



*R.Raomae (Solomon Islands), Vi Thi Trang (Vietnam), Mayasih Wigati (Indonesia), Lalthlamuana Pachuau (India)*

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

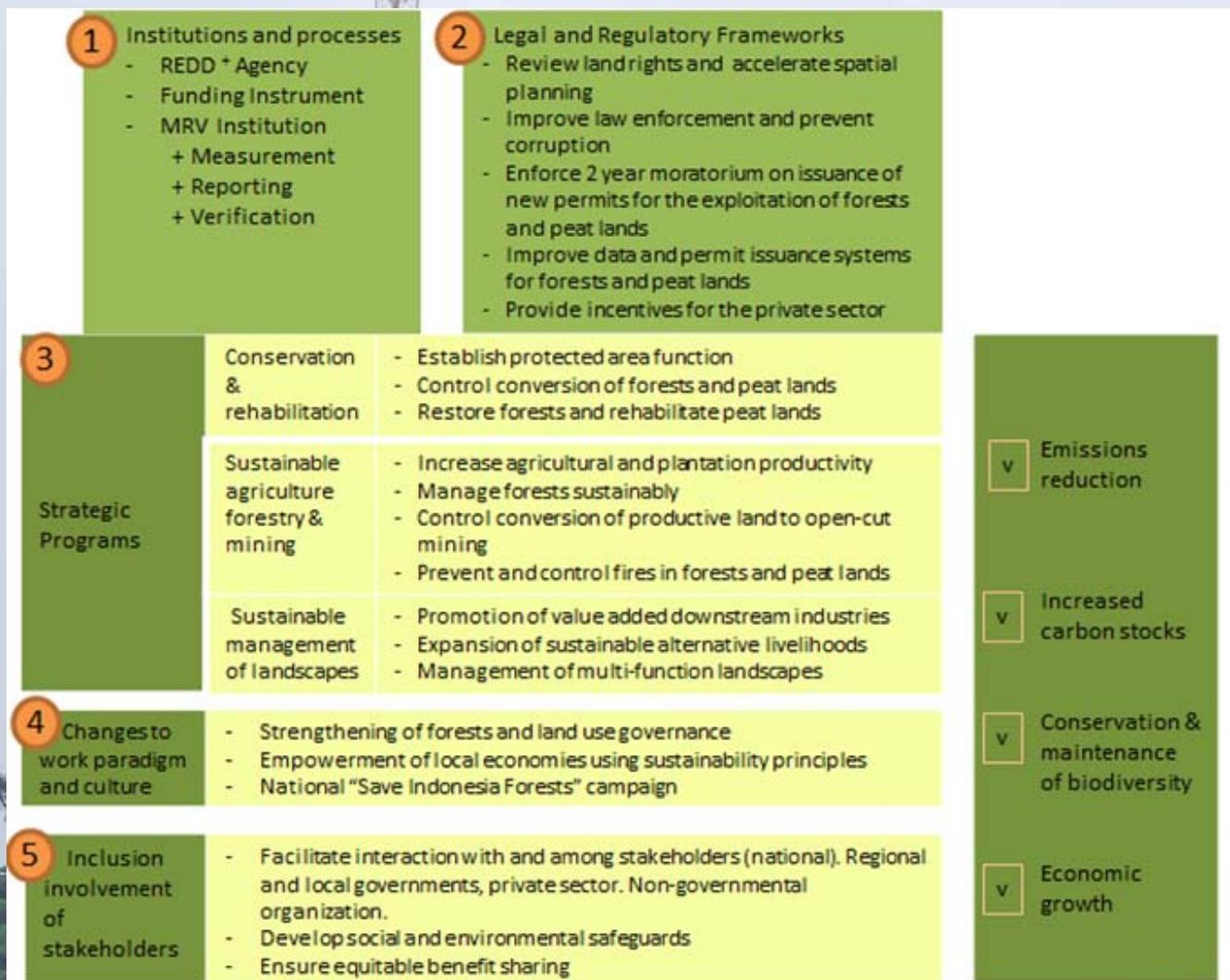
Climate change that occurred in the last century has become a global issue as well as a national development challenges. The challenge facing developing countries in the future is to achieve climate resilience and carbon emission reductions in forestry sector through reduced emission from deforestation and forest degradation including forest conservation, sustainable forest management, and enhancing carbon stocks (REDD+). 196 countries agreed to move towards what science prescribed to fight climate change according to the Paris agreement, this is historical. REDD+ is an incentive mechanism for developing countries to reduce emission from deforestation and forest degradation, conservation, sustainable forest management, and enhancement of carbon stock.

Current national structures in terms of governance, institutional set ups, policies, the level of understanding of REDD+ and lack of effective collaboration amongst various stakeholders are key challenges to successful and efficient implementation of the Paris Agreement frame work. This directly leads to poor spatial planning, tenurial problems, ineffective forest management, weak legal basis and law enforcement as being amongst the main causes for deforestation and forest degradation in most developing countries.

Therefore, successful REDD+ implementation requires certain enabling conditions; specifically the necessary capacity and governance frame works, as well as a range of mechanisms or conditions (including design of activities, community engagement, secure tenure or benefit rights, carbon accounting, setting baselines, monitoring, legal frameworks) tailored to local/national political, financial, cultural and environmental contexts.



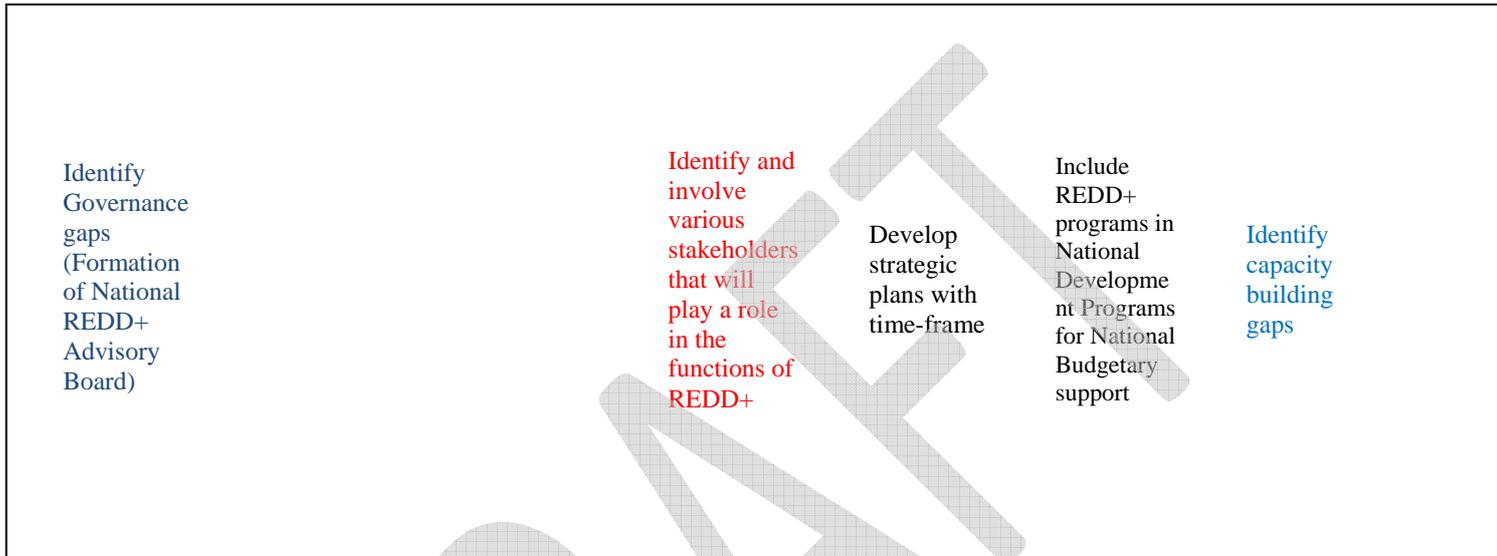




## RECOMMENDATION

Taking into account all complexities such as the need for good governance, gaps in institutional set ups, irrelevant policies, lack of technical capacity, land tenure systems, low level stakeholders involvement and insufficient national funding, the key recommendation is to develop a National REDD+ Road Map (Plan of action) that will address gaps identified in the key challenges for implementing REDD+ programs.

The National REDD+ Road Map (Plan of action) will focus on:



*“In doing this, there is **a visible and strategic direction** of a successful REDD+ implementation at the National level to comply with the Paris agreement on Climate change*



DRAFT