



Vietnam REDD+ Annual Progress Report
(Period: July 1, 2017 - June 30, 2018)

SECTION A: NARRATIVE SUMMARY

1. In brief, what were the main REDD+ readiness-related activities delivered within your country during the last year?

- For example, strategy / policy drafting, stakeholder consultation events, capacity building / training, awareness raising initiatives
- Please be as specific as possible, e.g. name, date and number of participants in consultation events (sex disaggregated, if available), name of policy being drafted, institutions involved in policy drafting

Since July last year to date, Vietnam has continuously implemented many REDD+ readiness-related activities, in which some main ones are shown as follows:

- Issuance of the Forestry Law (new one) in November 2017 to replace the Law on Forest Protection and Development 2004. The Law will come into effect on the 1st January 2019.
- Preparations of four Decrees and seven Circulars to enforce the implementation of the new Forestry Law 2017. The FCPF-2 Project is supporting the development of the two Decrees and one Circular. The first Decree is to provide the detailed instructions for implementation of some articles in the Forestry Law. The second one is on policy, mechanism and operation of the forest protection force. Development of the Circular is to regulate silvicultural technics for restoration, enrichment of natural forest and plantation.
- On the basis of the National REDD+ Action Plan adopted in April 2017 (new NRAP), a development of a mid-term REDD+ implementation plan (NRIP) for the period of 2017-2020 is on-going, in which financial sources and gaps to operate the NRAP is defined.
- Significant upgrade of the national REDD+ governance architecture, through the establishment (March 2018) of the State Steering Committee Office for the Target Program on Sustainable Forest Development and REDD+ Implementation by merging the State Steering Committee Office for Forest Protection and Development Plan for 2011-2020 and the Vietnam REDD+ Office (VRO) under the Prime Minister chairmanship, opening the way for more effective inter-ministerial cooperation and accountability in NRAP implementation.
- Various initiatives have been piloted to effectively engage new sectors and departments into NRAP implementation, including with MPI (in association with the formulation of the new Planning Law), State Bank of Vietnam (on implementing environmental standards in the financial sector), MONRE (on ecosystem accounts and land use planning), CEMA (regional event on leveraging ethnic minorities and forests for joint benefits), MOF (on improving fiscal environment for REDD+), MPS (on forest crime investigation capacities), MOJ (on grievance redress mechanism)...
- Updating Provincial REDD+ Action Plans (PRAP) aligned with the new NRAP and paralleling with their implementation.
- Significant implementation of REDD+ interventions at field level as part of PRAP, site-level REDD+ action plans (worth several million dollars) through support from various partners (FCPF, UN-REDD, JICA, US Aid, IDH, CIAT, GIZ...), generating a wealth of models (improved plantation, collaborative management, cooperation with the business sector on NTFP value chains, deforestation-free agriculture...) and contributing to national REDD+ results.
- Further Development of REDD+ safeguards system. A first version of the Safeguard Information System (SIS) is being finalized including information interface with FORMIS, and the first national safeguards' Summary of Information (SOI) has been formulated and under final consultations.
- Further development of the system on National Forest Monitoring, Reporting and Verification.
- Completion of the Emission Reduction Program Document (ERPD) and endorsement into the CF/FCPF portfolio (CF17, February 2018).
- Development of instruments to operate the Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade agreement with the European Union (further progress on classification systems...)
- Development of cooperation with neighbouring countries on forest and REDD+, including through implementation and signature of new MoU with countries like Lao and Cambodia
- Many consultations related to REDD+ Readiness Preparation has been organized with around 4,500 participants from all stakeholders such as governmental agencies from central to community levels, NGOs, CSOs, forest owners, local people, etc. The female participants are accounted for around 17%.
- More than 7,200 people, especially local people, forest officers participated in trainings and raising awareness workshops on natural forest restoration, sustainable forest management, forest certification, long term rotation plantation etc. Around 20% of the participants are female.
- More than 2,300 people, of which more than 40% are female participated in the communication events on REDD+, forest protection, and climate change.

2. What were the main REDD+ readiness-related achievements in your country during the last year?

- For example, x number of individuals attended REDD+ consultations (sex disaggregated, if available), national REDD+ strategy was finalised, government formally adopted national REDD+ related policy/s, NFMS was established, partnership agreement with private sector association signed

The main achievements in relation with REDD+ readiness preparation of Vietnam in the reported period are presented as follows:

- The Forestry Law was adopted by the National Assembly in November 2017, in which the REDD+ is indicated as one of the five forest environmental services.
- The Emission Reduction Program in the North Central Region of Vietnam (ERPD) was adopted by the Carbon Fund of the FCPF under the Resolution CFM/17/2018/2.
- The State Steering Committee Office on Sustainable Forest Development and REDD+ has been established and strengthen national capacities for coordination, backstopping and monitoring of the NRAP implementation
- 11 updated PRAPs were completed and available for provincial implementation.
- The capacity building, awareness raising and implementation of REDD+ were strengthened and implemented at all levels, especially community level; 34 Site REDD+ Action Plans (Si-RAP), the Benefit Distribution System, and the Grievance Redress Mechanism have been piloted and conducted by the UN-REDD Programme phase II.
- The forest resources monitoring system by using tablet PCs is being piloted in 15 provinces of Vietnam.
- The MoUs between Vietnam and Laos PDR and between Vietnam and Cambodia were renewed and signed; regular joint patrols between Ha Tinh province and neighbouring provinces of Laos have been being implemented.
- Communication on REDD+ was implemented at all levels, especially in provinces where the PRAPs are developed.
- Collaboration with FLEGT has been strengthened through technical meetings, and work plan to improve synergies is under preparation.

3. What were the main REDD+ readiness-related challenges and/or problems during the last year?

- For example, lack of engagement from key stakeholders, political barriers, limited funding

Although Vietnam gained the above significant achievements in REDD+ readiness preparation during the last year, there are following challenges and problems:

- REDD+ is still a new topic with many technical requirements arising from the implementation of REDD+; and it takes time for Vietnam to complete all the readiness milestones.
- The financial resource for REDD+ activities have been modest, still depending on the international support and lack of private and business participation. Moreover, the carbon credit market in Vietnam has not been established yet, while the international market is unstable and voluntary.
- The launch of the pilot REDD+ result-based payment scheme under the Green Climate Fund illustrate that international finance for REDD+ is much lower than needs, and that further work and conditions are required beyond agreed UNFCCC rules to allow REDD+ countries to access this (insufficient) international REDD+ finance.
- Despite massive achievements under the UN-REDD Programme, the Government of Norway has decided to halt its bilateral partnership on REDD+ Vietnam, and to keep supporting the country only through multilateral or regional ways. This is yet another illustration of global lack of finance and competition for scarce resources.
- The mechanism for coordination and cooperation at all levels on REDD+ among stakeholders is in place as per Decision 419, but making it work in practice is still a challenge in some places.

4. What are the main REDD+ readiness-related activities that you hope to deliver during the next year?

- For example, hold x consultation events, submission of R-Package to the PC, finalisation of SIS, commission research into REDD+ strategy options

The following are the key activities that Vietnam expects to deliver in the next year:

- 1) Government Policy: 4 Decrees and 7 Circulars
- Decree on detailing the implementation of a number of articles of Forestry Law.

- Decree on regulating forest rangers and specialized forest protection force.
- Decree on regulating the management of endangered and rare and precious forest fauna and flora and the implementation of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora.
- Decree on the sanctioning of administrative violations in the forestry sector
- Circular on detailing the critical level of protection forests and demarcation of forest boundaries
- Circular on regulating sustainable forest management
- Circular on regulating forest inventory.
- Circular on regulating forest products exploitation; legal forest product records and management of forest products' origins; tracking records and marking forest fauna and flora specimens
- Circular on regulating species and varieties of forest saplings
- Circular on regulating silvicultural measures
- Circular on regulating methods for pricing and forest price framework.

And

- Mid-term REDD+ implementation plan (NRIP) for the period of 2017-2020 approved in 2018 by the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development.
- SIS finalized and operational, and first safeguards Summary of Information (Sol) finalized
- A REDD+ Full Implementation Plan enables the coordination of national and international support to strengthen capacities of the State Steering Committee Office to perform and deliver on NRAP coordination, backstopping and monitoring

2) Related ERPA preparation activities:

- + Conditions for transfer of titles of emission reduction of Vietnam approved by the Prime Minister;
- + The REDD+ Registration System developed and adopted;
- + The Reversal Management Mechanism finalised;
- + The Benefit Sharing Plans of North Central Coast ER Program developed;
- + Safeguards document reviewed, such as the Strategic Environment and Social Assessment (SESA), Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), Resettlement Policy Framework, Ethnic Minority Frame Work, GAP, FGRM for NCC region.
- + The ERPA signed by the end of 2018

3) Vietnam is collaborating with the FAO to complete the document of REDD+ project in the Central Highland of Vietnam. It is expected to be approved in the early 2019 and implemented in late 2019 with the budget of 50 mil USD, funded by the Green Climate Fund.

4) Awareness raising on REDD+ through training courses and communications will be enhanced at all level, especially at the community level.

5) Implementation of NRIP, PRAPs and SiRAPs will gain on significant results

6) A framework approach towards deforestation-free jurisdictions is formulated and serves as a conceptual and operational platform to further harmonize land-related policies and programmes (agriculture, forestry, planning, finance, land governance..., develop new projects and raise additional public and private finance for NRAP implementation (pilot in Central Highlands).

SECTION B: READINESS PROGRESS

1) Please provide your own assessment of national progress against all REDD+ readiness sub-components:
 (Indicator OV.1.B: Number of FCPF supported countries that have in place a National REDD+ Strategy, FREL/FRL, NFMS and SIS; Output 1.3 indicators)

Progress rating key:

Complete	The sub-component has been completed
Significant progress	Significant progress
Progressing well, further development required	Progressing well, further development required
Further development required	Further development required
Not yet demonstrating progress	Not yet demonstrating progress
N/A	The sub-component is not applicable to our process

Sub-component	Progress rating (mark 'X' as appropriate)	Narrative assessment (briefly explain your rating)
R-PP Component 1: Readiness Organisation and Consultation		
Sub-component 1a: National REDD+ Management Arrangements	Complete	
	Significant progress	x
	Progressing well, further development required	
	Further development required	
	Not yet demonstrating progress	
	N/A	
The new NRAP under the Decision 419 shows the Vietnamese Government's commitment for REDD+, provisions to improved institutional arrangements to strengthen accountability, coordination and collaboration, the M&E mechanism. The six sub-technical working groups for REDD+ network were established and operated effectively. The REDD+ Steering Committee was merged into the State Steering Committees for the Target Program on Sustainable Forest Development at both the Central and Provincial levels. However, coordination of means is needed to ensure that the State Steering Committee Office has effective capacities to carry out its functions effectively, and further clarification on institutional arrangements to support NFMS are still needed.		
Sub-component 1b: Consultation, Participation and Outreach	Complete	
	Significant progress	x
	Progressing well, further development required	
	Further development required	
	Not yet demonstrating progress	
	N/A	
During REDD+ readiness preparation process and EPRD development, the participation and information sharing of all stakeholders, particularly local and ethnic people/community, women, CSOs, NGOs were continuously improved. However, they still need further support to access the information. Now that REDD+ becomes truly cross-sectoral, a new wave of stakeholders' engagement would be needed.		
R-PP Component 2: REDD+ Strategy Preparation		
Sub-component 2a: Assessment of Land Use, Land Use Change Drivers, Forest Law, Policy and Governance	Complete	
	Significant progress	x
	Progressing well, further development required	
	Further development required	
	Not yet demonstrating progress	
	N/A	
Drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, the interventions for the drivers, solutions for forest conservation, sustainable forest management, and forest carbon stock enhancement, land tenure, natural resource right and forest governance were clearly identified in the new NRAP, the NRIP and ER-PD. The new law on forestry in 2017 mentioned clearly that REDD+ is one of the five forest environment services. However, the connection of the SIS with all relevant information datasets, the transfer of titles of emission		

Sub-component	Progress rating (mark 'X' as appropriate)	Narrative assessment (briefly explain your rating)
		reduction and REDD+ registration system (including connection with land registry) are still being developed.
Sub-component 2b: REDD+ Strategy Options	Complete x	A set of national policies and programs for dealing with the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation were developed, shown in the new NRAP, NRIP, the Target Program on Sustainable Forest Management, ERPD, etc. The PRAPs in line with the new NRAP and the SESA are gradually updated and supplemented.
	N/A	
Sub-component 2c: Implementation Framework	Complete	The new Law on Forestry and ERPD were adopted. The National REDD+ registry system and the transfer of titles of emission reduction are being developed and completed. Internal procedures are being proceeded to approve ER-P in Vietnam. A comprehensive framework to implement the NRAP is expected to be finalized in 2018 in parallel to NRIP endorsement.
	x	
	N/A	
Sub-component 2d: Social and Environmental Impacts	Complete	A first version of the SIS is being finalized and embedded into FORMIS, and the first Summary of Information is being completed with final consultations. The Benefit Sharing Mechanism, the SESA and the ESMF for the ER-P are continuously being updated. Despite further development will still be required, the country is about to deliver on a first robust and comprehensive social and environmental system for REDD+.
	x	
	N/A	
R-PP Component 3: Reference Emissions Level/Reference Levels		
Component 3: Reference Emissions Level/Reference Levels	Complete x	The technical assessment for the National REL/RL was finalized and positively reviewed by the UNFCCC in mid-2017 with no further improvement at this stage; the REL/RL for ER-P region mentioned in the ERPD area was also adopted in the 17th Meeting of the Carbon Fund.
	N/A	
R-PP Component 4: Monitoring Systems for Forests and Safeguards		
Sub-component 4a: National Forest Monitoring System	Complete	The National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) was developed based on the NFIMAP, MFI&S and the Annual Forest and Forestry Land Monitoring and Reporting Program. The NFMS is being updated. The new NFIMAP Cycle V in the period 2016-2020 is being implemented to clarify the future MRV design and to be consistent with the FRL.
	x	
	N/A	
Sub-component 4b: Information System for Multiple Benefits, Other Impacts, Governance, and Safeguards	Complete	Non-carbon benefits (including, socio-economic, environmental, and governance) are well identified at all level based on NRAP, PRAPs, and ER-PD. The UN-REDD Vietnam phase II and other REDD+ projects have piloted the result-based payment from the REDD+ services, including non-carbon services. The Safeguard Information System (SIS) and the Summary of Information are being developed, expected to be finalized in 2018.
	x	
	N/A	

SECTION C: NON-CARBON BENEFITS

- 2) Does your national REDD+ or Action Strategy Plan include activities that directly aim to sustain and enhance livelihoods (e.g. one of your program objective/s is explicitly targeted at livelihoods; your approach to non-carbon benefits explicitly incorporates livelihoods)?

(Indicator 3.2.b: Number of RF REDD+ Country Participants whose REDD+ Strategies include activities that directly aim to sustain and enhance livelihoods)

Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	(delete as appropriate)
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If yes, please provide further detail, including attachments and/or references to the documentation that outlines your approach:

One of the core principles/objectives of the new NRAP, its following PRAPs and NRIP, and the ERPD is to sustain and improve the local livelihoods. For instance, NRAP policy and measure 1.3 introduces a new approach to jointly improve livelihood and forest governance. Based on relevant socio-economic analysis, the NRAP calls for cross-sector coordination including MARD, MOLISA and CEMA to “continue to implement programmes to support employment and livelihood improvement for the local people living near and in the forest in hotspots of deforestation and forest degradation” (PAM 1.3.b). All these plans took into account the current socio-economic dynamics in the key hot spots of deforestation, forest degradation and potential areas for forest carbon enhancement to design integrated livelihood activities. The poor people and ethnic groups who live near and/or in the forests in hot spots of deforestation and forest degradation are the priority objects to sustain and improve their livelihoods. They not only get technical supports through training courses, but they also receive the investment through projects/programs.

- 3) Does your national REDD+ Strategy or Action Plan include activities that directly aim to conserve biodiversity (e.g. one of your program objective/s is explicitly targeted at biodiversity conservation; your approach to non-carbon benefits explicitly incorporates biodiversity conservation)?

(Indicator 3.3.b: Number of RF REDD+ Country Participants whose REDD+ Strategies include activities that directly aim to conserve biodiversity)

Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	(delete as appropriate)
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If yes, please provide further detail, including attachments and/or references to the documentation that outlines your approach

One of the specific objectives of the REDD+ strategies, and a significant progress of the new NRAP 2017-2030, is precisely to improve the quality of natural forest, protection and conservation of natural forests. PAM 2.2 is devoted to “pilot, evaluate and replicate sustainable models for natural forests enhancement, protection and conservation”. Moreover, the NRAP specifically mentions biodiversity as a core target of regional collaboration on illegal logging and trade (PAM 3.3.b). In the new Forestry Law 2017, the biodiversity conservation is a one of principles of forestry activities, including forest planning, sustainable forest management schemes, “opening and closing natural forests”, protection of forest ecosystems, the scientific study, and the rights and duties of forest owners. Moreover, the Directive 13/CT-TW of the Central Party's Secretariat was issued in 2017 to strengthen the Party's leadership in forest management, protection and development with the major focus on retaining natural forest, enhancing the coordination and accountability of related ministries with leader's roles clarified, raising the participation of public and private sector in forest protection and development, engaging proactively in regional and international cooperation, etc. The Ministry of Industry and Trade will direct and undertake the review of its plans for hydropower development. Moreover, the central and provincial governments will not grant investment licenses for hydropower projects which have a considerable negative impact on biodiversity conservation of natural forest ecosystems and national environment security. The Vietnamese government also promotes cooperation with neighbouring countries to control illegal logging and trade and promote biodiversity conservation. Finally, the sustainable models for natural forest enhancement, protection and conservation will be piloted, evaluated, and up-scaled (cf. NRAP).

SECTION D: FINANCE

- 4) Please detail the amount of all finance received in support of development and delivery of your national REDD+ readiness process since the date that your R-PP was signed. Figures should only include secured finance (i.e. fully committed) – ex ante, (unconfirmed) finance or in-kind contributions should not be included:

(Indicator 1.B: Amount of finance received to support the REDD+ Readiness process (disaggregated by public, private, grants, loans))

Amount (US\$)	Source (e.g. FCPF, FIP, name of gov't department)	Date committed (MM/YY)	Public or private finance? (Delete as appropriate)	Grant, loan or other? (Delete as appropriate)
\$668,541	EU	01/2011	Public	Grant
\$5,022,529	German Federal Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation, building & Nuclear Safety (BMU)	02/2011	Public	Grant
\$2,695,006	KfW	02/2011	Public	Grant
\$1,083,456	WWF Germany	02/2011	Public	Grant
€ 2,448,000	SNV: Delivering Environmental and Social Multiple Benefits from REDD+ in South East Asia (MB-REDD)	2011	Public	Grant
\$1,082,932	German Federal Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation, Building & Nuclear Safety (BMUB)	01/2012	Public	Grant
\$150,000	UNDP (Participatory Governance Assessment for REDD+ in Vietnam)	03/2012	Public	Grant
\$846,574	JICA (technical and institutional capability for REDD+ implementation in Dien Bien Province)	04/2012	Public	Grant
\$3,800,000	FCPF Readiness Preparation Grant (The Project on Support for the REDD+ Readiness Preparation in Vietnam)	11/2012	Public	Grant
\$632,000	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	11/2012	Public	Other (Vietnamese Government Counterpart Fund for the above Project)
\$27.602.129	FAO, UNDP, UNEP (UN-REDD Vietnam Phase II Programme)	7/13	Public	Grant

\$200,000	European Forest Institute – EU REDD+ facility	01/2015	Public	Grant
\$12,116,137	Sustainable Natural Resource Management Project – JICA, in Hanoi (central level), Lai Chau, Dien Bien, Son La, Hoa Binh, Lam Dong	8/2015	Public	Grant
€ 1,966,384	Operationalising National Safeguard Requirements for Results-based Payments from REDD+ - BMUB – International Climate Initiative in Vietnam, Ghana & Peru	12/2015	Public	Grant
\$5,000,000	FCPF Readiness Preparation Grant (The Project on Support for the REDD+ Readiness Preparation in Vietnam- Phase 2)	10/2016	Public	Grant
\$702,000	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	10/2016	Public	Other (Vietnamese Government Counterpart Fund for the FCPF Project – Phase 2)
\$8,500	Vietnam Forests and Deltas (VFD)- USAID in Hanoi, Nghe An, Thanh Hoa, Son La	01/2018	Public	Grant
\$74,970	Capacity building for CSOs and local communities in Asia Pacific and South Asia region, ANSAB funded for SRD	6/2018	Public	Grant

5) Please detail any ex ante (unconfirmed) finance or in-kind contributions that you hope to secure in support of your national REDD+ readiness process:

Amount (US\$)	Source (e.g. FCPF, FIP, name of gov't department)	Public or private finance? (Delete as appropriate)	Grant, loan or other? (Delete as appropriate)
\$50,000,000	GCF pilot result-based payments (RBPs)	Public	RBPs
\$30,000,000	GCF Project "Achieving emission reductions in the Central Highlands of Viet Nam to support National REDD+ Action Programme goals"	Public	Grant
\$20,000,000	GEF 7 finance through the Food Systems, Land Use, and Restoration Impact Program window, to support implementation of Deforestation-free Jurisdictional Approach in the 4 districts of Viet Nam.	Public	Grant

SECTION E: FCPF PERFORMANCE

6) To help build an understanding of the FCPF strengths, weaknesses and contributions to REDD+, please indicate the extent to which you agree with the following statements:

(Indicator 4.B: Participant Countries' assessment of FCPF's role within and contribution to national REDD+ processes)

Mark 'X' as appropriate

	Completely disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Completely agree
The FCPF's support has had a central influence on the development our national REDD+ systems and processes				x	
The FCPF's support has improved the quality of our national REDD+ systems and processes					X
The FCPF's support has improved national capacities to develop and deliver REDD+ projects					X
The FCPF's support has helped to ensure substantive involvement of multiple stakeholders (including women, IPs, CSOs and local communities in our national REDD+ systems and processes					X

Comments / clarifications, if appropriate:

Beside UN-REDD Programme, the FCPF contributed partly to developing NRAP and the mid-term investment plan (NRIP) for NRAP. The FCPF has been supporting the 6 provinces of the North Central Coast and Dak Nong Province to develop and update their PRAPs in line with the new NRAP. Moreover, the FCPF is supporting Vietnam to develop a national decision on transfer of titles of emissions reduction and the REDD+ registry system.

The stakeholders including women, IPs, CSOs has been participating in the FCPF-2 project activities such as series of consultations (EPRD development, SESA, ESMF, FLEGT, non-forest sector interventions for REDD+), REDD+ communication campaigns, training courses (plantation, forest and forestland change monitoring via using PC-tablet use, forest certification). Furthermore, through trainings, conferences/seminars/meetings, national capacities of stakeholders, including NGOs/CSOs have been improved and they have been receiving the financial resources for support of REDD+ readiness preparation.

7) To help assess the usefulness and application of FCPF knowledge products (publications, seminars, learning events, web resources), please indicate the extent to which you agree with the following statements:

(Indicator 4.3.a: Extent to which FCPF learning, evidence and knowledge products are used by Participant countries)

Mark 'X' as appropriate

	Completely disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Completely agree
We regularly access FCPF knowledge products to obtain REDD+ related information					X
FCPF knowledge products are relevant to our REDD+ related information requirements					X
FCPF knowledge products are sufficient to address all of our REDD+ related information requirements				x	
The FCPF website is a useful resource for accessing FCPF and REDD+ related information				X	

Comments / clarifications, if appropriate:

The FCPF website is updated in a rather regular way with useful information and publications. It is also easy to look up information in the website.

In terms of FCPF knowledge products, because the REDD+ contains many new and difficult technical topics such as the tittle to emission reductions, the FREL/REL, the REDD+ Registry, the safeguards, the result-based payment mechanism, etc., the FCPF information/products, guidelines for the readiness preparation for REDD+ implementation are sometimes not enough, and it takes time to complete the requirements from the donors and the government.

SECTION F: FINAL COMMENTS

- 8) If appropriate, please provide any further comments or clarifications relating to your work on REDD+ Readiness during the last year:

First, the ERP is a result-based payment program. The budget to implement the program mainly comes from different existing and potential projects/programs that contribute to the REDD+ objectives in the North Central Coast Region. The government has not yet approved the program document like this before. Therefore, to adopt the EPRD or sign the ERPA, the government must apply an exceptional and special mechanism.

Moreover, financial resources for REDD+ readiness and implementation are becoming gradually limited. The UN-REDD programme is going to finish at the end of this year. Therefore, the main financial source for the REDD+ readiness in the next year will come from the FCPF project, and transition to secure sustainable resources for REDD+ regular upgrade and roll out remains uncertain.