological research	NBMA	TBD	%	2025	TBD	%	2030	Review of report on safe modern biotechnological research	Annual Report	Annually
	17.3.2.Percentage increase in the number of authorized modern biotechnological research and field trials in Nigeria	NBMA	TBD	%	2025	TBD	%	2030	Review of report on safe modern biotechnological research	Annual Report	Annually
	17.3.3.Number of professionals with the capacity to carry out modern biotechnological research and field	NBMA	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on safe modern biotechnological research and field trials	Annual Report	Annually

Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
	trials in certified institutions										
	17.3.4. Number of approved products arising from the authorized safe and responsible biotechnological research that are of benefits to Nigerians	NBMA	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on products of safe modern biotechnological research	Annual Report	Annually
17.4. Strengthening advocacy and sensitization on Biosafety measures and in the participation in safe biotechnological research.	17.4.1. Percentage increase in the number of advocacy and sensitization programmes on biosafety held	NBMA	TBD	%	2025	TBD	%	2030	Review of report on advocacy and sensitization programmes on biosafety	Annual Report	Annually
	17.4.2. Percentage increase in the number of people sensitized on biosafety	NBMA	TBD	%	2025	TBD	%	2030	Review of report on sensitization programmes on biosafety	Annual Report	Annually
	17.4.3. Percentage increase in the number of advocacy and sensitization programmes implemented on safe modern biotechnology	NBMA	TBD	%	2025	TBD	%	2030	Review of report on advocacy and sensitization programmes on safe modern biotechnology	Annual Report	Annually

Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
	research, and its benefits								research and its benefits		
	17.4.4. Percentage increase in number of people sensitized on safe modern biotechnology and benefits arising from it	NBMA	TBD	%	2025	TBD	%	2030	Review of report on sensitization for safe modern biotechnology and benefits	Annual Report	Annually
17.5. Facilitate Information Sharing and Transparency	17.5.1. Development of national database for GMO releases to promote information exchange and transparency	NBMA	0	Number	2025	1	Number	2030	Review of report on GMO database	Annual Report	One-off
	17.5.2. Number of countries with mechanisms to facilitate the sharing of and access to information on potential adverse impacts of biotechnology on biodiversity and human health	NBMA	TBD	Number	2025	1	Number	2030	Review of report on mechanisms to facilitate the sharing of and access to information on potential adverse impacts of biotechnology on biodiversity and human health	Annual Report	One-off

Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
	17.5.3. Percentage increase in number of mandatory information uploaded on the BCH to promote information exchange and transparency	NBMA	TBD	%	2025	TBD	%	2030	Review of report on mandatory information on the BCH	Annual Report	Annually
	17.5.4. Percentage increase in number of capacity building carried out to enhance stakeholders' ability to access information on the Biosafety clearing house	NBMA	TBD	%	2025	TBD	%	2030	Review of report on capacity building to enhance stakeholders' ability to access information on the BCH	Annual Report	Annually
	17.5.5. Percentage increase in number of public consultations and engagements held to incorporate stakeholders' inputs into biosafety decision-making process	NBMA	TBD	%	2025	TBD	%	2030	Review of report on public consultations and engagements incorporate stakeholders' inputs into biosafety decision-making process	Annual Report	Annually

Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
17.6. Strengthening the implementation of the Nagoya-Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety	17.6.1. Percentage increase in the number of systems established to implement Nagoya-Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress	NBMA	TBD	%	2025	TBD	%	2030	Review of report on systems established to implement Nagoya-Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress	Annual Report	Annually
	17.6.2. Percentage of Parties to the Nagoya – Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol	NBMA	0	%	2025	1	%	2030	Review of report on Parties to the Nagoya – Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol	Annual Report	One-off
	17.6.3. Number of biosafety staff and stakeholders whose capacities have been built to implement Nagoya-Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress	NBMA	0	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on capacity building to implement Nagoya-Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress	Annual Report	Annually

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Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
17.7. Put measures in place for the equitable access to results and benefits arising from safe biotechnology based on genetic resources from Nigeria.	17.7.1. Number of mechanism and activities put in place to support the equitable access to results arising from safe biotechnology based on genetic resources provided in Nigeria	FDF	0	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on mechanism and activities to support the equitable access to results arising from safe biotechnology based on genetic resources provided in Nigeria	Annual Report	Annually
	17.7.2. Percentage of Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety implementing the relevant provisions of the Protocol	NBMA	1	%	2025	1	%	2030	Review of report on Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety implementing the relevant provisions of the Protocol	Annual Report	One-off
	17.7.3. Number of results of safe biotechnology based on genetic resources provided in Nigeria that are equitably accessed	FDF	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on safe biotechnology based on genetic resources provided in	Annual Report	Annually

Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
									Nigeria that are equitably accessed		
	17.7.4. Number of benefits provided	FMAFS	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on benefits provided	Annual Report	Annually
	17.7.5. Number of beneficiaries of the benefits	FMAFS	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on beneficiaries	Annual Report	Annually
17.8. Monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of Nigeria Biosafety System	17.8.1. Number of monitoring and evaluation instruments developed to assess the effectiveness and impact of biosafety system in Nigeria	NBMA	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on monitoring and evaluation instruments developed to assess the effectiveness and impact of biosafety system in Nigeria	Annual Report	Annually
	17.8.2. Number of Monitoring and evaluation carried out to assess the effectiveness and impact of biosafety systems on Nigeria	NBMA	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on Monitoring and evaluation to assess the effectiveness and impact of biosafety	Annual Report	Annually

Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
									systems on Nigeria		
18.1. Identifying subsidies, that are harmful to biodiversity by 2025	18.1.1 Number of subsidies harmful to biodiversity published by 2025	FDF	0	Number	2025	1	Number	2030	Review of report on subsidies harmful to biodiversity	Annual Report	One-off
	18.1.2. Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption)	FMBEP	TBD	Amount	2025	TBD	Amount	2030	Review of report on subsidies harmful to biodiversity	Annual Report	Annually
18.2. Determining annual financial cost of subsidies and other incentives that are harmful to biodiversity by 2025 and redirecting or repurposing them	18.2.1. Value of subsidies and other incentives harmful to biodiversity that is redirected, repurposed or eliminated.	National Assembly	NA	Value	2025	1	Value	2030	Review of report on redirection or elimination of subsidies harmful to biodiversity	Annual Report	Annually
	18.2.2. Trends in the number and value of government fossil fuel support measures	FMBEP	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on fossil fuel	Annual Report	Annually
18.3. Reforming, redirecting or repurposing 100% of agricultural subsidies	18.3.1. Published reform, redirection or repurposing of	FMBEP	0	Number	2025	1	Number	2030	Review of report on reform, redirection of	Annual Report	Annually

Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
and other incentives that are harmful to biodiversity by 2030	subsidies harmful to biodiversity								subsidies harmful to biodiversity		
	18.3.2. Value of subsidies and other incentives harmful to biodiversity that have been eliminated, phased out or reformed	FMBEP	TBD	Value	2025	TBD	Value	2030	Review of report on elimination of subsidies harmful to biodiversity	Annual Report	Annually
18.4. Scaling up of positive incentives/subsidies for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.	18.4.1. Positive incentives in place to promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.	FMEnv	TBD	Names	2025	TBD	Names	2030	Review of report on positive incentives that promote biodiversity	Annual Report	Annually
	18.4.2. Number of countries with biodiversity-relevant taxes	FMEnv	0	Number	2025	1	Number	2030	Review of report on biodiversity-relevant taxes	Annual Report	One-off
	18.4.3. Number of countries with biodiversity-relevant charges and fees	FMEnv	0	Number	2025	1	Number	2030	Review of report on biodiversity-relevant charges and fees	Annual Report	One-off
	18.4.4. Number of positive subsidies scaled up	FMEnv	TBD	Names	2025	TBD	Names	2030	Review of report on positive subsidies	Annual Report	Annually

Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
19.1. Conducting an NBSAP resource needs assessment	19.1.1. Published report of NBSAP resource needs assessment	NCF	0	Number	2025	1	Number	2030	Review of report on NBSAP Resource needs assessment	Annual Report	One-off
19. 2. Establishing a national funding mechanism for biodiversity	19.2.1. Published and adopted national funding mechanism for biodiversity	FMEnv (Planning, Research Statistic)	0	Number	2025	1	Number	2030	Review of report on national funding mechanism for biodiversity	Annual Report	One-off
	19.2.2. Domestic public funding of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems	FMEnv (Planning, Research Statistic)	0	Number	2025	1	Number	2030	Review of report on NBSAP Resource needs assessment	Annual Report	One-off
19.3. Integrating biodiversity conservation into national appropriation	19.3.1. Proportion of appropriated budget released for Biodiversity	FDF	TBD	Proportion	2025	TBD	Proportion.	2030	Review of report on funding of biodiversity	Annual Report	Annual
19.4. Strengthening the government partnership with development partners (e.g. GEF, UNDP and UNEP.)	19.4.1. Number of Government projects and activities on Biodiversity supported by development partners	FDF	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on Development Partners' support for biodiversity	Annual Report	Annually
	19.4.2 Amount of funding provided through the Global	FDF	TBD	Amount	2025	TBD	Amount	2030	Review of report on funding of	Annual Report	Annually

Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
	Environment Facility and allocated to the biodiversity focal area								biodiversity from GEF		
	19.4.3. Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	FDF	TBD	Dollar value	2025	TBD	Dollar value	2030	Review of report on financial and technical assistance committed to developing countries	Annual Report	Annually
	19.4.4. International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems	FDF	TBD	Amount	2025	TBD	Amount	2030	Review of report on International public funding including official development assistance for biodiversity	Annual Report	Annually
	19.4.5.Foreign direct investment, official development assistance and	FDF	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on official development	Annual Report	Annually

Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
	South-South cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget								assistance, and south-south cooperation		
19.5. Encouraging the private sector to invest in biodiversity, including through impact funds and other instruments;	19.5.1. Number of private sectors with investment in biodiversity conservation published	FDF	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on Private sector investment in biodiversity	Annual Report	Annually
	19.5.2. Private funding (domestic and international) of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems	FDF	TBD	Amount	2025	TBD	Amount	2030	Review of report on Private sector investment in biodiversity	Annual Report	Annually
	19.5.3. Amount of biodiversity-related philanthropic funding	FDF	TBD	Amount	2025	TBD	Amount	2030	Review of report on biodiversity-related philanthropic funding	Annual Report	Annually
19.6. Establishing and implementing a national procedure for Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES), to enhance	19.6.1. National procedure for PES established	FDF	0	Number	2025	1	Number	2030	Review of report on the establishment of National procedure for PES	Annual Report	One-off

Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
private sector investment and corporate social support to Nigeria's biodiversity protection	19.6.2. National procedure for PES implemented	FDF	0	Number	2025	1	Number	2030	Review of report on the implementation of National procedure for PES	Annual Report	One-off
	19.6.3. Number of countries (and number of instruments) with payments for ecosystem services programs	FDF	0	Number	2025	1	Number	2030	Review of report on PES	Annual Report	One-off
19. 7. Synergizing with climate finance	19.7.1. Percentage increase in biodiversity funding resulting from access to climate finance	FDF	TBD	%	2025	TBD	%	2030	Review of report on Access to climate finance	Annual Report	Annually
20.1. Determining prioritised capacity building needs for government agencies, NGOs and local communities to implement the NBSAP by conducting NBSAP implementation Capacity Needs Assessment	20.1.1. Published NBSAP implementation Capacity Needs Assessment	FDF	0	Number	2025	1	Number	2030	Review of report on NBSAP Capacity Needs	Annual Report	One-off

Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
20.2. Developing training guides and modules for prioritised capacity building needs	20.2.1. Number of training guides and modules for NBSAP implementation	FRIN	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on NBSAP Capacity Needs	Annual Report	Annually
20.3. Building capacity of government officials and individuals for prioritised NBSAP implementation capacity development needs in relevant organizations including NGO's through meetings, seminars and conferences both locally and internationally	20.3.1. Number of proposals and training for individuals for prioritised NBSAP implementation capacity development needs	Development Partners	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on NBSAP Capacity Needs	Annual Report	Annually
	20.3 2. Number of beneficiaries trained in prioritised NBSAP implementation capacity development needs	Development Partners	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on NBSAP Capacity Needs	Annual Report	Annually
20.4. Identifying technologies needed to develop, access, transfer and diffuse to achieve its national targets and also	20.4.1. Number of technologies needed to develop, access & transfer published	FDF	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on NBSAP Capacity Needs	Annual Report	Annually

Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
contribute to the global goals and targets											
20.5. Developing a capacity-development plan for biodiversity	20.5.1. Published capacity development plan	FDF	0	Number	2025	1	Number	2030	Review of report on NBSAP Capacity Needs	Annual Report	One-off
20.6. Promoting South-South and North-South technical and scientific cooperation on biodiversity	20.6.1. Number of South-south and North-South technical and scientific cooperation on biodiversity published	Development Partners	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on South-South and North-South technical and scientific cooperation on biodiversity	Annual Report	Annually
	20.6.2. Number of beneficiaries	Development Partners	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on South-South and North-South technical and scientific cooperation on biodiversity	Annual Report	Annually
21.1. Conducting a National Biodiversity Resources Assessment to increase the level of	21.1.1. Published National Biodiversity Assessment report	FDF	0	Number	2025	1	Number	2030	Review of report on National Biodiversity Assessment	Annual Report	One-off

Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
standardisation and interoperability among existing data, tools and platforms											
21.2. Digitizing existing information on various species, their conservation status, and factors impacting their populations in the National Clearing House Mechanism (CHM): www.chm-cbd.com.ng	21.2.1. Number of existing information digitized	FDF	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on Digitizing existing information in the national CHM	Annual Report	Annually
	21.2.2. Species Status Index	FDF	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on information in the national CHM	Annual Report	Annually
21.3. Developing and implementing Open-Access and open data policies to facilitate and support easier access.	21.3.1. Published Open-Access and Open-data policies	FDF	0	Number	2025	1	Number	2030	Review of report on Open Access and Open-data policies	Annual Report	One-off
	21.3.2. Number of visits	FDF	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on Information in the national CHM	Annual Report	Annually

Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
21.4. Conducting outreach and awareness campaigns (radio, jingles etc.), information sharing and public discussions on Nigeria's biodiversity and its significance to ecology, economy, life and services, with specific emphasis on local communities	21.4.1. Number of outreach & awareness campaigns.	NOA	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on Outreach and awareness campaigns	Annual Report	Annually
	21.4.2. Number of public discussions.	NOA	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on Public discussion	Annual Report	Annually
	21.4.3. Number of states in Nigeria with outreach activities.	NOA	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on Outreach activities in the States	Annual Report	Annually
	21.4.4. Number of radio jingles aired	NOA	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on Radio jingles	Annual Report	Annually
	21.4.5. Number of adverts in television and newspapers	NOA	NA	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on Adverts in television and newspapers	Annual Report	Annually
21.5. Producing and distributing publications in appropriate local languages and dialects on biodiversity and ecosystem services for the public,	21.5.1. Number of publications produced and number of copies distributed.	NOA	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on publications	Annual Report	Annually
	21.5.2. Number of local languages and dialects covered by	FDF	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on local language and	Annual Report	Annually

Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
especially women and youth	outreach publications.								dialectic covered by outreach		
21.6. Establishing synergy among focal areas in the environment sector	21.6.1. Number of activities between Ministry of Environment and other Stakeholders on NBSAP implementation	FMENV (Planning, Research & Statistics)	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on sectoral cooperation in NBSAP implementation	Annual Report	Annually
21.7. Conducting and implementing capacity-building programmes on Knowledge management; and training of experts and researchers in species assessment methodologies to expand the coverage of species assessed on the IUCN Red List.	21.7.1 Number of Capacity Building activities implemented by Development Partners	Development Partners	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on Capacity building	Annual Report	Annually
	21.7.2. Number of beneficiaries or participants	Development Partners	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on Capacity building	Annual Report	Annually
	21.7.3. Proportion of known species assessed through The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species	Development Partners	TBD	Proportion	2025	TBD	Proportion	2030	Review of report on IUCN Red List of threatened Species	Annual Report	Annually
21.8. Strengthening the existing Monitoring System	21.8.1. Number of dedicated, operable vehicles made	Development Partners	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on Dedicated	Annual Report	Annually

Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
	available to Desk Officers								operable vehicles		
	21.8.2.Indicator on biodiversity information for the monitoring the global biodiversity framework	FDF	0	Number	2025	1	Number	2030	Review of report on Indicators for GBF	Annual Report	One-off
21.9. Implementing regular monitoring programs to collect data on species populations, trends, and threats to update the Species Status Index	21.9.1. Species Status Index	FRIN	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report from Monitoring programs for species status	Annual Report	Annually
21.10. Supporting research and innovation required to generate necessary data, information, and knowledge.	21.10.1. Number. of research and innovations on generation of data, information, and knowledge supported, published	Development partners	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on Research and innovation for data generation	Annual Report	Annually
22.1. Strengthening the capacities of local Communities to participate in natural regeneration of wetlands, arid zone vegetation, forests,	22.1.1. Number of Projects replicated with Community participation in the design and management of key ecosystems	LGAs Authority	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on Community participation in biodiversity	Annual Report	Annually

Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
mangroves and other priority areas identified											
22.2. Surveying the flora and fauna outside protected areas, including sacred groves, community lands, abandoned farmlands and homesteads, and assist local communities in the sustainable management of these sites	22.2.1. Published report of survey of flora and fauna outside protected areas	FDF	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of survey report on flora and fauna outside PAs	Annual Report	Annually
	22.2.2. Number of Communities assisted with sustainable management of flora and fauna outside protected areas	FDF	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on assistance to communities for sustainable management of flora and fauna outside PAs	Annual Report	Annually
22.3.Strengthening the implementation of guidelines for Community-based sustainable forest management, including conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity	22.3.1. Proportion of Budgetary resources directed to support the implementation of guidelines for Community-based sustainable forest management	FDF	TBD	Proportion	2025	TBD	Proportion	2030	Review of report on budget provision for community-based sustainable forest management	Annual Report	Annually

Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
22.4.Developing a national framework and mechanism for community participation in ecotourism planning and development	22.4.1. Adopted framework and mechanism for Community participation in ecotourism planning and development	FDF	0	Number	2025	1	Number	2030	Review of report on Framework and mechanism for community participation in ecotourism	Annual Report	One-off
22.5. Conducting workshops and training programmes focused on leadership, advocacy, and civic engagement for women, youth, indigenous peoples, and persons with disabilities.	22.5.1. Percentage of participants who move into formal positions within national and local institutions after participating in such programmes	Development partners	TBD	%	2025	TBD	%	2030	Review of report on leadership, advocacy and civic engagement programs	Annual Report	Annually
22.6. Implementing quotas or reserved seats in parliament and local legislature, youth, persons with disabilities, and other marginalised groups.	22.6.1. Percentage of seats in national and local legislatures occupied by women, youth, persons with disabilities, and other population groups.	National Assembly/State House of Assembly	TBD	%	2025	TBD	%	2030	Review of report on quotas or reserved seats in parliament and local legislature	Annual Report	Annually

Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
22.7. Formulating policies that mandate a certain percentage of public service positions to be filled by individuals from underrepresented demographics, ensuring fair representation in government roles.	22.7.1. Percentage of employees in the public service who are women, from local communities, youth, persons with disabilities, and other marginalised groups	Head of Service	TBD	%	2025	TBD	%	2030	Review of report on Employees in the public service	Annual Report	Annually
22.8. Encouraging and supporting the training, education, and appointment of judges from diverse backgrounds, including women, individuals from minority groups, and those with disabilities	22.8.1. Percentage of judicial positions held by women, local indigenous peoples, persons with disabilities, and underrepresented population groups.	Federal Min. of Justice	TBD	%	2025	TBD	%	2030	Review of report on appointment of judicial positions from diverse backgrounds	Annual Report	Annually
22.9. Providing legal, financial, and educational support to environmental defenders to ensure they have the means to participate in national and local	22.9.1. Representation rate of environmental defenders in national and local institutional positions compared to other population groups	Development Partners	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on participation of environmental defenders in national and local decision-making bodies	Annual Report	Annually

Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
decision-making bodies											
22.10. Organizing regular workshops and town hall meetings in local languages to engage with community members, ensuring their insights and concerns on biodiversity are heard and integrated into the NBSAP	22.10.1. Number of workshops and town hall meetings held per year	FDF	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on workshops and town hall meetings	Annual Report	Annually
	22.10.2. Frequency of workshops and meetings(e.g. monthly, quarterly)	FDF	TBD	Frequency	2025	TBD	frequency	2030	Review of report on workshops and town hall meetings	Annual Report	Annually
	22.10.3. Number of community members attending each event	FDF	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of attendance list of the workshops and town hall meetings	Annual Report	Annually
	22.10.4. Demographics of participants (age, gender, occupation, etc.)	FDF	TBD	Demographics	2025	TBD	Demographics	2030	Review of report on workshops and town hall meetings	Annual Report	Annually
	22.10.5. Representation of community groups, including marginalized communities	FDF	TBD	Representation	2025	TBD	Representation	2030	Review of report on workshops and town hall meetings	Annual Report	Annually

Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
	22.10.6. Number of insights, concerns, and suggestions collected from participants	FDF	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of insights and concerns on biodiversity from local community at town hall meetings	Annual Report	Annually
	22.10.7. Number of community inputs successfully integrated into the NBSAP	FDF	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on local community inputs in the NBSAP	Annual Report	Annually
	22.10.8. Categories of issues and suggestions integrated (e.g. conservation priorities, policy changes)	FDF	TBD	Categories	2025	TBD	Categories	2030	Review of report on categories of issues and suggestions integrated into the NBSAP	Annual Report	Annually
22.11. Conducting awareness campaigns targeted at women, youth, persons with disabilities, and environmental defenders to educate them about their land rights and empower them to perceive their	22.11.1. Proportion of the total adult population with secure rights to land	Federal Ministry of Justice	TBD	Proportion	2025	TBD	Proportion	2030	Review of report on owners of secure rights to land	Annual Report	Annually

Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verifica tion	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
rights to land as secure											
22.12. Establishing Legal aid programmes specifically tailored to assist local peoples, women, youth, persons with disabilities, and environmental defenders in securing their land rights and obtaining legally recognized documentation	22.12.1. Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure.	Federal Ministry of Justice	TBD	Prop ortio n	2025	TBD	Prop ortio n	2030	Review of report on owners of secure tenure rights to land	Annual Report	Annually
.	22.12.2. Number of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control.	Federal Ministry of Justice	0	Num ber	2025	1	Num ber	2030	Review of report on legal framework that guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control.	Annual Report	One-off
22.13. Providing leadership training to enhance the ability of women, youth, persons with disabilities, and environmental	22.13.1. Number of community members attending the leadership training	NGO	TBD	Num ber	2025	TBD	Num ber	2030	Review of report on attendance of community members at leadership training	Annual Report	Annually

Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
defenders to influence decision-making processes;	22.13.2. Demographics of participants (age, gender, occupation, etc.)	NGO	TBD	Demographics	2025	TBD	Demographics	2030	Review of report on Demographics of participant at leadership training	Annual Report	Annually
	22.13.3. Representation of community groups, including marginalized communities	NGO	TBD	Representation	2025	TBD	Representation	2030	Review of report on Representation of community groups, including marginalized communities at workshopsand town hall meetings	Annual Report	Annually
22.14. Creating youth biodiversity ambassador programs to foster young leaders who can advocate for biodiversity conservation within their communities	22.14.1. Number of youth biodiversity ambassador programs created	NCF	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on Youth Ambassador program	Annual Report	Annually
	22.14.2. Number of youth biodiversity ambassadors in the communities	NCF	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on Youth Ambassador program	Annual Report	Annually
	22.14.3. Demographics of youth biodiversity ambassadors (age,	NCF	TBD	Demographics	2025	TBD	Demographics	2030	Review of report on Youth Ambassador program	Annual Report	Annually

Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
	gender, occupation, etc.)										
	22.14.4. Representation of youth biodiversity ambassadors, including marginalized group	NCF	TBD	Repr esent ation	2025	TBD	Repr esent ation	2030	Review of report on Youth Ambassador program	Annual Report	Annually
22.15. Ensuring that the NBSAP implementing structures (IMCB, NBCC, NBTC), have representatives from local communities, women, youth, persons with disabilities, and environmental defenders;	22.15.1. Number of members of local communities, women, youth, persons with disabilities, and environmental defenders in NBSC	FDF	TBD	Num ber	2025	TBD	Num ber	2030	Review of report on the composition of the members of NBSC	Annual Report	Annually
	22.15.2. Number of members of local communities, women, youth, persons with disabilities, and environmental defenders in NBCC	FDF	TBD	Num ber	2025	TBD	Num ber	2030	Review of report on the composition of the members of NBCC	Annual Report	Annually
	22.15.3. Number of members of local communities, women, youth, persons with disabilities, and	FDF	TBD	Num ber	2025	TBD	Num ber	2030	Review of report on the composition of the members of NBTC	Annual Report	Annually

Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
	environmental defenders in NBTC										
	22.15.4. Number of members of local communities, women, youth, persons with disabilities, and environmental defenders in NBWG	FDF	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on the composition of the members of NBWG	Annual Report	Annually
22.16. Offering training programs for women, youth, persons with disabilities, and environmental defenders on biodiversity conservation, legal rights, and participation in policy making;	22.16.1. Number of training programs on biodiversity conservation, legal rights, and participation in policy making held	Development Partners	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on of training programs on biodiversity conservation, legal rights, and participation in policy making	Annual Report	Annually
	22.16.2. Demographics of participants (age, gender, occupation, etc.)	Development Partners	TBD	Demographics	2025	TBD	Demographics	2030	Review of report on Participation in training programs and in policy-making	Annual Report	Annually
	22.16.3. Representation including persons with disabilities	Development Partners	TBD	Representation	2025	TBD	Representation	2030	Review of report on training programs and in policy-making	Annual Report	Annually

Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
	22.16.4. Categories of issues: biodiversity conservation, legal rights, and participation in policy making	Development Partners	TBD	Cate gorie s	2025	TBD	Cate gorie s	2030	Review of report on categories of issues: biodiversity conservation, legal rights, and participation in policy making	Annual Report	Annually
	22.16.5. Percentage increase in number of policy-making bodies, community meetings and other decision-making forums on biodiversity conservation involving women, youth, persons with disabilities, and environmental defenders	Development Partners	TBD	%	2025	TBD	%	2030	Review of report on policy-making bodies, community meetings and other decision-makin g forums on biodiversity conservation involving women, youth, persons with disabilities, and environmental defenders	Annual Report	Annually
22.17. Encouraging educational institutions to integrate biodiversity	22.17.1. Number of educational institutions with inclusion of	FME	TBD	Num ber	2025	TBD	Num ber	2030	Review of report on integrating biodiversity and	Annual Report	Annually

Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
and environmental justice into their curricula	biodiversity and environmental justice in their curricula								environmental justice into the curricula of educational institutions		
22.18. Launching public awareness campaigns highlighting the importance of inclusive participation in biodiversity conservation	22.18.1. Number of awareness campaigns held	NOA	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on Public awareness campaigns for inclusive participation in biodiversity conservation	Annual Report	Annually
	22.18.2. Number of participants	NOA	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on Public awareness campaigns for inclusive participation in biodiversity conservation	Annual Report	Annually
22.19. Safeguarding individuals or groups who work to protect the environment, advocate for environmental justice, and defend the rights of indigenous peoples	22.19. 1. Percentage decrease in Number of incidences of violence and intimidation against environmental human rights defenders	Federal Ministry of Justice	TBD	%	2025	TBD	%	2030	Review of report on incidences of violence and intimidation against environmental human rights defenders	Annual Report	Annually

Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
and local communities.	22.19.2. Trends in number of environmental human rights defenders killed annually disaggregated by country, gender; number of indigenous environmental human rights defenders killed.	Federal Ministry of Justice	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on the killing of environmental human rights defenders	Annual Report	Annually
23.1. Advocacy and awareness campaigns to promote gender equality and the importance of women's participation in decision-making processes related biodiversity conservation	23.1.1.Percentage increase in number of policy-making bodies, community meetings and other decision-making forums on biodiversity led by women	NGOs	TBD	%	2025	TBD	%	2030	Review of report on policy-making bodies, community meetings and other decision-making forums on biodiversity led by women	Annual Report	Annually
23.2. Conducting training sessions for government officials on gender mainstreaming and the implementation of	23.2.1. Indicator on national implementation of the gender plan of action	Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development	0	Number	2025	1	Number	2030	Review of report on national implementation of the gender plan of action	Annual Report	One-off

Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verifica tion	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
the gender plan of action	23.2.2. Percentage of government departments trained and actively applying the national gender plan of action in their programs and policies	Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development	TBD	%	2025	TBD	%	2030	Review of report on government departments trained and actively applying the national gender plan of action in their programs and policies	Annual Report	Annually
23.3 Conducting capacity-building programmes to empower women to engage in political processes and run for positions in national parliaments and local governments	23.3.1. Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments	NGOs	TBD	Prop ortio n	2025	TBD	Prop ortio n	2030	Review of report on seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments	Annual Report	Annually
23.4. Ensuring that women and girls have access to land and resources	23.4.1. Percentage increase in number of land titles and other resources owned by women and girls	FMHUD	TBD	%	2025	TBD	%	2030	Review of report on land titles and other resources owned by women and girls	Annual Report	Annually

Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
	23.4.2. Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure	FMHUD	TBD	Proportion	2025	TBD	Proportion	2030	Review of report on total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure	Annual Report	Annually
23.5. Providing capacity-building and training programs specially tailored to women and girls in the biodiversity sector	23.5.1. Number of capacity-building and training programs held	Development Partners	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on capacity-building and training programs	Annual Report	Annually
	23.5.2. Number of participants	Development Partners	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on capacity-building and training programs	Annual Report	Annually
23.6. Implementing gender quotas or affirmative action measures to ensure adequate	23.6.1. Number of women in leadership position	Federal Ministry of women Affairs and	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on women in leadership position	Annual Report	Annually

Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
representation of women in leadership positions.		Social Development									
	23.6.2. Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments	Federal Ministry of women Affairs and Social Development	TBD	Proportion	2025	TBD	Proportion	2030	Review of report on seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments	Annual Report	Annually
23.7. Encouraging the active participation of women and girls in relevant stakeholder meetings, consultations, and decision-making processes.	23.7.1. Number of women and girls actively involved in relevant stakeholder meetings, consultations, and decision-making processes	Federal Ministry of women Affairs and Social Development	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on women and girls actively involved in relevant stakeholder meetings, consultations, and decision-making processes	Annual Report	Annually
23.8. Creating awareness campaigns to promote gender equality and empowerment in the biodiversity conservation and management sector.	23.8. 1. Number of awareness campaigns held	NOA	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on awareness campaigns	Annual Report	Annually
	23.8.2. Number of participants	NOA	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on participant at awareness campaigns	Annual Report	Annually

Action	Performance Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Action					
			Value	Unit	year	Value	unit	year			
23.9. Collaborating with women's organizations and networks to leverage their expertise and amplify their voices in biodiversity-related decision-making	23.9.1. Number of women organization in partnership	FDF	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on women organization in partnership	Annual Report	Annually
23.10. Establishing gender-sensitive policies and guidelines within biodiversity management frameworks	23.10.1. Published gender-sensitive policies and guidelines	FDF	0	Number	2025	1	Number	2030	Review of report on gender-sensitive policies and guidelines	Annual Report	One-off

TBD=To Be Determined; %= Percentage

Table 43: **Monitoring of the national targets using national impact indicators.**

Targets	Impact Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Target					
			value	unit	year	value	unit	year			
Target 1: By 2030, all areas are effectively managed to bring loss of areas of high biodiversity importance close to zero.	Percentage of total area under effective management	FDF,	TBD	%	2025	TBD	%	2030	Review of area management for biodiversity conservation	Annual Report	Annually
Target 2:By 2030, 30% of identified and prioritized degraded areas are under effective restoration programs	Percentage of the total degraded area identified in 2026 with significant negative impact	DLD&DM	TBD	%	2024	TBD	%	2030	Review of degraded areas	Annual Report	Annually
	Percentage of the total degraded area identified and prioritized in 2026 under effective restoration programs	DLD&DM	TBD	%	2024	TBD	%	2030	Review of degraded areas under restoration	Annual Report	Annually
Target 3. By 2030, 30% of land, seas and oceans are effectively protected and conserved including key biodiversity areas and OECMs.	Percentage of lands, seas and oceans including key biodiversity areas and OECMs effectively protected	NPS	TBD	%	2025	TBD	%	2030	Review of protection of lands, seas and oceans	Annual Report	Annually
	Percentage of lands, seas and oceans including key biodiversity areas and	NCF, FDF, NPS, NIOMR	TBD	%	2025	TBD	%	2030	Review of conservation of lands, seas and oceans	Annual Report	Annually

Targets	Impact Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Target					
			value	unit	year	value	unit	year			
	OECMs effectively conserved										
Target 4- By 2030, threatened species are recovering, genetic diversity is being maintained and human-wildlife conflict is being managed in conservation areas	Number of threatened species under areas with effective management plan	NPS, FDF	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of the status of threatened species	Annual Report	Annually
	Number of key species' genetic diversity being maintained	NBRDA (NACGRAB), FRIN	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of the maintenance of species' genetic diversity	Annual Report	Annually
	Number of effective and sustainable management of human-wildlife conflict and coexistence	FDF	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of human-wildlife conflict and coexistence	Annual Report	Annually
Target 5- By 2030, use, harvest, and trade of wild species are sustainable, safe and legal while mainstreaming customary sustainable use by local communities	Percentage increase in the number of wild species sustainably conserved and utilized in balanced ecosystems	Federal Department of Fisheries, FDF	TBD	%	2025	TBD	%	2030	Review of the conservation and utilization of wild species in ecosystems	Annual Report	Annually
Target 6: By 2030, invasive alien species and their pathways are	Number of IAS with significant negative impacts	NAQS	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of the impacts of IAS	Annual Report	Annually

Targets	Impact Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Target					
			value	unit	year	value	unit	year			
identified and prioritized and priority species controlled, and measures are put in place to manage pathways across the ecological zones	Number of IAS eradicated.	FDF NAQS	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of IAS eradication	Annual Report	Annually
Target 7: By 2030, pollution is reduced, halving nutrient loss and pesticide risk in final deposition	Percentage increase in the number of restored wetlands, rivers, marine, coastal and other sites damaged by pollution.	PC&EH, NIMASA	TBD	%	2025	TBD	%	2030	Review of pollution-damaged wetland, rivers, marine, coastal and other sites restored	Annual Report	Annually
Target 8- By 2030, impacts of Climate Change in Nigeria, and Ocean Acidification in the Coastal Zones, are minimized through nature-based solutions.	Percentage of Climate Change and Ocean acidification impacts minimized	NCCC, DCC, FDF	TBD	%	2025	TBD	%	2030	Review of the management of the impacts of climate change and ocean acidification	Annual Report	Annually
Target 9. By 2030, wild species are sustainably managed and utilized for the	Number of wild species sustainably managed and utilized	FDF, NIPRD, FRIN, NPS	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of sustainable management and utilization of wild species	Annual Report	Annually

Targets	Impact Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Target					
			value	unit	year	value	unit	year			
benefits of the people.	Number of people using wild species for energy, food or culture	State Forestry Dept. FDF, NIPRD, FRIN, NPS	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of involvement of people in wild species utilization	Annual Report	Annually
Target 10- By 2030, 50% of prioritized areas each under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, and bio-friendly practices	Percentage of areas under agriculture managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, and bio-friendly practices	FMAFS	TBD	%	2025	TBD	%	2030	Review of management of area under agriculture	Annual Report	Annually
	Percentage of areas under aquaculture managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, and bio-friendly practices	Federal Dept. of Fisheries, NIOMR, NIFFR	TBD	%	2025	TBD	%	2030	Review of management of area under aquaculture	Annual Report	Annually
	Percentage of areas under Fisheries managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, and bio-friendly practices	Federal Dept. of Fisheries, NIOMR	TBD	%	2025	TBD	%	2030	Review of management of area under Fisheries	Annual Report	Annually
	Percentage of areas under forestry sustainably managed	FDF	TBD	%	2025	TBD	%	2030	Review of management of	Annual Report	Annually

Targets	Impact Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Target					
			value	unit	year	value	unit	year			
	sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, and bio-friendly practices								area under Forestry		
Target 11- By 2030, nature's contributions to people are restored, maintained and enhanced through Nature-based solutions in Nigeria	Number of nature's contributions to people restored, maintained and enhanced	FDF, NPS	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of the status of nature's contribution to people	Annual Report	Annually
Target 12-By 2030, creation of urban green and blue spaces is enhanced for human well-being in all the states and the FCT	Percentage increase in urban green spaces for human well-being in all the states and the FCT	States/ FCT Environmental Protection Agencies	TBD	%	2025	TBD	%	2030	Review of the status of green spaces for human well-being	Annual Report	Annually
	Percentage increase in urban blue spaces for human well-being in all the states and the FCT	States/ FCT Environmental Protection Agencies	TBD	%	2025	TBD	%	2030	Review of the status of blue spaces for human well-being	Annual Report	Annually
Target 13. By 2030, effective legal, policy, administrative and	Percentage increase in benefits shared from the utilization of	FDF	TBD	%	2025	TBD	%	2030	Review of benefits shared from the utilisation of	Annual Report	Annually

Targets	Impact Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Target					
			value	unit	year	value	unit	year			
capacity building measures are put in place to enhance the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits arising from: the utilisation of genetic resources; digital sequence information on genetic resources; and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources at all levels.	genetic resources at all levels								genetic resources at all levels		
	Percentage increase in benefits shared from the utilization of digital sequence information on genetic resources at all levels	FDF, NBMA, NIPRD	TBD	%	2025	TBD	%	2030	Review of benefits shared from the utilisation of digital sequence information on genetic resources at all levels	Annual Report	Annually
	Percentage increase in benefits shared from the utilization of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources at all levels	FDF, NIPRD, NBRDA (NAGGRAB),	TBD	%	2025		%	2030	Review of benefits shared from the utilisation of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources at all levels	Annual Report	Annually
Target14. By 2030, national accounting to fully integrate multiple values of biodiversity into decision making frameworks within and across all levels of government and	Number of sectoral development plans at all levels of government that include biodiversity	Finance Departments at all levels	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of inclusion of biodiversity in sectoral development plans at all levels of government	Annual Report	Annually
	Number of sectoral accounts at all levels of government that include biodiversity	Federal Ministry of Budget and economic	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of inclusion of biodiversity in sectoral development	Annual Report	Annually

Targets	Impact Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Target					
			value	unit	year	value	unit	year			
across all sectors is developed.		planning, states ministries in charge of Budget and economic Planning							plans at all levels of government		
Target 15. By 2030, legal and administrative measures are put in place to ensure that large and transnational companies, financial institutions and other businesses assess and publicly disclose biodiversity dependencies, impacts and risks; and reduce negative impacts	Percentage increase in reduction of negative impacts of businesses on biodiversity.	EA Department, NESREA, FDF	TBD	%	2025	TBD	%	2030	Review of reduction of negative impacts of businesses on biodiversity	Annual Report	Annually
Target 16. By 2030, Sustainable consumption choices are	Percentage increase in sustainable consumption choices	NBS, FMAFS	TBD	%	2025	TBD	%	2030	Review of sustainable consumption choices	Annual Report	Annually

Targets	Impact Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Target					
			value	unit	year	value	unit	year			
enabled, and food waste across the agricultural value chain are reduced.	Percentage reduction of food waste across the agricultural value chain	FMAFS	TBD	%	2025	TBD	%	2030	Review of food waste across the agricultural value chain	Annual Report	Annually
Target 17. By 2030, biosafety measures are strengthened in Nigeria and benefits arising from safe biotechnology using Nigeria's genetic resources are equitably, accessible and distributed	Percentage increase in the implementation of biosafety measures in Nigeria.	NBMA	TBD	%	2025	TBD	%	2030	Review of the implementation of biosafety measures in Nigeria.	Annual Report	Annually
	Number of Nigeria beneficiaries from safe biotechnology using Nigeria's genetic resources	NBMA, NABRDA FMAFS	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of Nigeria beneficiaries from safe biotechnology using Nigeria's genetic resources	Annual Report	Annually
Target 18. By 2026, 50% of agricultural subsidies and incentives that are harmful to biodiversity are identified and progressively reformed, redirected or repurposed; and 100% reformed, redirected or	Percentage reduction of annual financial cost of subsidies harmful to biodiversity	Fed. Min. Budget, and Economic Planning, Federal Ministry of Finance, FMENV, FMAFS	TBD	%	2025	TBD	%	2030	Review of annual financial cost of subsidies harmful to biodiversity	Annual Report	Annually
	Percentage of annual financial cost of subsidies harmful to	Fed. Min. Budget and	TBD	%	2025	TBD	%	2030	Review of annual financial cost of subsidies	Annual Report	Annually

Targets	Impact Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Target					
			value	unit	year	value	unit	year			
repurposed by 2030.	biodiversity redirected to biodiversity conservation	economic planning, Federal Ministry of Finance, FMENV, FMAFS							harmful to biodiversity redirected to biodiversity conservation		
Target 19. By 2030, a national biodiversity finance plan to mobilise financial resources from all sources is developed.	Percentage increase since 2023 of national and International funding for biodiversity.	FMEnv (Planning, Research Statistic)	TBD	%	2025	TBD	%	2030	Review of national and International funding for biodiversity since 2023	Annual Report	Annually
Target 20: By 2030, capacity development, technical and scientific cooperation are increased for biodiversity promotion, and for implementing NBSAP	Percentage increase in capacity development, technical and scientific cooperation for biodiversity in Nigeria	FDF,	TBD	%	2025	TBD	%	2030	Review of capacity development, technical and scientific cooperation for biodiversity in Nigeria	Annual Report	Annually
Target 21. By 2030, measures are put in place to ensure	Percentage increase of informed decisions in biodiversity management	FDF	TBD	%	2025	TBD	%	2030	Review of informed decisions in biodiversity management	Annual Report	Annually

Targets	Impact Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Target					
			value	unit	year	value	unit	year			
biodiversity data, information, and knowledge are revised and available for decision-making											
Target 22. By 2030, actions are taken to ensure active participation, justice, and rights for local communities, women, youth, persons with disabilities and environmental defenders in the decision-making process, and in the implementation of the NBSAP	Percentage of biodiversity actions with equitable, inclusive and effective participation in decision-making	FDF	TBD	%	2025	TBD	%	2030	Review of biodiversity actions with equitable, inclusive and effective participation in decision-making	Annual Report	Annually
Target 23. By 2030, actions are taken to ensure women and girls are given priority in the decision making process at	Percentage of biodiversity actions with gender equality	FDF NGOs	TBD	%	2025	TBD	%	2030	Review of biodiversity actions with gender equality	Annual Report	Annually

Targets	Impact Indicator	Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
			Baseline			Target					
			value	unit	year	value	unit	year			
all levels in the implementation of the NBSAP and other biodiversity actions											

The monitoring framework for Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework in decision 15/6 has identified indicators to be used for planning and tracking progress for each target including: headline indicators, global level indicators collated from binary yes/no responses(Annex A) in national reports, component indicators, and complementary indicators and they are featured in the NBSAP. "The headline and binary indicators aim to capture the main elements of each goal and target of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. The component indicators aim to capture key elements of the goals and targets which are not as well captured by the headline indicators. The complementary indicators provide a resource of available indicators which could be used to track specific aspects of the goals and targets". The global indicators can be said to be impact indicators. In addition to the global indicators, national and subnational indicators are included to supplement the monitoring framework. These national indicators are performance indicators, which aim to capture the main elements of each action or intervention of a target. Also, national impact indicators are developed for each national target to track progress. Technical updates to the headline and binary indicators in the monitoring framework for KMGBF have been published as contained in Annex 1 of decision 16/31 and shown in Annex B, Annex C for the goals and D for the targets. The location of the global indicators used to align with the national targets is shown in bracket in Annex D.

Table 44: Monitoring national targets using Headline and Binary Indicators or their Disaggregation

Target/Goal	Indicator		Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
				Baseline			Headline or Disaggregation					
				Value	unit	year	value	unit	Year			
	HI&BI	**DI**										
	Extent of natural ecosystems	TBD	NPS	TBD	Ha	2025	TBD	Ha	2030	Review of reports of area coverage of natural ecosystems	Annual reports	Annually
	Red List of Ecosystems	TBD	FDF	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of Red List of Ecosystems	Annual reports	Annually
	Per cent of land and seas covered by biodiversity-inclusive spatial plans	TBD	NPS	TBD	%	2025	TBD	%	2030	Review of reports of land and sea uses that include biodiversity	Annual reports	Annually

1 By 2030, all areas are effectively managed to bring loss of areas of high biodiversity importance close to zero. A&B

				Yes	Number	2025	Yes	Number	2030			
	Number of countries using participatory, integrated and biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance close to zero by 2030	TBD	FDF							Review of biodiversity management	Annual Report	One-off

Target/Goal	Indicator		Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
				Baseline			Headline or Disaggregation					
				Value	unit	year	value	unit	Year			
	HI&BI	**DI**										
2 By 2030, 30% of identified and prioritized degraded areas are under effective restoration programs. A & B	Area under restoration	TBD	NAR SDA	TBD	Ha	2025	TBD	Ha	2030	Review of maps of area under restoration	Annual Reports	Annually
3 By 2030, 30% of land, seas and oceans are effectively protected and conserved including key biodiversity areas and OECMs. A	Coverage of Protected areas and OECMs	TBD	NPS	TBD	Ha.	2025	TBD	Ha.	2030	Review of reports in Newsletter for PAs and OECMs	Annual Reports	Annually
4. By 2030, threatened species are recovering, genetic diversity is being	Red list Index	TBD	FDF	TBD	Number	2025	To be determined	Number	2030	Review of reports on Red List Index of human-wildlife conflicts	Annual Reports	Annually

Target/Goal	Indicator		Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
				Baseline			Headline or Disaggregation					
				Value	unit	year	value	unit	Year			
	HI&BI	**DI**										
maintained and human-wildlife conflict is being managed in conservation areas. A	The proportion of populations within species with an effective population size > 500	TBD	NBR DA (NAC GRA B)	TBD	Propor tion	2025	TBD	Prop ortio n	2030	Review of reports in Newsletter for species populations	Annual Reports	Annually
5. By 2030, use, harvest, and trade of wild species are sustainable, safe and legal while mainstreaming customary sustainable use by local communities. A&B	Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	TBD	Dept. of Fisher ies, FMM BE	TBD	Propor tion	2025	To be determi ned	Prop ortio n	2030	Review of reports on sustainable fisheries	Annual Reports	Annually
	Number of countries with legal instruments or other policy frameworks for regulating trade in wild species	TBD	FDF	Yes	Numb er	2025	Yes	Num ber	2030	Review of reports on CITES implementation	Annual Reports	One-off
By 2030, invasive alien species and their pathways are identified	Rate of invasive alien species establishment	TBD	NAQ S	TBD	Rate	2025	TBD	Rate	2030	Review of reports on monitoring of IAS	Annual Reports	Annually

Target/Goal	Indicator		Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
				Baseline			Headline or Disaggregation					
				Value	unit	year	value	unit	Year			
	HI&BI	DI										
and prioritized and priority species controlled, and measures are put in place to manage pathways across the ecological zones. A	Number of countries adopting relevant regulations, processes and measures to reduce the impact of invasive alien species	TBD	FDF	Yes	No.	2025	Yes	No.	2030	Review of report on the management and control of IAS	Annual Reports	One-off
By 2030, pollution is reduced, halving nutrient loss and pesticide risk in final deposition. A	Pesticides environment concentration	TBD	FMAFS	0	Quantity	2025	TBD	Quantity	2030	Review of reports on pesticides residues	Annual Reports	Annually
	Index of coastal eutrophication potential	TBD	PC&EH	TBD	Index	2025	TBD	Index	2030	Review of reports on monitoring of coastal water quality	Annual Reports	Annually
By 2030, impacts of Climate Change in Nigeria, and Ocean Acidification in the Coastal	Number of countries with policies to minimize the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and to minimize negative and foster positive impacts	TBD	FDF	Yes	Number	2025	Yes	Number	2030	Review of report on National forest and vegetation recovery programme	Annual Report	One-off

Target/Goal	Indicator		Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
				Baseline			Headline or Disaggregation					
				Value	unit	year	value	unit	Year			
	HI&BI	**DI**										
Zones, are minimized through nature-based solutions. A & B	of climate action on biodiversity											
9. By 2030, wild species are sustainably managed and utilized for the benefits of the people. A&B	Benefits from the sustainable use of wild species	TBD	Fisheries Dept.	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports on benefits of sustainable use of wild species	Annual Report	Annually
	Percentage of the population in traditional occupations	TBD	State Forestry Dept.	TBD	%	2025	TBD	%	2030	Review of reports on the occupation of local communities	Annual Report	Annually
	Number or countries with policies to manage the use of wild species sustainably, providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, and to protect and encourage customary sustainable use by	TBD	FDF	Yes	Number	2025	Yes	Number	2030	Review of survey reports on sustainable management flora and fauna outside PAs	Annual Report	One-off

Target/Goal	Indicator		Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
				Baseline			Headline or Disaggregation					
				Value	unit	year	value	unit	Year			
	HI&BI	**DI**										
	indigenous peoples and local communities											
By 2030, 50% of prioritized areas each under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, and bio-friendly practices	Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	TBD	FMAFS	TBD	Proportion	2025	TBD	Proportion	2030	Review of reports on agricultural areas	Annual Report	Annually
	Progress towards sustainable forest management	TBD	FDF	TBD	Progress	2025	TBD	Progress	2030	Review of reports on sustainable forest management	Annual Report	Annually
11. By 2030, nature's contributions to people are restored, maintained and enhanced through Nature-based	Services provided by ecosystems	TBD	NGOs	TBD	Services	2025	TBD	Services	2030	Review of reports on ecosystem services	Annual Report	Annually

Target/Goal	Indicator		Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
				Baseline			Headline or Disaggregation					
				Value	unit	year	value	unit	Year			
	HI&BI	DI										
solutions in Nigeria. A&B												
12	Average share of the built-up area of cities that is green/blue space for public use for all	TBD	State/ FCT Environmental Protection Agencies	TBD	Average	2025	TBD	Average	2030	Review of report on Green and Blue areas	Annual Report	Annually
	Number of countries with biodiversity-inclusive urban planning referring to green or blue urban spaces	TBD	Fed. Ministry of Housing and urban Development	Yes	Number	2025	Yes	Number	2030	Review of report on projects with green/blue spaces	Annual Report	One-off
13. By 2030, effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity building measures are	Indicator on monetary benefits received	TBD	FDF	TBD	Indicator	2025	TBD	Indicator	2030	Review of report on monetary benefits	Annual Report	Annually
	Indicator on non-monetary benefits received	TBD	FDF	TBD	Indicator	2025	TBD	Indicator	2030	Review of report on non-monetary benefits	Annual Report	Annually

Target/Goal	Indicator		Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
				Baseline			Headline or Disaggregation					
				Value	unit	year	value	unit	Year			
	HI&BI	DI										
put in place to enhance the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits arising from: the utilisation of genetic resources; digital sequence information on genetic resources; and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources at all levels.	Number of countries that have taken effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources	TBD	FDF	0	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on workshops and seminars	Annual Report	One-off
14. By 2030, national accounting to fully integrate multiple values of biodiversity into decision	Number of countries integrating biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty	TBD	FDF	Yes	Number	2025	Yes	Number	2030	Review of report on sectoral integration of biodiversity	Annual Report	One-off

Target/Goal	Indicator		Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
				Baseline			Headline or Disaggregation					
				Value	unit	year	value	unit	Year			
	HI&BI	DI										
making frameworks within and across all levels of government and across all sectors is developed. A&B	eradication strategies and, as appropriate, national accounts, within and across all levels and across all sectors, and progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities and fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of the Framework	DI										
15. By 2030, legal and administrative measures are put in place to ensure that large and transnational companies, financial institutions and other businesses assess and publicly	Number of companies reporting on disclosure of risks, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity	TBD	FDF	TBD	No.	2025	To be determined	No.	2030	Review of report on policy measures on biodiversity and operations of businesses	Annual Report	Annually
	Number of countries with legal, administrative or policy measures aimed at encouraging and enabling business and financial institutions, and in particular for large and transnational	TBD	FDF	0	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on policy measures on biodiversity and operations of businesses	Annual Report	One-off

Target/Goal	Indicator		Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
				Baseline			Headline or Disaggregation					
				Value	unit	year	value	unit	Year			
	HI&BI	**DI**										
disclose biodiversity dependencies, impacts and risks; and reduce negative impacts. A, B, C, D	companies and financial institutions, to progressively reduce their negative impacts on biodiversity, increase their positive impacts, reduce their biodiversity-related risks and promote actions to ensure sustainable patterns of production											
16. By 2030, Sustainable consumption choices are enabled, and food waste across the agricultural value chain are reduced. A&B	Number of countries developing, adopting or implementing policy instruments aimed at encouraging and enabling people to make sustainable consumption choices	TBD	FDF	Yes	Number	2025	Yes	Number	2030	Review of report on sustainable consumption and production	Annual Report	One-off
17. By 2030, biosafety measures are strengthened in Nigeria and	Number of countries that have taken action to implement biosafety measures as set out in Article 8(g)	TBD	NBMA	Yes	Number	2025	Yes	Number	2030	Review of report on the implementation of biosafety measures	Annual Report	One-off

Target/Goal	Indicator		Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
				Baseline			Headline or Disaggregation					
				Value	unit	year	value	unit	Year			
	HI&BI	**DI**										
benefits arising from safe biotechnology using Nigeria's genetic resources are equitably, accessible and distributed. A, B, C, D	of the Convention and measures for the handling of biotechnology and the distribution of its benefits as set out in Article 19											
18. By 2026, 50% of agricultural subsidies and incentives that are harmful to biodiversity are identified and progressively reformed, redirected or repurposed; and 100% reformed, redirected or	Positive incentives in place to promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable use	TBD	FME nv	TBD	Names	2025	TBD	Nam es	2030	Review of report on positive incentives that promote biodiversity	Annual Report	Annually
	Value of subsidies and other incentives harmful to biodiversity that have been eliminated, phased out or reformed	TBD	FMB EP	TBD	Value	2025	TBD	Valu e	2030	Review of report on elimination of subsidies harmful to biodiversity	Annual Report	Annually

Target/Goal	Indicator		Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
				Baseline			**Headline or Disaggregation**					
				Value	unit	year	value	unit	Year			
	HI&BI	**DI**										
repurposed by 2030. A, B, D												
19. By 2030, a national biodiversity finance plan to mobilise financial resources from all sources is developed. D	International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems	TBD	FDF	TBD	Amount	2025	TBD	Amount	2030	Review of report on International public funding including official development assistance for biodiversity	Annual Report	Annually
	Domestic public funding of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems	TBD	FMEnv (Planning, Research Statistic)	TBD	Amount	2025	TBD	Amount	2030	Review of report on NBSAP Resource needs assessment	Annual Report	Annually
	Private funding (domestic and international) of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems	TBD	FDF	TBD	Amount	2025	TBD	Amount	2030	Review of report on Private sector investment in biodiversity	Annual Report	Annually

Target/Goal	Indicator		Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
				Baseline			Headline or Disaggregation					
				Value	unit	year	value	unit	Year			
	HI&BI	**DI**										
20: By 2030, capacity development, technical and scientific cooperation are increased for biodiversity promotion, and for implementing NBSAP. A, B, C, D	Number of countries that have taken significant action to strengthen capacity-building and development and access to and transfer of technology, and to promote the development of and access to innovation and technical and scientific cooperation	TBD	FDF	0	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on NBSAP Capacity Needs	Annual Report	One-off
21. By 2030, measures are put in place to ensure biodiversity data, information, and knowledge are revised and available for decision-making. A, B, C, D	Indicator on biodiversity information for the monitoring the global biodiversity framework	TBD	FDF	Yes	Indicator	2025	Yes	Indicator	2030	Review of report on Indicators for GBF	Annual Report	One-off

Target/Goal	Indicator		Actors Respon sible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
				Baseline			Headline or Disaggregation					
				Value	unit	year	value	unit	Year			
	HI&BI	**DI**										
22. By 2030, actions are taken to ensure active participation, justice, and rights for local communities, women, youth, persons with disabilities and environmental defenders in the decision-makin g process, and in the implementatio n of the NBSAP. A, B, C, D	Land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous peoples and local communities	TBD	FDF	TBD	Numb er	2025	TBD	Num ber	2030	Review of report on assistance to communities for sustainable management of flora and fauna outside PAs	Annual Report	Annually
	Number of countries taking action towards the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls,	TBD	FDF	Yes	Numb er	2025	Yes	Num ber	2030	Review of report on the composition of the members of NBWG	Annual Report	One-off

Target/Goal	Indicator		Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
				Baseline			Headline or Disaggregation					
				Value	unit	year	value	unit	Year			
	HI&BI	DI										
	children and youth, and persons with disabilities, and the full protection of environmental human rights defenders											
23. By 2030, actions are taken to ensure women The location of the and girls are given priority in the decision making process at all levels in the implementation of the NBSAP and other biodiversity actions. A, B	Number of countries with legal, administrative or policy frameworks, inter alia, to implement the Gender Plan of Action (2023–2030), to ensure that all women and girls have equal opportunity and capacity to contribute to the three objectives of the Convention, including by ensuring women's equal rights and access to land and natural resources	TBD	FMWA&SD	Yes	Number	2025	Yes	Number	2030	Review of report on government departments trained and actively applying the national gender plan of action in their programs and policies	Annual Report	One-off

*HI=Headline Indicator; BI=Binary Indicators; DI=Disaggregation Indicator; TBD=To Be Determined; Ha=Hectares

Table 45: Monitoring national targets using Component Indicators (CI) or their Disaggregation (DI)

Target	Indicator		Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
				Baseline			Headline or Disaggregation					
				Value	unit	year	value	unit	Year			
	CI	DI										
2 By 2030, 30% of identified and prioritized degraded areas are under effective restoration programs. A&B	Extent of natural ecosystems by type	TBD	NAGGW/DLD&DM Department	TBD	Ha.	2025	TBD	Ha.	2030	Review of reports on natural ecosystems	Annual Reports	Annually
3. By 2030, 30% of land, seas and oceans are effectively protected and conserved including key biodiversity areas and OECMs. A	Protected area coverage of Key Biodiversity Areas	TBD	NPS	TBD	Ha.	2025	TBD	Ha.	2030	Review of reports in Newsletter for PAs	Annual Reports	Annually
	Status of key biodiversity areas	TBD	NCF	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports in Newsletter for Biodiversity status	Annual Reports	Annually

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Target	Indicator		Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
				Baseline			Headline or Disaggregation					
				Value	unit	year	value	unit	Year			
	CI	DI										
4. By 2030, threatened species are recovering, genetic diversity is being maintained and human-wildlife conflict is being managed in conservation areas. A	Number of plant and animal genetic resources secured in medium- or long-term conservation facilities	TBD	NBRDA (NACGRAB	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports in Newsletter on conservation of plant and animal genetic resources	Annual Reports	Annually
	Trends in effective and sustainable management of human-wildlife conflict and coexistence	TBD	FDF	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports on sustainable management of human-wildlife conflicts	Annual Reports	Annually
	Percentage of threatened species that are improving in status	TBD	NPS	TBD	%	2025	TBD	%	2030	Review of reports in Newsletter for threatened species recovery	Annual Reports	Annually
	Conservation status of species listed in the CITES Appendices has	TBD	NPS	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports in Newsletter for species	Annual Reports	Annually

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Target	Indicator		Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
				Baseline			Headline or Disaggregation					
				Value	unit	year	value	unit	Year			
	CI	DI										
	stabilized or improved									in CITES Appendices		
4. By 2030, use, harvest, and trade of wild species are sustainable, safe and legal while mainstreaming customary sustainable use by local communities. A&B	Sustainable use of wild species	TBD	FDF	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports on sustainable use of wild species	Annual Reports	Annually
6: By 2030, invasive alien species and their pathways are identified and	Rate of invasive species impact and rate of impact	TBD	FRIN	TBD	Rate	2025	TBD	Rate	2030	Review of Newsletter reports on impact of IAS	Annual Reports	Annually
	Rate of invasive alien species spread	TBD	FRIN	TBD	Rate	2025	TBD	Rate	2030	Review of Newsletter reports on spread of IAS	Annual Reports	Annually

Target	Indicator		Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
				Baseline			Headline or Disaggregation					
				Value	unit	year	value	unit	Year			
	CI	DI										
prioritized and priority species controlled, and measures are put in place to manage pathways across the ecological zones. A	Number of invasive alien species introduction events	TBD	FRIN	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of Newsletter reports on IAS introduction	Annual Reports	Annually
7: By 2030, pollution is reduced, halving nutrient loss and pesticide risk in final deposition A	Fertilizer Use	TBD	FMAFS	TBD	Quantity	2025	TBD	Quantity	2030	Review of reports on fertilizer use	Annual Reports	Annually
	Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flow safely treated	TBD	FMWR	TBD	Proportion	2025	TBD	Proportion	2030	Review of reports on treatment of wastewater flow	Annual Reports	Annually
	Floating plastic debris density (by micro and macro plastics)	TBD	FMWR	TBD	density	2025	TBD	density	2030	Review of reports on plastic debris density	Annual Reports	Annually

Target	Indicator		Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
				Baseline			Headline or Disaggregation					
				Value	unit	year	value	unit	Year			
	CI	DI										
9. By 2030, wild species are sustainably managed and utilized for the benefits of the people. A&B	Number of people using wild resources for energy, food or culture (including firewood collection, hunting and fishing, gathering, medicinal use, craft making)	TBD	State Forestry Dept.	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports on utilization of wild species	Annual Report	Annually
	Red List Index (species used for food and medicine)	TBD	Fisheries Dept.	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports on fishermen	Annual Report	Annually
11. By 2030, nature's contributions to people are restored, maintained and enhanced through	Proportion of water with good ambient water quality	TBD	FDF	TBD	Proportion	2025	TBD	Proportion	2030	Review of report on water quality	Annual Report	Annually
	Level of water stress	TBD	FDF	TBD	level	2025	TBD	Level	2030	Review of report on water stress	Annual Report	Annually

Target	Indicator		Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
				Baseline			Headline or Disaggregation					
				Value	unit	year	value	unit	Year			
	CI	DI										
Nature-based solutions in Nigeria A&B												
A&B	Recreation and cultural ecosystem services provided	TBD										
12 By 2030, creation of urban green and blue spaces is enhanced for human well-being in all the states and the FCT A&B	Recreation and cultural ecosystem services provided	TBD	State/ FCT Environmental Protection Agencies	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on Recreation and cultural ecosystem services	Annual Report	Annually
13. By 2030, effective legal, policy, administrati	Number of permits or their equivalents for genetic resources (including those	TBD	FDF	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on permits for genetic resources	Annual Report	Annually

Target	Indicator		Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
				Baseline			Headline or Disaggregation					
				Value	unit	year	value	unit	Year			
	CI	DI										
ve and capacity building measures are put in place to enhance the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits arising from: the utilisation of genetic resources; digital sequence information on genetic resources; and traditional knowledge. C	related to traditional knowledge) by type of permit.											
14. By 2030, national	Number of countries with implementation	TB D	FRIN	Yes	Num ber	2025	Yes	Num ber	2030	Review of report on TEEB	Annual Report	One-off

Target	Indicator		Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
				Baseline			Headline or Disaggregation					
				Value	unit	year	value	unit	Year			
	CI	DI										
accounting to fully integrate multiple values of biodiversity into decision making frameworks within and across all levels of government and across all sectors is developed. B&D	of the System of Environmental Economic Accounting									studies in Nigeria		
15. By 2030, legal and administrative measures are put in place to ensure that	Indicator based on Task Indicator Force for Nature-related Financial Disclosures	TBD	NESREA	TBD	Num ber.	2025	TBD	Num ber	2030	Review of report on biodiversity and operations of Financial institutions	Annual Report	Annually

Target	Indicator		Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
				Baseline			Headline or Disaggregation					
				Value	unit	year	value	unit	Year			
	CI	DI										
large and transnational companies, financial institutions and other businesses assess and publicly disclose biodiversity dependencies, impacts and risks; and reduce negative impacts. A, B, C, D												
16. By 2030, Sustainable consumption choices are enabled, and food waste across the	Ecological footprint	TBD	FDF, NBS	TBD	Number	2025	Ecological footprint	Number	2030	Review of report on food waste and waste generation in Agricultural value chain	Annual Report	Annually

Target	Indicator		Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
				Baseline			Headline or Disaggregation					
				Value	unit	year	value	unit	Year			
	CI	DI										
agricultural value chain are reduced. A&B	Recycling rate	TBD	States and FCT Environmental Protection Agencies	0	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on recycling	Annual Report	Annually
	Food waste index	TBD	FMAFS	0	Tones	2025	TBD	Tones	2030	Review of report on food waste	Annual Report	Annually
18. By 2026, 50% of agricultural subsidies and incentives that are harmful to biodiversity are identified and progressively reformed, redirected or	Value of subsidies and other incentives harmful to biodiversity, that are redirected, repurposed or eliminated	TBD	National Assembly	TBD	Value	2025	TBD	Value	2030	Review of report on redirection or elimination of subsidies harmful to biodiversity	Annual Report	Annually

Target	Indicator		Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
				Baseline			Headline or Disaggregation					
				Value	unit	year	value	unit	Year			
	CI	DI										
repurposed; and 100% reformed, redirected or repurposed by 2030. A, B, D												
21. By 2030, measures are put in place to ensure Biodiversity data, information, and knowledge are revised and available for decision-making. A, B, C, D	Species Status Index	TBD	FDF	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on information in the national CHM	Annual Report	Annually

Target	Indicator		Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
				Baseline			Headline or Disaggregation					
				Value	unit	year	value	unit	Year			
	CI	DI										
22. By 2030, actions are taken to ensure active participation, justice, and rights for local A, B, C, D	Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure	TBD	Federal Ministry of Justice	TBD	Proportion	2025	TBD	Proportion	2030	Review of report on owners of secure tenure rights to land	Annual Report	Annually
23. By 2030, actions are taken to ensure women The location of the and girls are given priority in the decision making process at	Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments	TBD	FMWA&SD	TBD	Proportion	2025	TBD	Proportion	2030	Review of report on seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments	Annual Report	Annually
	Indicator on national implementation	TBD	FMWA&SD	0	Number	2025	1	Number	2030	Review of report on national implementat	Annual Report	One-off

Target	Indicator		Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
				Baseline			Headline or Disaggregation					
				Value	unit	year	value	unit	Year			
	CI	DI										
all levels in the implementation of the NBSAP and other biodiversity actions. A&B	of the gender plan of action									ion of the gender plan of action		
	Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure	TBD	Ministry of Housing and Urban Development	TBD	Proportion	2025	TBD	Proportion	2030	Review of report on total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure	Annual Report	Annually

Table 46: **Monitoring targets using Complementary Indicators (CPI) or their Disaggregation (Indicator Disaggregation)**

Target	Indicator		Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
				Baseline			Headline or Disaggregation					
				Value	unit	year	value	unit	Year			
	CPI	DI										
1: By 2030, all areas are effectively managed to bring loss of areas of high biodiversity importance close to zero. A&B	Proportion of total land area that is under cultivation	TBD	FMAFS	TBD	Proportion	2025	TBD	Proportion	2030	Review of reports of land under cultivation	Annual reports	Annually
	Extent of natural ecosystems by type	TBD	NPS	TBD	Ha	2025	TBD	Ha	2030	Review of reports of area coverage of each National Park	Annual reports	Annually
2. By 2030, 30% of identified and prioritized degraded areas are under effective restoration programs. A&B	Status of key biodiversity Areas	TBD	NCF	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of Newsletter reports	Annual reports	Annually
	Increase in secondary natural forest cover	TBD	NAGGW/DLD&DM Department	TBD	Ha.	2025	TBD	Ha.	2030	Review of reports on secondary natural forest regeneration	Annual Reports	Annually
	Free-flowing rivers	TBD	FDF	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of reports on the state of Rivers	Annual Reports	Annually
3. By 2030, 30% of land, seas and oceans are effectively protected and	Extent of indigenous peoples and local communities' lands that have some	TBD	FDF	TBD	Ha.	2025	TBD	Ha.	2030	Review of reports IPLC conservation lands	Annual Reports	Annually

Target	Indicator		Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
				Baseline			Headline or Disaggregation					
				Value	unit	year	value	unit	Year			
	CPI	DI										
conserved including key biodiversity areas and OECMs. A	form of recognition											
	Coverage of Protected areas and OECMS and traditional territories (by governance type)	TBD	FDF	TBD	Ha.	2025	TBD	Ha.	2030	Review of reports on PAs and OECMs and traditional territories	Annual Reports	Annually
5. By 2030, use, harvest, and trade of wild species are sustainable, safe and legal while mainstreaming customary sustainable use by local communities A&B	Proportion of legal and illegal wildlife trade consisting of species threatened with extinction	TBD	FDF	TBD	Proportion	2025	TBD	Proportion	2030	Review of reports on trade in threatened species.	Annual Reports	Annually
	Bycatch of vulnerable and non-target species	TBD	Dept. of Fisheries, FMMBE	TBD	Number	2025	TTBD	Number	2030	Review of reports on sustainable fisheries	Annual Reports	Annually
7: By 2030, pollution is reduced, halving	Trends in loss of reactive nitrogen to	TBD	PC&EH	TBD	Trends	2025	**TBD**	Trends	2030	Review of reports on monitoring of the presence	Annual Reports	Annually

Target	Indicator		Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency f the data
				Baseline			Headline or Disaggregation					
				Value	unit	year	value	unit	Year			
	CPI	DI										
nutrient loss and pesticide risk in final deposition A	the environment									of Nitrogen in the environment		
	Trends in nitrogen deposition	TBD	PC&EH	TBD	Tre nds	2025	T**BD**	trends	2030	Review of reports on monitoring of Nitrogen deposition	Annual Reports	Annually
	Trends in the amount of litter in the water column, including microplastics and on the seafloor	TBD	PC&EH	TBD	Qu anti ty	2025	TBD	Quantity	2030	Review of reports on litters in water columns	Annual Reports	Annually
	Plastic debris density	TBD	PC&EH	TBD	den sity	2025	T**BD**	density	2030	Review of reports on plastic debris density	Annual Reports	Annually
	Pesticide use per area of crop land	TBD	FMAFS	TBD	Qu anti ty	2025	TBD	Quantity	2030	Review of reports on pesticides use	Annual Reports	Annually
	Name, amount/volu me/concentrat ion of highly hazardous pesticides by	TBD	FMAFS	TBD	Qu anti ty	2025	TBD	Quantity	2030	Review of reports on pesticides use per land/marine	Annual Reports	Annually

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Target	Indicator		Actors Responsible	Baseline			Headline or Disaggregation			Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
	CPI	DI		Value	unit	year	value	unit	Year			
	type (per land/marine area)											
	Municipal solid waste collected and managed	TBD	States and FCT Environmental Protection Agencies	0	Quantity	2025	TBD	Quantity	2030	Review of reports on collection and management of municipal waste	Annual Reports	Annually
	Hazardous waste generation	TBD	NESREA	TBD	Quantity	2025	TBD	Quantity	2030	Review of reports on hazardous waste	Annual Reports	Annually
8. By 2030, impacts of Climate Change in Nigeria, and Ocean Acidification in the Coastal Zones, are minimized through nature-based	Above-ground biomass stock in forests (tonnes/ha)	TBD	DLD&DM Department	TBD	Tonnes/ha	2025	TBD	Tones/ha	2030	Review of report on forest biomass	Annual Reports	Annually
	Index of coastal eutrophication	TBD	FDF	TBD	Index	2025	TBD	Index	2030	Review of report on Index of coastal eutrophication	Annual Report	Annually

Target	Indicator		Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency f the data
				Baseline			Headline or Disaggregation					
				Value	unit	year	value	unit	Year			
	CPI	DI										
solutions A&B												
9. By 2030, wild species are sustainably managed and utilized for the benefits of the people. A&B	Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	TBD	Fisheries Dept.	TBD	Proportion	2025	TBD	Proportion	2030	Review of reports on fish stock	Annual Report	Annually
	Degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing	TBD	Fisheries Dept.	TBD	Level	2025	TBD	Level	2030	Review of reports on implementation of international instruments	Annual Report	Annually
10. By 2030, 50% of prioritized areas each under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are	Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area	TBD	FMHUD	TBD	Proportion	2025	TBD	Proportion	2030	Review of reports on extent of land degradation	Annual Report	Annually

Target	Indicator		Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
				Baseline			Headline or Disaggregation					
	CPI	DI		Value	unit	year	value	unit	Year			
managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, and bio-friendly practices A&B												
13. By 2030, effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity building measures	Total number of permits, or their equivalent, granted for access to genetic resources	TBD	FDF	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on permits or their equivalents for genetic resources	Annual Report	Annually
are put in place to enhance the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits arising from: the utilisation of	Estimated percentage of monetary and non-monetary benefits directed towards conservation and sustainable	TBD	FDF	TBD	%	2025	TBD	%	2030	Review of report on monetary and non-monetary benefits directed to conservation efforts	Annual Report	Annually

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Target	Indicator		Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency the data
				Baseline			Headline or Disaggregation					
				Value	unit	year	value	unit	Year			
	CPI	DI										
genetic resources; digital sequence information on genetic resources; and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources at all levels. C	use of biodiversity											
15. By 2030, legal and administrative measures are put in place to ensure that large and transnational companies, financial institutions and other businesses assess and	Number of companies publishing sustainability reports	TBD	FDF	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on biodiversity and operations of businesses	Annual Report	Annually
	Species threat abatement and restoration metric	TBD	FDF	TBD	STAR metric	2025	TBD	STAR metric	2030	Review of report on the IUCN Red List of threatened Species data	Annual Report	Annually

Target	Indicator		Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
				Baseline			Headline or Disaggregation					
				Value	unit	year	value	unit	Year			
	CPI	DI										
publicly disclose biodiversity dependencies, impacts and risks; and reduce negative impacts. A, B, C, D												
16. By 2030, Sustainable consumption choices are enabled, and food waste across the agricultural value chain are reduced. A&B	Levels of poverty in developing in developing communities	TBD	FMAFS	0	Levels	2025	TBD	Levels	2030	Review of report on sustainable farming practices	Annual Report	Annually
17. By 2030, biosafety measures are strengthened in Nigeria and benefits arising from	Number of countries that establish and implement risk management measures	TBD	NBMA	Yes	Number	2025	Yes	Number	2030	Review of report on Risk assessment and risk management of GMOs	Annual Report	One-off

Target	Indicator		Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency f the data
				Baseline			Headline or Disaggregation					
				Value	uni t	year	value	unit	Year			
	CPI	DI										
safe biotechnolo gy using Nigeria's genetic resources are equitably, accessible and distributed A, B, C, D	Number of countries that carry out scientifically sound risk assessments to support biosafety decision-maki ng	TBD	NBMA	Yes	Nu mb er	2025	Yes	Number	2030	Review of report on Risk assessment and risk management of GMOs	Annual Report	One-off
	Number of countries that implement their biosafety measures	TBD	NBMA	Yes	Nu mb er	2025	Yes	Number	2030	Review of report on biosafety measures	Annual Report	One-off
	Number of countries that have the necessary biosafety legal and administrative measures in place	TBD	NBMA	Yes	Nu mb er	2025	Yes	Number	2030	Review of report on biosafety measures	Annual Report	One-off
	Number of countries that have the necessary measures and	TBD	NBMA	Yes	Nu mb er	2025	Yes	Number	2030	Review of report on biosafety measures and means for	Annual Report	One-off

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Target	Indicator		Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency f the data
				Baseline			Headline or Disaggregation					
				Value	unit	year	value	unit	Year			
	CPI	DI										
	means for detection and identification of products of biotechnology									detection of products of biotechnology		
	Percentage of Parties to the Nagoya – Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol	TBD	NBMA	Yes	%	2025	Yes	%	2030	Review of report on Parties to the Nagoya – Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol	Annual Report	One-off
	Percentage of Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety implementing the relevant provisions of the Protocol	TBD	NBMA	Yes	%	2025	Yes	%	2030	Review of report on Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety implementing the relevant provisions of the Protocol	Annual Report	One-off
	Number of countries with mechanisms to facilitate the sharing of and access to	TBD	NBMA	Yes	Number	2025	Yes	Number	2030	Review of report on mechanisms to facilitate the sharing of and access to	Annual Report	One-off

Target	Indicator		Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
				Baseline			Headline or Disaggregation					
				Value	unit	year	value	unit	Year			
	CPI	DI										
	information on potential adverse impacts of biotechnology on biodiversity and human health									information on potential adverse impacts of biotechnology on biodiversity and human health		
18. By 2026, 50% of agricultural subsidies and incentives that are harmful to biodiversity are identified and progressively reformed, redirected or repurposed; and 100% reformed, redirected or repurposed	Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption)	TBD	FMBEP	TBD	Am oun t	2025	TBD	Amount	2030	Review of report on subsidies harmful to biodiversity	Annual Report	Annually
	Trends in the number and value of government fossil fuel support measures	TBD	FMBEP	TBD	Nu mb er	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on fossil fuel	Annual Report	Annually
	Number of countries with biodiversity-r elevant taxes	TBD	FMEnv	Yes	Nu mb er	2025	Yes	Number	2030	Review of report on biodiversity-relevant taxes	Annual Report	One-off
	Number of countries with	TBD	FMEnv	Yes	No.	2025	Yes	Number	2030	Review of report on	Annual Report	One-off

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Target	Indicator		Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency the data
				Baseline			Headline or Disaggregation					
				Value	unit	year	value	unit	Year			
	CPI	DI										
by 2030. A, B, D	biodiversity-relevant charges and fees									biodiversity-relevant charges and fees		
19. By 2030, a national biodiversity finance plan to mobilise financial resources from all sources is developed. D	Amount of funding provided through the Global Environment Facility and allocated to the biodiversity focal area	TBD	FDF	TBD	Am oun t	2025	TBD	Amount	2030	Review of report on funding of biodiversity from GEF	Annual Report	Annually
	Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	TBD	FDF	TBD	Dol lar val ue	2025	TBD	Dollar value	2030	Review of report on financial and technical assistance committed to developing countries	Annual Report	Annually

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Target	Indicator		Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency f the data
				Baseline			Headline or Disaggregation					
				Value	unit	year	value	unit	Year			
	CPI	DI										
	Foreign direct investment, official development assistance and South-South cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget	TBD	FDF	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on official development assistance, and south-south cooperation	Annual Report	Annually
	Amount of biodiversity-related philanthropic funding	TBD	FDF	TBD	Amount	2025	TBD	Amount	2030	Review of report on biodiversity-related philanthropic funding	Annual Report	Annually
	Number of countries (and number of instruments) with payments for ecosystem services programs	TBD	FDF	Yes	Number	2025	Yes	Number	2030	Review of report on PES	Annual Report	One-off
21. By 2030, measures are put in	Proportion of known species	TBD	Development Partners	TBD	Proportion	2025	TBD	Proportion	2030	Review of report on IUCN Red	Annual Report	Annually

Target	Indicator		Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency for the data
				Baseline			Headline or Disaggregation					
				Value	unit	year	value	unit	Year			
	CPI	DI										
place to ensure biodiversity data, information, and knowledge are revised and available for decision-making. A, B, C, D	assessed through The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species									List of threatened Species		
22. By 2030, actions are taken to ensure active participation, justice, and rights for local communities, women, youth, persons with disabilities and environment	Number of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control	TBD	FMJ	Yes	Number.	2025	Yes	Number	2030	Review of report on legal framework that guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control.	Annual Report	One-off

Target	Indicator		Actors Responsible	Data for indicator						Data gathering methods	Means of Verification	Collection Frequency f the data
				Baseline			Headline or Disaggregation					
				Value	unit	year	value	unit	Year			
	CPI	DI										
al defenders in the decision-making process, and in the implementation of the NBSAP A, B, C, D	Trends in number of environmental human rights defenders killed annually disaggregated by country, gender; number of indigenous environmental human rights defenders killed	TBD	FMJ	TBD	Number	2025	TBD	Number	2030	Review of report on the killing of environmental human rights defenders	Annual Report	Annually

11.4.4 Evaluation Plan

The evaluation plan of the previous NBSAP is aligned to the revised NBSAP and the main evaluation components include:

Half yearly review and planning meetings

Annual Inter-Ministerial Committee on Biodiversity meetings;

Multi-Stakeholders meetings;

Mid-term (3-year) review by mid-2027;

Seventh National Report on or before 28 February 2026; and

Final evaluation in 2031; is shown in Table 47 together with the responsibility and time.

Table 47: Evaluation Activities, Responsibility and Periods

Evaluation Activity	Responsible	When will the activity be carried out?																								
		2025				2026				2027				2028				2029				2030				2031
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Half yearly review and planning meetings	NBTC		*		*		*		*		*		*		*		*		*		*		*		*	
Half yearly review and planning meetings	NBCC		*		*		*		*		*		*		*		*		*		*		*		*	
Annual Inter-Ministerial Committee Meetings	IMCB				*				*				*				*				*				*	

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Evaluation Activity	Responsible	When will the activity be carried out?																										
		2025				2026				2027				2028				2029				2030				2031	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	
Mid-Term Evaluation (External)	Consultant											*															
Final Evaluation (External)	Consultant																										*
Seventh National Report	CBD NFP	*																									

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Appendix A Figures 2-5

TARGET 11 NYBN | Biod.Edu Centre | FMAFS ALCCMS | AEWA | NIPRD | NPS

BY 2030, NATURE'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO PEOPLE ARE RESTORED, MAINTAINED AND ENHANCED NIGERIA

TARGET 12 NIPRD | YOUTHS | Biod.Edu Centre | NCA

BY 2030, CREATION OF URBAN GREEN AND SPECIES IS ENHANCED FOR HUMAN WELL-BEING IN EVERY STATE CAPITAL AND FCT

TARGET 13 Biodiversity Edu | ABS | NYBN | NCF | NPS

BY 2030, THE FAIR AND EQUITABLE SHARING OF BENEFITS FROM GENETIC RESOURCES, DIGITAL SEQUENCE INFORMATION AND ASSOCIATED TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE IS INCREASED IN THREE (3) SELECTED NATIONAL PARKS

TARGET 17

NBMA

BY 2030, BIOSAFETY IS STRENGTHENED IN NIGERIA AND BENEFITS ARISING FROM BIOTECHNOLOGY ARE DISTRIBUTED TO THE PEOPLE.

Biodiversity Edo

TARGET 18

BUSINESS FOR NATURE

BY 2030, REDUCTION OF HARFUL ~~PESTICIDES~~ SUBSIDIES IS PROGRESSIVELY REFORMED AT SUSTANTIAL ~~LEVEL~~ AMOUNT OF ANNUAL FINANCIAL COST.

TARGET 19

(MEAN ICMS)

NCF

BY 2030, NATIONAL-BASED FUNDING FOR BIODIVERSITY IS INCREASED BY 25% WITH EFFECTIVE INTERNATIONAL PARTNERSHIP SUPPORT.

Min of Fin

Business

Min of Budg & NP

491

TARGET 14

By 2030, the multiple values of Biodiversity are integrated into decision-making at all levels and are incorporated into national accounting.

TARGET 15

BY 2030, LARGE AND TRANSNATIONAL COMPANIES AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND OTHER BUSINESSES ASSESS AND DISCLOSE BIODIVERSITY DEPENDENCIES, IMPACTS AND RISKS AND REDUCED NEGATIVE IMPACTS.

TARGET 16

By 2030, SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION CHOICES ARE ENABLED, AND FOOD WASTE REDUCED BY HALF IN URBAN AREAS.

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PROJECT INCEPTION WORKSHOP GEF GBF EARLY ACTION SUPPORT PROJECT WORKSHOP 24TH AND 25TH OCTOBER 2023
AT BOLTON WHITE HOTEL, AREA 11, GARKI, ABUJA

No.	NAME OF PARTICIPANT	Organization
1	ABDULKAREEM MUHAMMAD TAOHEED	FMENV
2	AJAGUN O. EBUNOLUWA	FMENV/ FDF
3	NABILA IBRAHIM	FEDERAL MINISTRY OF FINANCE
4	ANTONY N. KAMAU	UNEP
5	DEBORAHV KAHATANO	UNEP
6	YUNUSS ABDUL-GANIYU	FMENV
7.	JOHN E. ONYEKURU	INDEPENDENT CONSULTANT
8	ELISHA BELLO	WILDLIFE CONSERVATION SOCIETY (WCS)
9	AJAYI THOMAS	GEF
10	ADEYEMI H. I.	FMENV
11	AGU H JOSEPH	FMENV
12	MUHAMMED HUSSAINI	FMENV
13	CHRYSTABELLE OKOUJI	MINISTRY FOR NIGER DELTA DEVELOPMENT
14	AKOMOLEDE GBENGA	FMENV
15	INUWA AHMED BA'AGALE	GOMBE STATE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT
16	DR. JAMILAT ALIYU IBRAHIM	NIPRD, ABUJA
17	ZARA BUKAR BOLORI	FMENV
18	JIMOH A. SHUDB	FMENV
19	ADIFOWOLE F. OLABODE	ESCORT COMMANDER
20	ONWUAMA UCHE	FEDERAL MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
21	TERKULA IGIDI	PA
22	JUNID ADEWALE NURUDEEN	PA
23	DAHIRU GARBA	FMENV
24	PETER YERIMA	FMENV
25	WASIU REDULE	FMENV
26	OVWOHWO ANDREW	NBMA
27	AUDU GABRIEL	NSCDC/FMENV

28	YOHANNA SAIDU	WILDLIFE CONSERVATION SOCIETY
29	OYEBODE S. A.	FMENV
30	TENFA VICTORIA	FMENV
31	PEACE O. SIMON	SUSTY VIBES
32	DECENT ADEBAYO	FMENV
33	EMMANUELLA IKOM	ANGEL SUPPORT FOUNDATION
34	KINGSLEY ADINDU	NIGERDELTA SNAPSHOTS
35	ADREW DUNN	WCS
36	ZENIAT ABUBAKAR	VON
37	AJIBOLA ABIMBOLA	FMENV
38	F. O. ANUMBA	NTDA
39	SAMINU B. SHUIBU	NTA
40	CHARLES ALFA	NTA
41	AKOH OMLOUDU	AIT
42	BELLO SCHOLASTICA	NBMA
43	ADELAJA BABATUNDE TOLU	FMENV
44	YAHAYA MUHAMMAD	FMENV
45	KITAKANG IYA JOYCE	FMENV
46	SALAMATU GARBA	NTA
47	JULIE BELANGER	FAO
48	UGWU ONYEDINACHI DANIEL	GREEN ENVIRONMENT NETWORK ENUGU
49	EZEONYE KINGSLEY	FEDERAL MINISTRY OF INNOVATION,SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
50	MUHAMMED SULE	KADUNA STATE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENTV AND NATURAL RESOURCES
51	ABIGAEL I. JOSHUA	NIGERIAN NEWS AGENCY
52	BAKARE TAIWO	FMENV
53	OLOMO AYOKUNLE	FMENV
54	OLUYEMI BABAJIDE	FMENV
55	JIMOH SULEMAN	NAN
56	DANASABE JATAU	TARABA STATE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

57	CHUKWUDILE KINGSLEY	NTDC
58	NIYI OPEYEMI OLUWAYEMISI	FMENV/DCC
59	DR. ANDREW ILOH	BERC
60	ADERIBIGBE AFOLASADE P.	SEFAAI
61	MICHAEL OLUGBODE	THISDAY
62	FESTUS EGBE	FMENV/GEF
63	SHUAIB ALIYU	MNDD
64	ABUBAKAR FATIMA BAMALLI	FMENV
65	LONGKAT JOEL JWALSHIK	FMENV
66	BLESSING UV ONYEKWERE	FMENV
67	DR. FELICITY NWAKWUSHUE	NOSDRA
68	JIDLD&DM DANIEL MALUM	FMENV
69	FEMI IDOWU ADEGOKE	FMENV
70	ALABI OLASENI A.	FMENV
71	ALERIWON DANIEL	FMENV/GEF
72	KABIR MUSTAPHA UMAR	CDA/BUK
73	DR. YEMISI ASAGBRA	NBMA
74	MADUAKAR A. JANE	FMENV
75	SHEHU NDAMAN	PRIVATE
76	MICHAEL PATRICK	NSCDC/FMENV
77	OYINPREYE BASSEY	FEDERAL MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY
78	OBADARE ADENIKE	FMWR&S
79	ISSA GBOTEMI ADELEKE	OGUN STATE MINISTRY OF FORESTRY
80	MEMUDU ADEDAYO	NCF
81	NIFESIMI OGUNKUA	FAO
82	PROF. BABAJIDE ALO	UNIVERSITY OF LAGOS
83	IBRAHIM HARUNA	FMENV
84	JANE EYIBIO	PROTECT EARTH NETWORK
85	PHILOMINA ONENGIYEOFORI	FMENV
86	MOHAMMED KABIR JEDLD&DMH	FMENV/PRS
87	BABA IBRAHIM SHARU	MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM RESOURCES
88	MUDASHIRU KASALI	FEDERAL MINISTRY OF FMMBE

89	OFURUM STEPHEN C.	AIT
90	DAMARIS UJA	WEP
91	DANJUMA AMODI	FMENV
92	OLAJUMOKE LAWANSON	FMBEP

ATTENDANCE LIST FOR THE VALIDATION WORKSHOP ON THE NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY TARGETS AND INDICATION FOR THE EARLY ACTION SUPPORT PROJECT TO IMPLEMENT KMGBF ON 25TH JULY, 2024 AT JOHNWOOD HOTEL, WUSE ZONE 5, ABUJA.

S/NO	Name	ORGANIZATION/ DESIGNATION
1	Chukwudile Kingsley	NTDA
2	Theophilus Ogunniyi	NATURE SCOPE ENVIRONMENTAL ADVOCACY INITIATIVE, LAGOS
3	Shehu Ndaman	PRIVATE
4	Dr. Alao Mitchell	FEDERAL MINISTRY OF AGRIC AND FOOD SECURITY WILDLIFE & ECOSYSTYEM HEALTH
5	Sooto Ajayi	BUSINESS FOR NATURE
6	Amupitan Oluwayomi	SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT FOOD AND AGRICULTURE INITIATIVE (SEFAAI)
7	Olomo Ayokunle	FMENV
8	Oluyemi Babajide	FMENV
9	Dr. John Onyekuru	CONSULTANT
10	Hannatu Ismaila	NTDA ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
11	Kingsley Adindu	NIGER DELTA SNAPSHOT
12	Labaran Ahmed	FORESTRY DEPT
13	Akanbi Williams	NIOMR
14	Omede A Odiba	FMAFS/ACLRO
15	Kabir Mustapha Umar	BAYERO UNIVERSITY KANO
16	Dr. Anthony Okere	NATIONAL CENTRE FOR GENETIC RESOURCES AND BIOTECHNOLOGY (NAC-GRAB) IBADAN
17	Agbor Happiness Ndu	NESREA
18	Ketty Regis	EMBASSY OF FRANCE
19	Akanbi Racheal Oluwatobi	NIGERIA YOUTH BIODIVERSITY NETWORK
20	Nafisa Abubakar Fari	ENERGY COMMISSION OF NIGERIA
21	Mudashiru Kasali	FED. MINISTRY OF FMMBE
22	Engr Oladipo Agboola	MIN OF PETROLEUM RESOURCES
23	Muazu Danazumi	NATIONAL INLAND WATERWAYS AUTHORITY (NIWA)
24	Dr Mrs Comfort E. Isibor	NATIONAL OIL SPILL DETECTION AND RESPONSE AGENCY (NOSDRA)
25	Oladipo Ojo Cornelius	NPS/ACG
26	Efemena Masoroh	BHC/NATURE LEAD
27	Adanu Charles Olotu	NAT'L OIL SPILL DETECTIONS AND RESPONSE AGENCY
28	Jude Samuelson	STAKEHOLDER DEMOCRACY NETWORK (SON)
29	Omirigbe Ochiwu Jeremiah	NIGERIA AGRICULTURE QUARANTINE SERVICE
30	Onyimba Adeyemi Ugosimba	DESERTIFICATION LAND DEGRADATION AND DROUGHT MANAGEMENT

31	Malami Muhammad	OSSAP-SDGS TEAM LEAD ENVIRONMENT DIVISION
32	Engr Isyaku Jibrin Barau	FMENV/EFCZM
33	Mukhtar Umar Idris	FMENV
34	Hassan Moiju Shettima	FED. MIN MARINE & BLUE ECONOMY FISHERIES
35	Abara Kingsley	NATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION
36	Halimabawa-Bwari	NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CLIMATE (NCCC)
37	Okoh Margaret Alache	FEDERAL MINISTRY OF AGRIC & FOOD SECURITY (FEDERAL DEPARTMENT OF AGRIC)
38	Sandra Onyeanusi	NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CLIMATE CHANGE
39	Dr. Osikabor Benson	FRIN
40	Fadeyibi Oyedele Temilola	OSGF ECOLOGICAL PROJECT OFFICE
41	Gambo Danila	FRIN
42	Okunuga Mathew Olufemi	FMENV/FDF
43	Adzandeh Alaba Modupeola	FMENV/FDF
44	Lawal Maruff Adewumi	FMENV/FDF
45	Olagunju Kehinde Julius	NBS
46	Danjuma Amodu	FMENV
47	Dr. Agnes Yemisi Asagbra	DG/CEO NBMA
48	Gloria Ogbaki	Head Press NBMA
49	Kitakang Iya Joyce	FMENV/FDF
50	Salako Olumide Tony	Fed. Min of Agric &food security
51	Dr. Alenyi Innocent Onu	National Agency for GGW
52	Pius E. Ekomki	National Agency for GGW
53	Akponor Odili Obinna	Environmental Health Council of Nigeria
54	Imolehin Ayokunle	FMENV/PCEH
55	Longkat J. Jwalshik	FMENV/FDF
56	Onyekwere Blessing	FMENV/FDF
57	Ademola Omoyeni	FMT
58	Usino E. Christian	Federal Min. of Innovation, Sci &Tech
59	Ibrahim Hawna	FMENV.
60	Tijjani Ahmad Zakirai	FEMNV/FDF
61	Aiwuyo Christopher	FMENV/FDF
62	Bernadette Ejiofor	NCCC
63	Chrystabelle Okonji	Federal Min. Niger Deita Development
64	Adeteju Egbedina	FMIST
65	Brooks Godwin	FMOH
66	Ani Reginald	FMP
67	Bello Scholastica	NBMA

68	Onyeka Nwosu	NBMA
69	Dr. Sab Ebiriekwe	RAW MATERIAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL (RMRDC)
70	Olympus Ade Banjo	LISDEL
71	Olukanni Bosede	FMENV/FDF
72	Yohanna Saidu	WCS
73	Andrew Iloh	BERC
74	Muhammod Garba Boyi	NCF
75	Obiasulu Nonyelum	NCCC
76	Waheed Lukman Alabi	RMRDC(AAD)
77	Emem Maria Offiong	Federal Min. of Info &National Orientation
78	Stella Oneli	N.O.A
79	Shuaib Aliyu	Min. of Niger Delta Affairs
80	Philip O. Bankole	GLOP-CSD
81	Eseigbe E. Solomon	FMENV/PRS
82	Agbajo Adewale	Finance
83	Sampson N. Ojon	Min. of Transportation
84	Adebayo Abdulazeez Ayodele	Fed. Min. of Budget and Economic Planning
85	Okolo Kingsley Obioha	Fed. Min. of women Affairs
86	Princess F. Frank Chukwuani	FMOJ
87	Adelaja Babatunde Tolu	FMENV
88	Olasehinde Oladunsi Sunday	MINISTRY OF SOLID MINERAL DEVELOPMENT
89	Anuli Onwuteaka	FMOJ
90	Ajibola Abimbola	FOREST DEPT OGUN STATE
91	Oloyede Nneka	FOREST DEPT LAGOS STATE
92	Kasali Kafayat Akorode	MIN OF ENV. LAGOS TATE
93	Olajide Damola	MIN OF ENV. LAGOS TATE
94	Bada Oladipupo	FOREST DEPT LAGOS STATE
95	Emmanuel Ekelem	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT BENUE STATE
96	Sikeade Egbuwalo	FMENV
97	Taoheed Abulkareem	FMENV
98	Wale Junaid	FMENV

ATTENDANCE LIST FOR THE TWO-DAY SUB-NATIONAL CONSULTATIVE WORKSHOP ON THE UPDATED NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN (NBSAP) BETWEEN 17 AND 18 FEBRUARY, 2025, HELD AT SHERATON HOTEL, IKEJA, LAGOS, LAGOS STATE

	NAME	ORGANIZATION
1	IKPEGBU JOHN	MIN. OF ENVIRONMENT
2	FREDRICK A. AYODELE	FDF, FCT
3	SADIQ ENATHO ZAINAB	FRIN, FCT
4	AYIBOLA ABIMBOLA	FDF, FCT
5	ODEBIYI KAZEEM .A	FMENV
6	RASHEED ABIODUN KURANGA	UNIABUJA
7	CHRISTPHER NWADIKE (Ph.D)	FRIN, FCT
8	LABARAN AHMED	FORESTRY
9	CORNELIUS ESSEN	
10	SIKEADE EGBURALO	FMENV
11	AJAGUN EBUNOLUWA	FDF, FCT
12	ABDULAIH YAKUBU	FDF, FCT
13	DR MOSES AMA	FMENV
14	UUMHANGBORIA JOHNBULL	
15	NWELE CHUKWUDI F.	DOF. AGRIC & RURAL DEV. SECRETARIAT
16	OPARA CAROLINE N.	FORESTRY DEPT
17	OLIVER DANIEL MUDUBIKE	FDF, FCT
18	JUSTINE DANIEL	FORESTRY
19	OYEBODE SAMSUDEEN .A.	FDF, FCT

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2 0	JIDLD&DM DANIEL MALUM	EMENV. ABUJA
2 1	SARAH GUNDIRI	MENV & NR
2 2	ACHUGAMONYE ONYINYE	MIN. OF ENVIRONMENT ANAMBRA
2 3	SUSAN E OYADONGHA	FORESTRY DEPT, MIN OF ENV
2 4	ORSHI .T. HENRY	MWNE & CC
2 5	HASSAN USMAN	MOE
2 6	DONATUS A. ADIE	CRS FORESTRY COMM
2 7	EDLD&DM CATHERINE .C.	MIN. OF ENVIRONMENT
2 8	OKAFOR BASIL O	MIN. OF ENVIRONMENT
2 9	PROF OLUKAYODE OGUNSANWO	FAN, OYO
3 0	USMAN ABUBAKAR	NPS
3 1	ONYEKURU JOHN	NBSAP
3 2	NKANU ALICE	NAGGW
3 3	ZARA BOLORI	FDF, FCT
3 4	INUWA AHMED BAAGALE	MW ENV.
3 5	EZIKEOFOR CHRIATIAN .U	MIN. OF ENVIRONMENT
3 6	YAHAYA MOHAMMED UBA	MOE
3 7	IDRIS MUAZU IBRAHIM	MENR
3 8	ABDULHAMID BALA	MOE

39	OLOWO VICTORIA O.	FDF, FCT
40	AKINSINDE TIWALADE .T	MOF, OGUN
41	LAWAL KAMARUDEEN GBADEGESIN	MIN. OF WNVN & SANITATION
42	ARIORI KAYODE FOLARIN	ME4NR, OYO
43	ZACHARIA B. YADUMA	FRIN, FCT
44	FRANK A. ESEYIN	SCAI
45	ODOYA NKEMDIRIM	FORESTRY DEPT
46	MUSTAPHA BELLO	MIN. OF ENVIRONMENT
47	TUKUR J BURA BURI	MIN. OF ENVIRONMENT
48	CHUKWUDILE KINGSLEY	NTDA
49	THEOPHILUS OGUNNIYI	NATURE SCOPE ENVIRONMENTAL ADVOCACY INITIATIVE, LAGOS
50	SHEHU NDAMAN	PRIVATE
51	DR. ALAO MITCHELL	FEDERAL MINISTRY OF AGRIC AND FOOD SECURITY WILDLIFE & ECOSYSTYEM HEALTH
52	SOOTO AJAYI	BUSINESS FOR NATURE
53	AMUPITAN OLUWAYOMI	SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT FOOD AND AGRICULTURE INITIATIVE (SEFAAI)
54	OLOMO AYOKUNLE	FMENV
55	OLUYEMI BABAJIDE	FMENV
56	DR. JOHN ONYEKURU	CONSULTANT
57	HANNATU ISMAILA	NTDA ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

5 8	KINGSLEY ADINDU	NIGER DELTA SNAPSHOT
5 9	LABARAN AHMED	FORESTRY DEPT
6 0	AKANBI WILLIAMS	NIOMR
4 5	OMEDE A ODIBA	FMAFS/ACLRO
4 6	KABIR MUSTAPHA UMAR	BAYERO UNIVERSITY KANO
4 7	DR. ANTHONY OKERE	NATIONAL CENTRE FOR GENETIC RESOURCES AND BIOTECHNOLOGY
4 8	(NAC-GRAB) IBADAN	
4 9	AGBOR HAPPINESS NDU	NESREA
5 0	KETTY REGIS	EMBASSY OF FRANCE
5 1	AKANBI RACHEAL OLUWATOBI	NIGERIA YOUTH BIODIVERSITY NETWORK
5 2	NAFISA ABUBAKAR FARI	ENERGY COMMISSION OF NIGERIA
5 3	MUDASHIRU KASALI	FED. MINISTRY OF FMMBE
5 4	ENGR OLADIPO AGBOOLA	MIN OF PETROLEUM RESOURCES
5 5	MUAZU DANAZUMI	NATIONAL INLAND WATERWAYS AUTHORITY (NIWA)
5 6	DR MRS COMFORT E. ISIBOR	NATIONAL OIL SPILL DETECTION AND RESPONSE AGENCY (NOSDRA)
5 7	OLADIPO OJO CORNELIUS	NPS/ACG
5 8	EFEMENA MASOROH	BHC/NATURE LEAD
5 9	ADANU CHARLES OLOTU	NAT'L OIL SPILL DETECTIONS AND RESPONSE AGENCY
6 0	JUDE SAMUELSON	STAKEHOLDER DEMOCRACY NETWORK (SON)

ATTENDANCE LIST FOR THE AGRICULTURE SECTOR STAKEHOLDER'S CONSULTATION FOR THE NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN ON 26TH MARCH, 2025 AT JOHNWOOD HOTEL, WUSE ZONE 5, ABUJA.

S/NO	NAME	ORGANIZATION/DESIGNATION
1	Egbuwalo Sikeade O	FMENV/CBD
2	Dr. Joseph Ansa Ebinimi	National President Fisheries Society of Nig.
3	Ahmad Tijjani Zakirai	FMENV/Forestry Abuja
4	John Esitadimma Onyekuru	Consultant Abuja
5	Karshima Henry Terungwa	FMENV/Forestry Abuja
6	Ahmed Rukayat Iyabo	African Women Fish Processor & Trader Network
7	Labaran Ahmed	FMENV/Forestry Abuja
8	Ekelem Emmanuel Kenechukwu	FMSTI Abuja
9	Ubah Philomina Chinelo	FMENV/Forestry Abuja
10	Olumide Tony Salako	FMAFS
11	Kasali Kafayat Akorede	FMSTI ABUJA
12	Dr. Bolaji Dunsin Abimbola	NIOMR, Lagos
13	Adelaja Babatunde Tolu	FMENV/Forestry Nasarawa
14	Omede Alhaji Odiba	FMAFS
15	JiDLD&DM Daniel Malum	Forestry Abuja
16	Hassan Modu Shettima	FMMGBE/Abuja
17	Ayokunle Babatunde Olomo	FMENV/Abuja
18	Olajide Adedamola Adelana	FMUST/Abuja
19	Afegbua Abdulhafiz	National Vice President Abuja
20	Oluyemi Babajide Ayokunle	FMENV/Abuja
21	Uumahangbora O. Johnbull	FMENV/Abuja
22	Bello Liman	Federal Ministry of Livestock Development
23	Dr. Moses Ama	Federal Ministry of Environment
24	Bada Oladipupo Ayo	UNDP

ATTENDANCE LIST FOR THE NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN PEER REVIEW WORKSHOP HELD FROM 2ND TO 4TH JUNE 2025 AT JOHNWOOD HOTEL, WUSE ZONE 5, ABUJA.

S/NO	NAME	ORGANIZATION
1	KINSLEY ADINDU	NIGER DELTA SNAPSHOT
2	ADELAJA BABATUNDE TOLU	FMENV
3	JOHN ESITADIMMA ONYEKURU	CONSULTANT
4	HASSAN MOIJU SHETTIMA	FMMBE FISHERY
5	JIDLD&DM DANIEL MALUM	FMENV
6	NWOSU ONYEKA KINGSLEY	NBMA
7	UJA NGUUMBUR DAMARIS	WEP
8	OLUYEMI BABAJIDE AYOKUNLE	FMENV
9	ODEBIYI KAZEEM.A	FMENV
10	AJIBOLA ABIMBOLA	FMENV
11	UBAH PHILOMINA CHINELO	FMENV
12	AKANBI ESTHER O	GYBN, NIGERIA
13	JEMILAT A.IBRAHIM	NIPRD
14	DR JOSEPH ONOJA	NCF
15	EGBUWALO SIKEADE O	FMENV

16	IKLAGA ELIJAH IKLAGA	NATURAL ECO CAPITAL
17	JOHN K.AUTA	AUTA FARMS
18	ELISHA BELLO	WCS
19	ZARA BUKAR BOLORI	FMENV
20	AYAFA PATIENCE KASHI	FMENV
21	BELO SCHOLASTICS	NBMA
22	OKUNUGA MATTEW OLUFEMI	FMENV
23	MOHAMMED GARBA BOYI	NCF
24	ADERIBIGBE ABIODUN JACOB	SEFAAI
25	OLAJIDE ADEDAMOLA ADELANA	FMIST
26	LABARAN AHMED	FMENV
27	KITAKANG JOYCE	FMENV
28	AGBOOLA OLADIPO .B	MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM RESOURCES
29	KAFAYAT KASALI	FMENV
30	ADZANDEH ALABA MODUPEOLA	FDF
31	STELLA ONELI	NOA
32	IGWE DIVINE	FMENV
33	AJOGWU FELIX EJEH	FMENV
34	JULIANA MOTI	FMENV
35	BADA OLADIPUPO AYO	UNEDP
36	AIWUYO CHRISTOPHER O.	FDF, FMENV
37	Adeyemi Hafsat I	FMENV
38	Ahmad Tijjani Zakirai	FMENV
39	Hauwau Usman	FDF, FMENV

ATTENDANCE LIST OF STAKEHOLDERS FOR THE VALIDATION WORKSHOP ON THE NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN ON 18TH JUNE, AT JOHNWOOD HOTEL, WUSE ZONE 5, ABUJA.

S/N	NAME	ORGANIZATION
1	Haulat A. Suleiman	Ministry of Budget and Finance Planning
2	Prof. Olukayode Ogunsanwo	University Of Ibadan
3	Engr. Lawan M.K	FMENV
4	Odebiyi Kazeem. A	FMENV
5	Adzandeh Alaba Modupeola	FDF
6	Okunuga Mathew Olufemi	FMENV/FDF
7	Adiel Nyaru Kurdah	FMENV
8	Prof Andrew Iloh	BERC
9	Yohanna Saidu	WCS
10	Iklaga Elijah Iklaga	NATURAL ECO CAPITAL
11	Mukhtar Umar Idris	FMENV
12	Kitakang Iya Joyce	FMENV/FDF
13	Dr. Agnes Yemisi Asagbra	DG/CEO NBMA
14	Blessing Nenka Ogar	FMACT&CE
15	Agbojo Adewale	GIZ/FMF
16	aina	SEFAAI
17	Dr. John Onyekuru	CONSULTANT
18	Oladipo Ojo Cornelius	NPS/ACG
19	Akanbi Williams	NIOMR
20	Sooto Ajayi	BUSINESS FOR NATURE
21	Jayeoba Oluwatimilehin	NESREA
22	Solomon Buah	NATCOM UNESCO
23	Dr. T.D. John	Greenloxodonta Nig. LTD
24	Linda Abali Ukpoju	Federal Dept. of Agric Extension
25	Adebiyi Rotimi	FMENV EROSION
26	Shehu Ndaman	PRIVATE
27	Aina Ibrahim Babtope	FMWA
28	Olajide Damola	MIN OF ENV. LAGOS STATE
29	Serian Onadipe	NNPC LTD

30	Akinboro Olukayode	FMLD
31	Dr. Adetunji R. Sowonmi	NVC
32	Omolola A.T Durodola	MINISTRY OF AFFAIRS
33	Jemilat A. Ibrahim	NIPRD
34	Gegele Ibrahim	NIPRD
35	Ozovehe Aminat	NIMASA
36	Abdulkareem, Muhammaa Taoheed	MOE OSOGBO
37	Idiris Sammani K.	NUPRC
38	Ubah Philomina Chinelo	FMENV
39	Ayafa Patience Kashi	FMENV
40	Vicent Ogbu	NNPC
41	Prof Babajide Alo	UNILAG
42	Fatima M. Abdullahi	FMHUD
43	Dr. Itua Euegene	NEC
44	Iwuagwu Golden	ICPC
45	Omede A Odiba	FMAFS/ LAND RESOURCES
46	Nasurshima Gwatse	NEC
47	Ezejiofor Francesvc	FED. MIN. OG EDUCATION
48	Ajibola Abimbola	FOREST DEPT OSOGBO
49	Olomo Ayokunle B.	FMENV
50	Onwumeehuru Ugonna	FMIST
51	Dr Joseph Onoja	NCF
52	Maryam Sani Kangiwa	FMM&BE
53	Ajayi Omobolanle	FISS
54	Engr. Savvy Edem	Fed Min of water Resources
55	Kabir Mustapha Umar	Bayero University Kano
56	Sylvester Aroboi Okonofwa	Vakosen consultant
57	Dr. Enary Moma	UNESCO
58	Danjuma Amodu	Fed. Min of Environment
59	Dr. Bolorunduro B.	NYBN
60	Jenifer Ekele	ECN
61	Kasali Kafayat	FMIST
62	Saude Mohammed Hamza	RmRDC
63	Ibrahim Haruna	Fed. Min of Environment

64	Oraka K. Fred	NAQS
65	Juliet Ikapedavid	NAQS
66	Muaza Danazuma	NIWA
67	Omaka Udodima	NPF
68	Kaka Chris	NDQS
69	Chrystabelle Okonji	Min. of regional Dev.
70	Hassan Modu Shettima	FMMBE FISHERIES
71	Damaris Uja	WEP
72	Adelaja Babatunde	Fed. Min of Environment
73	Aisha Mande	NOSDRA
74	Dabrin Alvin	NPS
75	Disu Charles O.	FMHAPR
76	Adedoyin Simon O.	
77	Yahaya Mohammad	FMENV
78	Dr. Anthony Okere	NACGRAB
79	Agoro Olayiwole	Fed. Of in,sci &Tech
80	Magaret Onwudinjo	NEPC
81	Akanbi Ester O.	Nig. Youth Biodiversity
82	Onyimba Adeyemi	DLDM
83	Olasehinde Oladusi	MSMD HQ
84	Abdullahi Yakubu	FMENV
85	John K. Auta	Auta abd Farms
86	Aiwuyo Christopher	FMENV
87	Kingsley Adindu	Niger Delta snapshot
88	Stella Oneli U.	N.O.A
89	Labaran Ahmed	FMENV
90	Zara Bori	FMENV
91	Adekola Rasak	FMENV
92	Bello Scholastica	NBMA
93	Dr. Jude Samuelson	Stakeholder Democracy Network
94	Engr. Azubuike G. Black	Min of Pet. Resources
95	Dr. Alenyi Innocent Onu	NAGGW
96	Pius Emmanuel Ekomki	NAGGW
97	Mary Ehidiamha	Steel

98	Ibironke Olubamise	UNDP
99	JiDLD&DM Daniel Malum	FMENV
100	Donna Aimiuwu	EA dept
101	Tijjani Ahmad Z.	FMENV
102	Philip Bankole O.	GLOP-CSD
103	Dr. Jonathan O. Aligbe	FMAFS-FDA
104	Faith Andrew	FMAFS-FDA
105	Afolayan Olusegun	NEMA
106	Olajumoke Salako	NCCCS
107	Ibekie Chinenye	FMIND
108	Adeyemi Hafsat I.	FMENV
109	Oghenekome Adhekpukoli	FMOJ
110	Anuli Onwuteaka	FMOJ
111	Chile Ushahemba S.	FMW
112	Kakaki Alex	FMENV
113	Adebayo Olusola	FMF
114	Adedamola Ogunsesan	NCF
115	Oloyede Nneka Sabina	FMENV
116	Juliana Moti	UNDP
117	Ememmaria Offiory	FMIND
118	Muhd Sani Umar	FMENV
119	Mohammed Kabir Jedda	Min of Envir. Kebbi
120	Ajayi Thomas	FMENV
121	Oluyemi Babajide	FMENV
122	Hawauazi Usman	FMENV
123	Marlyn Omondi	BES-Net Initiative
124	Sikeade Egbuwalo	FMENV
125	Kolawole Lawal	LIFES
126	Bada Oladipupo	UNDP
127	Gloria Ogbaki	HEAD PRESS NBMA
128	Igbo Mcdennis	NIMASA
129	Rebecca Fadokun	NBMA
130	Ameh Joy Oyiwodu	FMWA
131	Gabriel Ibrahim	ECOLOGICAL

132	Zena Zainab	NUPRC
133	Muhammad Aisha Lawal	NUPRC
134	Oraka K. Fred	NAQS
135	Juliet Ikapedavid	NAQS
165	Luper Angel Nguyilan	WEP
137	Dr. Felicity Nwakwushe	NOSDRA
138	Oliver Madubueke	
139	Piriboniwibo Harry	FMJ
140	Kiso Simon	GO-GREEN

Annex III List of binary indicator questions (Source: SCBD)

Annex A: Completion of Annex III List of binary indicator questions

Goal B: Biodiversity is sustainably used and managed and nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, are valued, maintained and enhanced, with those currently in decline being restored, supporting the achievement of sustainable development for the benefit of present and future generations by 2050.	
Indicator: Number of countries with policies or action plans for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services.	
B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully*
B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully*
B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially* (d) Fully

B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?	(a) No* (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
Target 1: Ensure that all areas are under participatory, integrated and biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change, to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance, including ecosystems of high ecological integrity, close to zero by 2030, while respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities.	
Indicator: Number of countries using participatory, integrated and biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance close to zero by 2030.	
1.1 Are all areas of your country under integrated and biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning or effective management processes that:	
(a) Address land-use (terrestrial) change?	(a) No * (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
(b) Address land-use (inland water) change?	(a) No * (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
(c) Address sea-use (coastal and marine) change? (Will be considered not applicable to landlocked States)	(a) No * (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
1.2 If the answer to any of the questions in 1.1 is not "No", were the plans created using a participatory process? (Select all that apply, noting that, if your country is a landlocked State, marine spatial planning will be considered as not relevant)	(a) For terrestrial spatial planning (b) For inland water planning (c) For coastal and marine spatial planning (d) None of the above*

Target 5: Ensure that the use, harvesting and trade of wild species is sustainable, safe and legal, preventing overexploitation, minimizing impacts on non-target species and ecosystems and reducing the risk of pathogen spillover, applying the ecosystem approach, while respecting and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.	
Indicator: Number of countries with legal instruments or other policy frameworks for regulating trade in wild species	
5.1 Does your country have legal instruments or other policy frameworks to regulate trade in wild species? (Select all that apply)	*(a) For terrestrial species *(b) For freshwater species *(c) For marine species *(d) For international trade (e) None of the above
Target 6: Eliminate, minimize, reduce and/or mitigate the impacts of invasive alien species on biodiversity and ecosystem services by identifying and managing pathways of the introduction of alien species, preventing the introduction and establishment of priority invasive alien species, reducing the rates of introduction and establishment of other known or potential invasive alien species by at least 50 per cent by 2030, and eradicating or controlling invasive alien species, especially in priority sites, such as islands.	
Indicator: Number of countries adopting relevant regulations, processes and measures to reduce the impact of invasive alien species.	
6.1 Does your country have regulations and processes empowering relevant institutions to implement the measures necessary for a reduction in the introduction and impact of invasive alien species?	*(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
6.2 Does your country have measures in place for preventing the introduction and establishment of invasive alien species?	(a) No (b) Under development *(c) Partially (d) Fully
6.3 Does your country have measures in place for eradicating or controlling invasive alien species?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially* (d) Fully
Target 8: Minimize the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and increase its resilience through mitigation, adaptation and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity.	

Indicator: Number of countries with policies to minimize the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and to minimize negative and foster positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity.	
8.1 Does your country's national biodiversity strategy and action plan include actions to prevent or minimize the impacts of the following (select all that apply):	*(a) Climate change *(b) Ocean acidification (c) None of the above
8.2 Do your country's climate change policies address the impacts of climate change on biodiversity?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially *(d) Fully
8.3 Do your country's other policies address the impacts of climate change on biodiversity?	(a) No (b) Under development *(c) Partially (d) Fully
8.4 Do your country's other policies address the impacts of ocean acidification on biodiversity?	(a) No (b) Under development *(c) Partially (d) Fully
8.5 Are the impacts of climate change on biodiversity monitored and reported on?	(a) No (b) Under development *(c) Partially (d) Fully
8.6 Are the impact of ocean acidification on biodiversity monitored and reported on?	(a) No (b) Under development *(c) Partially (d) Fully
8.7 Do your country's policies or action plans on the impact of climate change and ocean acidification contain the following types of actions designed to increase biodiversity resilience or reduce impacts (select all that apply):	(a) Mitigation *(b) Adaptation *(c) Disaster risk reduction

	*(d) Nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches *(e) Policies to minimize negative and foster positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity (f) Other (g) None of the above
8.8 Are measures included in your country's policies or actions plans to minimize the negative impacts of climate actions on biodiversity?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially *(d) Fully
8.9 Are measures included in your country's policies or actions plans to foster positive impacts of climate actions on biodiversity?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully*
Target 9: Ensure that the management and use of wild species are sustainable, thereby providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity, including through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity, and protecting and encouraging customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.	
Indicator: Number of countries with policies to manage the use in wild species sustainably, providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, and to protect and encourage customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.	
9.1 Does your country have legal instruments or other policy frameworks or administrative measures for the sustainable management and use of wild species?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially *(d) Fully
9.2 Does your country monitor the sustainable management and use of wild species?	(a) No (b) Under development *(c) Partially (d) Fully

9.3 Does your country monitor the social, economic and environmental benefits derived from the use of wild species for people, in particular those in vulnerable situations and most dependent on biodiversity? (Select all that apply)	(a) No (b) Under development *(c) Partially (d) Fully If the answer is "fully" or "partially", disaggregate by all relevant groups of people, as determined at the national level: *(a) Women and girls *(b) Children and youth *(c) People with disabilities *(d) Indigenous peoples and local communities
9.4 Does your country have legal instruments or other policy frameworks to protect and encourage the customary sustainable use of biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, for example, the plan of action on customary sustainable use of biological diversity or other relevant initiatives?	(a) No *(b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully (e) Not applicable
Target 12: Significantly increase the area and quality, and connectivity of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces in urban and densely populated areas sustainably, by mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and ensure biodiversity-inclusive urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity, ecological connectivity and integrity, and improving human health and well‑being and connection to nature, and contributing to inclusive and sustainable urbanization and to the provision of ecosystem functions and services.	
Indicator: Number of countries with biodiversity-inclusive urban planning referring to green or blue urban spaces.	
12.1 Does your country have urban areas under biodiversity-inclusive urban planning that incorporates the management of green or blue spaces for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity?	(a) No (b) Under development *(c) Partially (d) Fully
12.2 Does your country have urban areas under biodiversity-inclusive urban planning incorporating the management of green or blue spaces for ecosystem services and nature's contributions to people?	(a) No (b) Under development *(c) Partially (d) Fully

Target 13: Take effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, and facilitating appropriate access to genetic resources, and by 2030, facilitating a significant increase of the benefits shared, in accordance with applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments.

Indicator: Number of countries that have taken effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources.

13.1 Does your country have effective legal, administrative and policy measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?	(a) No *(b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully (e) Not applicable
13.2 Does your country have capacity-building measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?	*(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully (e) Not applicable
13.3. Has your country taken administrative, policy or legislative measures pursuant to the operationalization of the multilateral mechanism in decision 16/2?	*(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
13.4 Do the measures mentioned in questions 13.1 and 13.2 include the utilization of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources?	(a) No *(b) Yes (c) Not applicable
13.5 Does your country monitor the monetary benefits received from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed from your country?	*(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully (e) Not applicable

13.6 Does your country monitor the non-monetary benefits received from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed from your country?	*(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully (e) Not applicable
13.7. Does your country have measures to ensure the fair and equitable benefit-sharing arising from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed in another country?	*(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully (e) Not applicable
Target 14: Ensure the full integration of biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning and development processes, poverty eradication strategies, strategic environmental assessments, environmental impact assessments and, as appropriate, national accounting, within and across all levels of government and across all sectors, in particular those with significant impacts on biodiversity, progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities and fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.	
Indicator: Number of countries integrating biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty eradication strategies and, as appropriate, national accounts, within and across all levels and across all sectors, and progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities and fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of the Framework.	
14.1 Does your country integrate biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes and poverty eradication strategies at all levels of government?	(a) No (b) Under development *(c) Partially (d) Fully
14.2 Does your country use environmental economic accounting to quantify the monetary and non-monetary values of biodiversity?	*(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
14.3 Does your country integrate biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, plans and strategies across all sectors to ensure their mainstreaming?	(a) No (b) Under development *(c) Partially (d) Fully

	If fully or partially, list all sectors concerned, as determined at the national level (optional): - Agriculture* - Fisheries* - Forestry* - Aquaculture* - Finance* - Tourism* - Health* - Infrastructure* - Energy* - Mining* - Manufacturing and processing - Other
14.4 Does your country have policies, regulations, strategies or plans in place to progressively align all relevant public and private activities with the goals and targets of the Framework?	(a) No (b) Under development *(c) Partially (d) Fully
14.5 Are policies, regulations, strategies or plans in place to progressively align fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of the Framework?	(a) No *(b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
Target 15: Take legal, administrative or policy measures to encourage and enable business, and in particular to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions: **(a) Regularly monitor, assess and transparently disclose their risks, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity, including with requirements for all large, as well as transnational, companies and financial institutions along their operations, supply and value chains, and portfolios;** **(b) Provide information needed to consumers to promote sustainable consumption patterns;** **(c) Report on compliance with access and benefit-sharing regulations and measures, as applicable; in order to progressively reduce negative impacts on biodiversity, increase positive impacts, reduce biodiversity-related risks to business and financial institutions, and promote actions to ensure sustainable patterns of production.**	

Indicator: Number of countries with legal, administrative or policy measures aimed at encouraging and enabling business and financial institutions, and in particular for large and transnational companies and financial institutions, to progressively reduce their negative impacts on biodiversity, increase their positive impacts, reduce their biodiversity-related risks and promote actions to ensure sustainable patterns of production.	
15.1 Has your country put in place legal, administrative or policy measures to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions monitor, assess and transparently disclose their risks, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity along their operations, supply and value chains, and portfolios?	(a) No *(b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
15.2 Has your country put in place measures to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions provide relevant information to consumers to promote sustainable consumption patterns?	(a) No *(b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
15.3 Has your country put in place measures to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions report on compliance with access and benefit-sharing regulations?	(a) No *(b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
15.4 Has your country put in place measures to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions progressively reduce their negative impacts on biodiversity and increase their positive impacts?	(a) No *(b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
15.5 Does your country monitor whether negative impacts from business on biodiversity have progressively decreased?	(a) No *(b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
Target 16: Ensure that people are encouraged and enabled to make sustainable consumption choices, including by establishing supportive policy, legislative or regulatory frameworks, improving education and access to relevant and accurate information and alternatives, and by 2030, reduce the global footprint of consumption in an equitable manner, including through halving global food waste, significantly reducing overconsumption and substantially reducing waste generation, in order for all people to live well in harmony with Mother Earth.	
Indicator: Number of countries developing, adopting or implementing policy instruments aimed at encouraging and enabling people to make sustainable consumption choices.	

16.1 Has your country established mechanisms, policy or legislative or regulatory frameworks aimed at supporting sustainable consumption?	(a) No *(b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
16.2 Has your country adopted mechanisms to improve awareness or education with regard to the impacts of consumption on biodiversity and access to relevant and accurate information or alternatives supporting sustainable consumption?	(a) No (b) Under development *(c) Partially (d) Fully
16.3 Has your country adopted or implemented policy instruments aimed at encouraging and enabling people to make sustainable consumption choices, including by reducing food waste, overconsumption and waste generation?	(a) No (b) Under development *(c) Partially (d) Fully
Target 17: Establish, strengthen capacity for, and implement in all countries, biosafety measures as set out in Article 8(g) of the Convention on Biological Diversity and measures for the handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits as set out in Article 19 of the Convention.	
Indicator: Number of countries that have taken action to implement biosafety measures as set out in Article 8(g) of the Convention and measures for the handling of biotechnology and the distribution of its benefits as set out in Article 19.	
17.1 Has your country established biosafety-related policy, legal, administrative and other measures as set out in Article 8(g) of the Convention?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially *(d) Fully
17.2 Does your country implement biosafety measures as set out in Article 8(g) of the Convention?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially *(d) Fully
17.3 Has your country taken legislative, administrative or policy measures, as appropriate, to provide for the effective participation in biotechnological research activities by those Parties, especially developing countries, that provide the genetic resources for such research, as set out in paragraph 1 of Article 19 of the Convention?	(a) No (b) Under development *(c) Partially (d) Fully

17.4 Has your country taken practicable measures to promote and advance priority access on a fair and equitable basis by Parties, especially developing countries, to the results and benefits arising from biotechnologies based on genetic resources provided by those Parties, as set out in paragraph 2 of Article 19 of the Convention?	(a) No (b) Under development *(c) Partially (d) Fully
17.5 Does your country carry out scientifically sound risk assessments on the use and release of living modified organisms?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially *(d) Fully
17.6 Does your country provide access to biosafety-related information for the safe transfer, handling and use of living modified organisms?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially *(d) Fully
Target 20: Strengthen capacity-building and development, access to and transfer of technology, and promote development of and access to innovation and technical and scientific cooperation, including through South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation, to meet the needs for effective implementation, particularly in developing countries, fostering joint technology development and joint scientific research programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and strengthening scientific research and monitoring capacities, commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the Framework.	
Indicator: Number of countries that have taken significant action to strengthen capacity-building and development and access to and transfer of technology, and to promote the development of and access to innovation and technical and scientific cooperation.	
20.1 Does your country have plans, policies or instruments for addressing capacity-building and development needs for biodiversity?	(a) No (b) Under development (c) Partially *(d) Fully
20.2 Does your country have measures to ensure the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and girls, children and youth and people with disabilities in capacity-building and development for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (Select all that apply)	*(a) Women and girls *(b) Children and youth *(c) People with disabilities *(d) Indigenous peoples and local communities (e) Others
20.3 Has your country undertaken a national capacity self-assessment or other processes for assessing the capacity needs for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity?	(a) No (b) Under development

| | (c) Partially |
	*(d) Fully
20.4 Has your country undertaken a national assessment of the capacity-building and development needs of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and girls, children and youth and people with disabilities for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (Select all that apply)	*(a) Women and girls *(b) Children and youth *(c) People with disabilities *(d) Indigenous peoples and local communities (e) Others
20.5 Has your country established partnerships to foster joint technology development and joint scientific research programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and strengthening scientific research and monitoring capabilities, including through South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation?	(a) No *(b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully (Specify for each type of partnership (optional))
Target 22: Ensure the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities, and ensure the full protection of environmental human rights defenders.	
Indicator: Number of countries taking action towards the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth and persons with disabilities, and the full protection of environmental human rights defenders.	
22.1 Does your country have policy, legislative and administrative frameworks at the national and subnational levels that:	
(a) Ensure full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in biodiversity decision-making related to biodiversity of the following (select all that apply):	*(a) Indigenous peoples and local communities *(b) Women and girls *(c) Children and youth *(d) Persons with disabilities (e) Others

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(b) Respect the following rights and cultures of indigenous peoples and local communities (select all that apply):	*(a) Culture and practices *(b) Rights over lands and territories *(c) Rights over resources *(d) Rights over traditional knowledge (e) Not applicable
(c) Ensure the full protection of environmental human rights defenders?	(a) No *(b) Yes
(d) Ensure public access to information related to biodiversity for the following (select all that apply):	*(a) Indigenous peoples and local communities *(b) Women and girls (c) Children and youth *(d) Persons with disabilities (e) Others
(e) Provide access to justice for one or more of the following categories (select all that apply):	*(a) Indigenous peoples and local communities *(b) Women and girls *(c) Children and youth *(d) Persons with disabilities (e) Others
22.2 Does your country have operational frameworks and mechanisms related to the policy, legislative and administrative frameworks listed under question 22.1?	(a) No *(b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
22.3 Does your country monitor the following:	
(a) The full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in biodiversity decision-making of the following (select all that apply):	(a) Culture and practices (b) Rights over lands and territories (c) Rights over natural resources (d) Rights over traditional knowledge

	*(e) Not applicable
(b) The following culture and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities (select all that apply):	(a) Culture and practices (b) Rights over lands and territories (c) Rights over natural resources (d) Rights over traditional knowledge *(e) Not applicable
(c) The full protection of environmental human rights defenders?	*(a) No (b) Yes
Target 23: Ensure gender equality in the implementation of the Framework through a gender-responsive approach, where all women and girls have equal opportunity and capacity to contribute to the three objectives of the Convention, including by recognizing their equal rights and access to land and natural resources and their full, equitable, meaningful and informed participation and leadership at all levels of action, engagement, policy and decision-making related to biodiversity.	
Indicator: Number of countries with legal, administrative or policy frameworks, inter alia, to implement the Gender Plan of Action (2023–2030), to ensure that all women and girls have equal opportunity and capacity to contribute to the three objectives of the Convention, including by ensuring women's equal rights and access to land and natural resources.	
23.1 Does your country have mechanisms for facilitating the full, equitable, meaningful and informed participation and leadership of all women and girls at all levels of action, engagement, policy and decision-making related to biodiversity?	(a) No *(b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
23.2 Has your country adopted legal, administrative or policy measures that explicitly recognize and protect the rights and access of all women and girls to land and natural resources?	(a) No *(b) Under development (c) Partially (d) Fully
23.3 Does your country explicitly apply a gender-responsive approach and recognize the contributions and roles of women and girls in its implementation of the Framework through its national reports or its national biodiversity strategy and action plan?	(a) No (b) Under development *(c) Partially (d) Fully
23.4 Does your country conduct sex-disaggregated data collection and analyses to assess the differential impacts of biodiversity policies and programmes?	(a) No (b) Under development

	(c) Partially *(d) Fully

Annex B: Technical updates to the headline and binary indicators in the monitoring framework for KMGBF as contained in Annex 1 of decision 16/31

Goal/Target	Headline or Binary Indicator
A	A.1 Red List of Ecosystems A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems A.3 Red List Index A.4 The proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500
B	B.1 Services provided by ecosystems B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services
C	C.1 Monetary benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments C.2 Non-monetary benefits arising from applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments 13.b Number of countries that have taken effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources
D	D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Annex C: Global indicators used to align with the national targets

National Target	Headline Indicator	Component Indicator	Complementary Indicator
1 Goal A&B	**A.2.** Extent of natural ecosystems (1.22.3) **1.1.** Per cent of land and seas covered by biodiversity-inclusive spatial plans (1.22.1) **A.1.** Red List of Ecosystems (1.22.2.) **1.b** Number of countries using participatory, integrated and biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance close to zero by 2030 (1.22.1b)		Proportion of total land area that is under cultivation (1.19.3.) Extent of natural ecosystems by type (1.14.4)
2 Goal A&B	**2.2.** Area under restoration (2.8.1.)	Extent of natural ecosystems by type (2.5.3.)	Status of key biodiversity Areas (2.1.2.) Increase in secondary natural forest cover (2.5.2.) Free-flowing rivers (2.4.2.)

National Target	Headline Indicator	Component Indicator	Complementary Indicator
3 Goal A	**3.1.** Coverage of protected areas and OECMs (Number 3.2.5.)	Protected area coverage of Key Biodiversity Areas (3.2.4.) Status of key biodiversity areas (3.1.2.)	Extent of indigenous peoples and local communities' lands that have some form of recognition (3.10.3) Coverage of Protected areas and OECMS and traditional territories (by governance type) (3.6.4.)
4 Goal A	**A.3** Red list Index (Number 4.12.1) **A.4**The proportion of populations within species with an effective population size > 500 (4.6.3.)	Number of plant and animal genetic resources secured in medium- or long-term conservation facilities (4.6.2) Trends in effective and sustainable management of human-wildlife conflict and coexistence (4.12.2.) Percentage of threatened species that are improving in status (4.1.3; 4.2.2.) Conservation status of species listed in the CITES Appendices has stabilized or improved (4.2.3.)	

National Target	Headline Indicator	Component Indicator	Complementary Indicator
5 Goal A&B	**5.1.** Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels (Number 5.1.1) **5.b** Number of countries with legal instruments or other policy frameworks for regulating trade in wild species (5.3.1b)	Sustainable use of wild species (5.3.2)	Proportion of legal and illegal wildlife trade consisting of species threatened with extinction (5.3.1.) Bycatch of vulnerable and non-target species (5.2.1.)
6 Goal A	**6.1.** Rate of invasive alien species establishment (Number 6.6.3.) **6.b** Number of countries adopting relevant regulations, processes and measures to reduce the impact of invasive alien species (6.2.1b)	Rate of invasive species impact and rate of impact (6.5.4.) Rate of invasive alien species spread (6.5.2.) Number of invasive alien species introduction events (6.5.3.)	
7 Goal A	**7.2.** Pesticides environment concentration (Number 7.7.1) **7.1.** Index of coastal eutrophication potential (7.1.2.)	Fertilizer Use (7.8.1.) Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flow safely treated (7.3.2.) Floating plastic debris density (by micro and macro plastics) (7.3.3.)	Trends in loss of reactive nitrogen to the environment (7.1.3.) Trends in nitrogen deposition (7.1.4.) Trends in the amount of litter in the water column,

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National Target	Headline Indicator	Component Indicator	Complementary Indicator
			including microplastics and on the seafloor (7.2.4.)
			Plastic debris density (7.5.2.)
			Pesticide use per area of cropland (7.7.2.)
			Name, amount/volume/concentration of highly hazardous pesticides by type (per land/marine area) (7.7.3.)
			Municipal solid waste collected and managed (7.9.1.)
			Hazardous waste generation (7.10.1.)
8 Goal A&B	**8.b** Number of countries with policies to minimize the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and to minimize negative and foster positive impacts		Above-ground biomass stock in forests (tonnes/ha) (8.9.2.) Index of coastal eutrophication (8.10.3.)

National Target	Headline Indicator	Component Indicator	Complementary Indicator
	of climate action on biodiversity (8.10.1b)		
9 Goal A&B	**9.1.** Benefits from the sustainable use of wild species (Number 9.3.1) **9.2.** Percentage of the population in traditional occupations (9.1.2.) **9.b** Number or countries with policies to manage the use of wild species sustainably, providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, and to protect and encourage customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities (9.4.2b)	Number of people using wild resources for energy, food or culture (including firewood collection, hunting and fishing, gathering, medicinal use, craft making) (9.1.1) Red List Index (species used for food and medicine) (9.2.4.)	Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels (9.3.2.) Degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (9.3.3.)
10 Goal A&B	**10.1**. Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture (Number 10.1. 1.) **10.2.** Progress towards sustainable forest management (10.5.1.)		Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area (10.6.1.)
11 Goal A&B	**B. 1** Services provided by ecosystems (Number 11.1.1)	Proportion of water with good ambient water quality (11.6.1.)	

National Target	Headline Indicator	Component Indicator	Complementary Indicator
		Level of water stress (11.6.2.)	
12 Goal A&B	**12.1** Average share of the built-up area of cities that is green/blue space for public use for all (Number 12.1.2) **12.b** Number of countries with biodiversity-inclusive urban planning referring to green or blue urban spaces (12. 7. 1b)	Recreation and cultural ecosystem services provided (12.2.3.)	
13 Goal C	**C.1**.Indicator on monetary benefits received (Number 13.2.5) **C.2.** Indicator on non-monetary benefits received (13.2.6) **13.b** Number of countries that have taken effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital	Number of permits or their equivalents for genetic resources (including those related to traditional knowledge) by type of permit.(13.2.3)	Total number of permits, or their equivalent, granted for access to genetic resources (13.2.4.) Estimated percentage of monetary and non-monetary benefits directed towards conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity (13.2.7.)

National Target	Headline Indicator	Component Indicator	Complementary Indicator
	sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources (13.6.2b)		
14 Goal B&D	**14.b** Number of countries integrating biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty eradication strategies and, as appropriate, national accounts, within and across all levels and across all sectors, and progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities and fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of the Framework (14.6. 1b)	Number of countries with implementation of the System of Environmental Economic Accounting (14.8.2.)	
15 All goals	**15.1**. Number of companies reporting on disclosure of risks, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity (Number 15.1.3) **15.b** Number of countries with legal, administrative or policy measures aimed at encouraging and enabling business and financial institutions, and in particular for large and transnational companies and financial institutions, to	Indicator based on Task Indicator Force for Nature-related Financial Disclosures (15.6.1.)	Number of companies publishing sustainability reports (15.3. 2.) Species threat abatement and restoration metric (15.4.1.)

National Target	Headline Indicator	Component Indicator	Complementary Indicator
	progressively reduce their negative impacts on biodiversity, increase their positive impacts, reduce their biodiversity-related risks and promote actions to ensure sustainable patterns of production (15. 1. 3b)		
16 Goals A&B	**16.b** Number of countries developing, adopting or implementing policy instruments aimed at encouraging and enabling people to make sustainable consumption choices (16.2.2b)	Ecological footprint (16. 1.3; 16.3.2) Recycling rate (16.4.1; 16.5. 1.) Food waste index (16.6.2.)	Levels of poverty in developing in developing communities (16. 6.1.)
17 Goals A,B,C,&D	**17.b** Number of countries that have taken action to implement biosafety measures as set out in Article 8(g) of the Convention and measures for the handling of biotechnology and the distribution of its benefits as set out in Article 19 (17.3.4b)		Number of countries that establish and implement risk management measures (17.1.2.) Number of countries that carry out scientifically sound risk assessments to support biosafety decision-making (17.1.3.) Number of countries that implement their biosafety measures (17.1.4.)

National Target	Headline Indicator	Component Indicator	Complementary Indicator
			Number of countries that have the necessary biosafety legal and administrative measures in place 17.1.5.

Number of countries that have the necessary measures and means for detection and identification of products of biotechnology (17.1.7.)

Percentage of Parties to the Nagoya – Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol (17.6.2.)

Percentage of Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety implementing the relevant provisions of the Protocol (17.7.2.)

Number of countries with mechanisms to facilitate the sharing of and access to information on potential adverse impacts of biotechnology on biodiversity and human health (17.5.2.) |
| 18 Goal A,B,&D | **18.1**. Positive incentives in place to promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable use. (Number 18. 4.1.) | Value of subsidies and other incentives harmful to biodiversity, that are | Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) (18.1.2.) |

National Target	Headline Indicator	Component Indicator	Complementary Indicator
	18.2. Value of subsidies and other incentives harmful to biodiversity that have been eliminated, phased out or reformed (18.3.2)	redirected, repurposed or eliminated (18.2.1.)	Trends in the number and value of government fossil fuel support measures (18.2.2.) Number of countries with biodiversity-relevant taxes (18.4.2.) Number of countries with biodiversity-relevant charges and fees (18.4.3.)
19 Goal D	**D.1**. International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems (Number 19.4.4) **D.2**. Domestic public funding of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems (Number 19. 2.2) **D.3**. Private funding (domestic and international) of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems (19.5.2)		Amount of funding provided through the Global Environment Facility and allocated to the biodiversity focal area (19.4.2) Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries (19.4.3.) Foreign direct investment, official development assistance and South-South cooperation as a proportion

National Target	Headline Indicator	Component Indicator	Complementary Indicator
			of total domestic budget (19.4.5) Amount of biodiversity-related philanthropic funding (19.5.3.) Number of countries (and number of instruments) with payments for ecosystem services programs (19.6.3.)
20 All goal and targets	**20.b** Number of countries that have taken significant action to strengthen capacity-building and development and access to and transfer of technology, and to promote the development of and access to innovation and technical and scientific cooperation (20.4.1b)		
21 All goal and targets	**21.1**. Indicator on biodiversity information for the monitoring the global biodiversity framework (21. 8.2)	Species Status Index (21. 2.2.)	Proportion of known species assessed through The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (21. 7. 3.)
22 All goal and targets	**22.1** Land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous	Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a)	Number of countries where the legal framework (including customary law)

National Target	Headline Indicator	Component Indicator	Complementary Indicator
	peoples and local communities **(**22.2.2b)	with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure. (22.12.1.)	guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control (22.12.2.)
	22.b Number of countries taking action towards the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities, and the full protection of environmental human rights defenders (22.15.4b)		Trends in number of environmental human rights defenders killed annually disaggregated by country, gender; number of indigenous environmental human rights defenders killed (22.19.2.)
23 Goal A&B	**23.b** Number of countries with legal, administrative or policy frameworks, inter alia, to implement the Gender Plan of Action (2023–2030), to ensure that all women and girls have equal opportunity and capacity to contribute to the	Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments (23.6.2.), (23.3.1.) Indicator on national implementation of the	

National Target	Headline Indicator	Component Indicator	Complementary Indicator
	three objectives of the Convention, including by ensuring women's equal rights and access to land and natural resources (23.2.2b)	gender plan of action (23.2.1.) Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure (23.4.2.)	