



	Indonesia	Vietnam	Nigeria	Ecuador
Actors involved	<p>The PGA in Indonesia is structured to involve national and sub-national stakeholders throughout the process involving academia, government, civil society and the private sector. Ministry of Forestry, Indonesia's REDD+ Preparedness Task Force, the Presidential Working Unit for Supervision and Management of Development (UKP4), the National Planning and Development Agency (BAPPENAS), Bogor Agriculture Institute and President of National Forestry Council, Indigenous Peoples Alliance of the Archipelago (AMAN), Epistema and Walhi are among the stakeholders who have actively contributed to the process.</p>	<p>Actors involved in the PGA process in Vietnam are VNForest, functional departments at provincial level, state forest companies/ management boards, functional unit at district level, communities (communal level), local university, as well as Vietnamese NGOs</p>	<p>At the federal level, the Ministry of Environment has been a key partner, whereas at the Cross River State level in addition to the Forestry Commission, the following entities are some of those who have contributed until now are NGOCE, University of Calabar, Representatives from local communities (Mbe Mountain) and Women Environmental Programme.</p>	<p>In Ecuador, the Ministry of Environment is the key counterpart from the government, whereas the following civil society actors are amongst those who have participated: Fundacion Pachamama, CONAIE, CONAICE, Ceplaes – RFN, WWF, Care and Flora and Fauna.</p>
Governance issues prioritized	<p>Law and Policy Framework, REDD+ Actors' Capacity (Government, Civil Society, Indigenous/Local Community, Business Entity) and Implementation aspects in the following issues: spatial and forestry planning, rights regulation, forest organization, forest management, controlling and oversight and REDD+ infrastructure.</p>	<p>Based on two PGA workshops organized in Lam Dong in 2013 where the governance situation was analysed with the following key governance issues being highlighted thus far:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participation of local (commune) authority in decision making process related forest management; - law enforcement; - allocation of forest/ land, and - inter-sectorial collaboration 	<p>In a workshop in Calabar in Cross River State in January 16-18 January this year, the following governance domains were agreed as priorities by stakeholders :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Broad and informed participation of REDD+ stakeholders - Harmonization of policy and legal framework for REDD+ - Transparency and accountability of the REDD+ process and finance - Inter-governmental relations and coordination 	<p>Pending ¹</p>
Geographical scope at the country level	<p>The PGA process in Indonesia both involves stakeholders and governance issues pertaining to the national levels, and similarly in the following eight provinces; Aceh, Riau, Jambi, South Sumatra, West Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, East Kalimantan, Central Sulawesi, Papua and West Papua as well as two districts level actors in respective province.</p>	<p>In addition to the national level, Lam Dong is selected as the first PGA pilot province in Vietnam. Based on progress experience, the PGA may be scaled up to include additional provinces.</p>	<p>Federal and state level (Cross Rive State)</p>	<p>Discussion have thus far taken place at the national level in Quito only, while local level involvement is still to be determined/ agreed.</p>

¹The PGA process in Ecuador has had some delays in 2013, but progress is expected to improve from early June once the new PGA facilitator is on board.