UN-REDD PROGRAMME

National approach to safeguards – UN-REDD Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria (SEPC)

Guiding framework

UN-REDD Workshop, Nigeria, 26-27 November 2013

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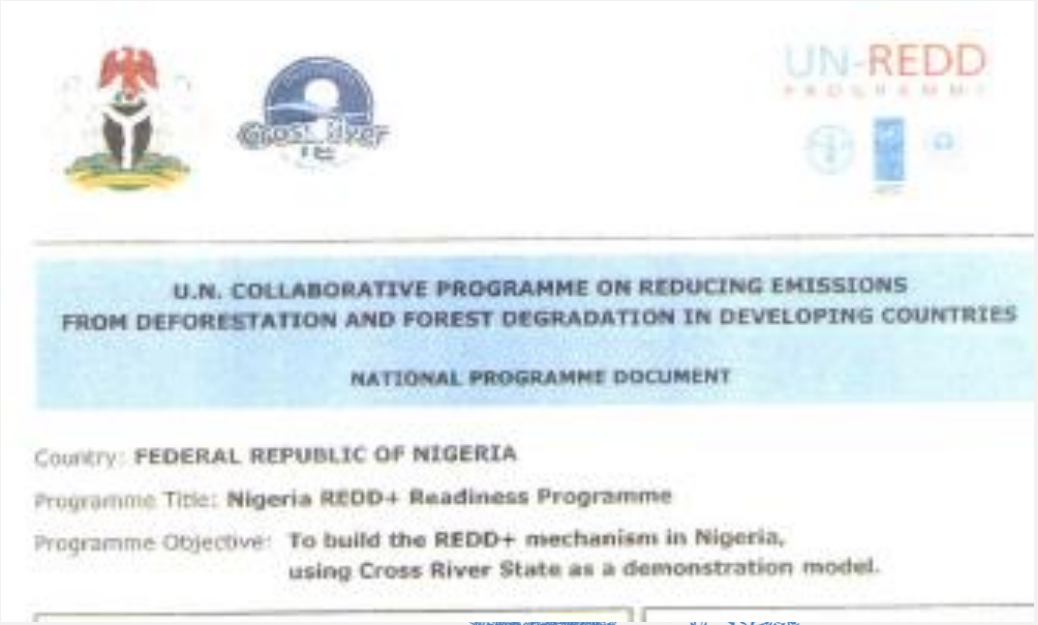
Objective 1 of UN-REDD Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria -

To address **social and environmental issues** in UN-REDD **National Programmes** and other UN-REDD Programme funded activities.



U.N. COLLABORATIVE PROGRAMME ON REDUCING EMISSIONS FROM DEFORESTATION AND FOREST DEGRADATION IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

NATIONAL PROGRAMME DOCUMENT

Country: FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA

Programme Title: Nigeria REDD+ Readiness Programme

Programme Objective: To build the REDD+ mechanism in Nigeria, using Cross River State as a demonstration model.

	Description of risks	Assessment and levels of risks	Mitigation measures	Responsibilities
1	Commitment of federal and/or CRS governments towards implementing REDD+ declines	Progress on the REDD+ process and on the Programme implementation relies highly on Government engagement, at both federal and CRS levels, as well as on a certain intensity and broadness of the efforts. If high-level support is lacking, then the progress in programme implementation would be slow. This would impede REDD-readiness achievement, and the viability of REDD+ as an approach to climate change mitigation and forest conservation could be undermined. Risk: low. Both federal and CRS governments have been active and engaged in REDD+ since onset of work with UN-REDD, being able to mobilise stakeholders and prepare a proposal for UN-REDD in record time. In addition, the fact that a growing number of states wish to join the REDD+ dynamic, will force the federal government to work cohesively and closely with them. Nigeria is increasingly present in international *fora* and advocating commitment for climate change.	• Several outputs of the programme are devoted explicitly to support management of REDD+ readiness, to conduct capacity building, to foster stakeholder engagement & dialogue, and to raise public awareness, all which will serve to maintaining and enhancing the political commitment reached so far (notably outputs 1.1, 1.2, 1.4, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2 and 4.1). • The focus of the Programme on community and grassroots capacities and mobilisation will sustain political commitments (as shown by expected outputs 3. and 4.1). • Global support for REDD+ and the importance of REDD+ in ongoing climate-change negotiations is a positive force to avoid this risk (output 1.4 will further reinforce Nigeria's engagement at regional and international levels). • Nigeria's intended leadership role on REDD+ in West Africa region and in ECOWAS (which is to be enhanced through output 1.4) will maintain the political commitment.	The UNRC and UN-REDD missions will monitor governmental engagement. The Federal and CRS REDD+ teams, together with the CTA, will ensure information and political commitment are at pace with REDD+ readiness progress and decision-making requirements.
2	Government agencies do not cooperate and coordinate activities effectively	Failure of federal and CRS agencies to cooperate would slow down and disrupt the Nigeria REDD+ process and the Programme's implementation. Risk: medium. The federal structure of Nigeria is complex and this Programme relies on a smooth federal-states cooperation. However, during the design of the programme and in the preliminary REDD+ activities, the cooperation among Government agencies and between federal and state structures have been smooth. In addition, Nigeria has a clear share of roles between federal government (i.e. overall policy direction, international	• Programme supports awareness raising and dialogue, as well as a fully participatory approach, to optimize broad engagement. • The project uses and supports existing in-country coordination mechanisms. • Since REDD+ arrived to the country, federal and CRS government have worked cooperatively - the Programme's design and structure are conceived to ease such governmental cooperation and coordination. • Both federal and CRS governments rely on each other for	The CTA will be responsible for reporting to UN-REDD and UN agencies on any early indications of lack of coordination, in order to seek corrections. The National committees will oversee implementation and the coordination among crucial governmental structures.

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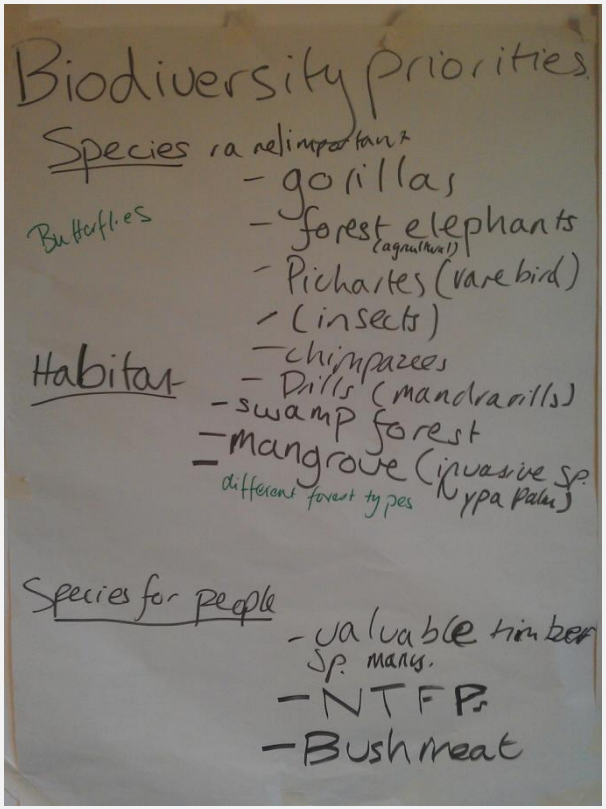
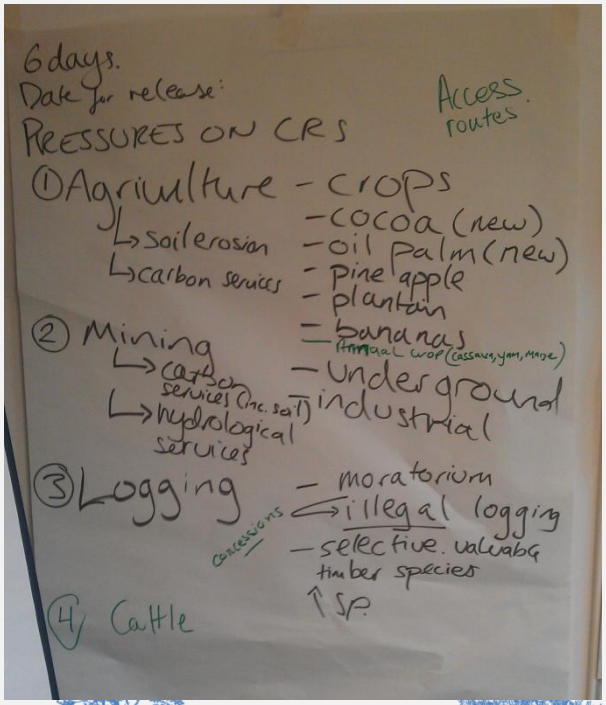
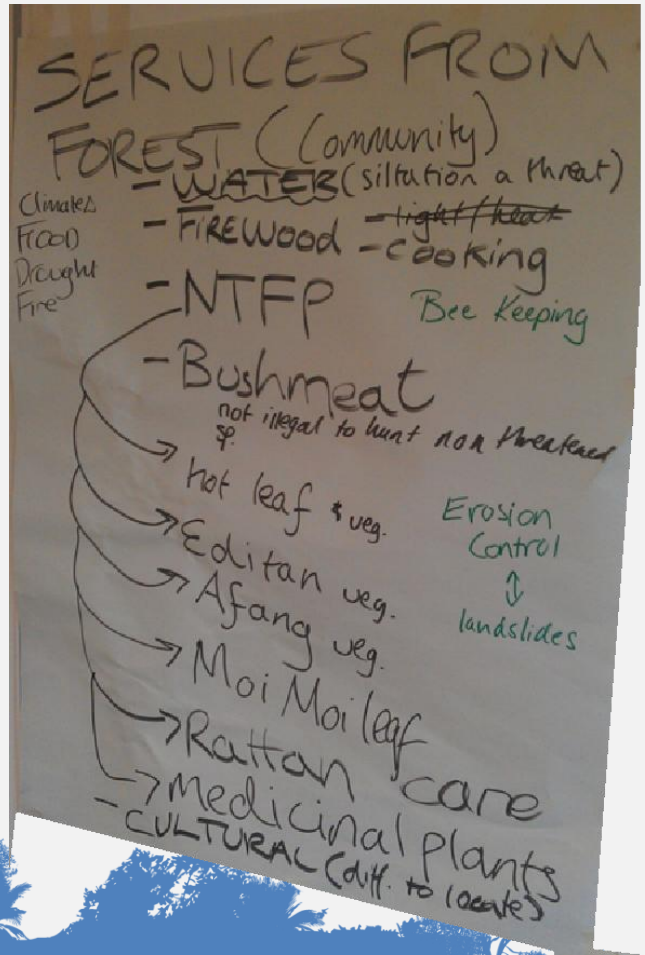
Objective 2 of the UN-REDD Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria

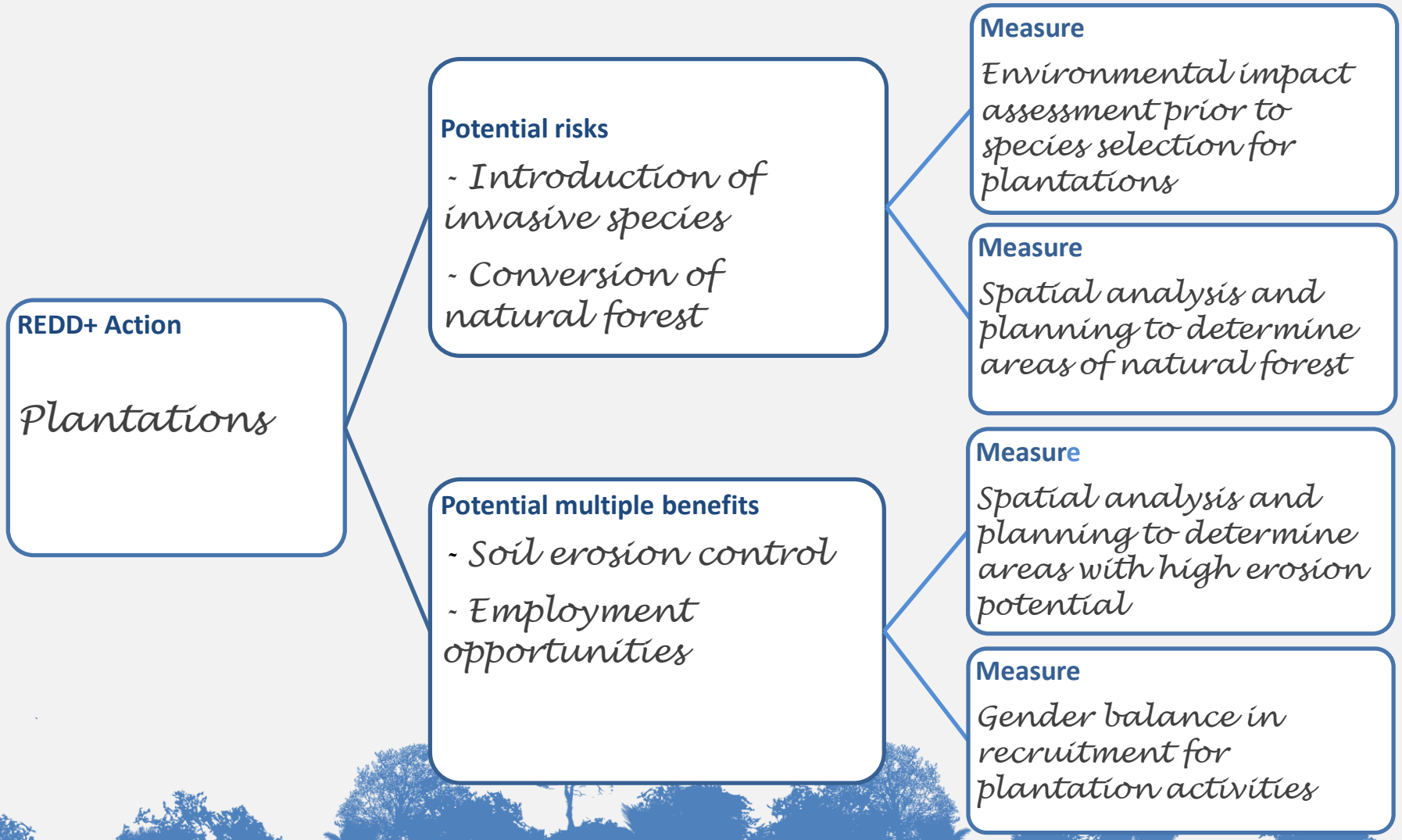
To support countries in developing their national approaches to REDD+ safeguards in line with the UNFCCC "Cancun safeguards".







Interactive exercise: risks and multiple benefits from REDD+



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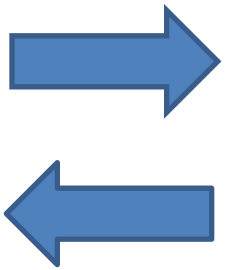
Core Elements of a Country Approach to Safeguards

Institutions

1.Identification /development of relevant safeguards to be addressed and respected:
Policies, laws and regulations (PLRs), either existing or those created for REDD+



2. Safeguard Information System (SIS):
Existing or new indicators, methodologies for collecting information, and framework for provision of information

Processes and Procedures

Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria (SEPC)

- **Welcomed as a guiding framework by the eighth UN-REDD Programme Policy Board Meeting in Paraguay, in March 2012.**
- Objectives:
  - To address social and environmental issues in UN-REDD National Programmes and other UN-REDD Programme funded activities.
  - To support countries in developing their national approaches to REDD+ safeguards in line with the UNFCCC.

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Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria (SEPC)

The SEPC provides a guiding framework to help support countries in developing their approaches to safeguards:

- provides more detailed criteria that can be used to "unpack" the UNFCCC safeguards
- particularly useful at the stage of a country defining the objectives of its approach to safeguards

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Social and Environmental Principles

REDD+ should…

1. Apply norms of **democratic governance**, as reflected in national commitments and Multilateral Agreements
2. Respect and protect **stakeholder rights** in accordance with international obligations
3. Promote **sustainable livelihoods and poverty reduction**
4. Contribute to **low-carbon, climate-resilient sustainable development policy**, consistent with national development strategies, national forest programmes, and commitments under international conventions and agreements
5. **Protect natural forest** from degradation and/or **conversion**
6. Maintain and enhance multiple functions of forest including **conservation of biodiversity and provision of ecosystem services**
7. Avoid or minimize **adverse impacts** on non-forest ecosystem services and biodiversity

Principle 6 – Maintain and enhance multiple functions of forest including conservation of biodiversity and provision of ecosystem services

Criterion 21 – Ensure that land-use planning for REDD+ explicitly takes account of **potential synergies and trade-offs** between the **multiple functions of forest** and the benefits they provide, **respecting local and other stakeholders' values**

Criterion 22 – Ensure that planted and **natural forests** are managed **to maintain and enhance ecosystem services and biodiversity** important in both local and national contexts

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SEPC resources

- Final versions of the SEPC available in English, French and Spanish
- An associated draft Benefits and Risk Tool (BeRT), new version for Policy, Laws and Regulations Analysis tool being developed

Principle1	Principle2	Principle3	Principle 4	Principle 5	Principle 6	Principle 7

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Thank You

Website: http://www.un-redd.org