

FINAL DONOR REPORT

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME / MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT

PANAMA

CONSOLIDATION OF THE PREPAREDNESS PHASE FOR THE REDUCTION OF EMISSIONS
DUE TO DEFORESTATION AND FOREST DEGRADATION (REDD+) IN PANAMA

31 DECEMBER 2019



Reporting Period	November 2015 – 31 December 2019
Donor	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF)
Country	Panama
Project Title	Consolidation of the Preparedness Phase for The Reduction of Emissions due to Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) in Panama
PS 80097 / Output 89923 "Consolidación de la fase de preparación para REDD+ en Panamá" UNDP SP Outcome 2018-2021: SP Outcome 2: Accelerate structural transformations for sustainable development	CPD Output 3.1: Improved compliance of commitments to international environmental agreements Indicator IRFF 1.1.1.1 Country has development plans and budgets that integrate international agreements across the whole-of-government: 1.1.1.1.A 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development SDG Targets TARGET1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions. TARGET_13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning. TARGET_5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life.
Implementing Partner(s)	Ministry of Environment
Project Start Date	November 2015
Project End Date	June 2019
2019 Annual Work Plan Budget	USD 590,947.11
Revenue received	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular USD • Other <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Donor \$ 4,095,446.26 USD • Total \$ 4,095,446.26 USD
Unfunded budget	USD 0.00
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I. Executive summary

The project "Consolidation of the Preparedness Phase for The Reduction of Emissions due to Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) in Panama" closed with a budget execution, to December 2019, 99.36% of the total allocated budget.

The project succeeded in carrying out all its activities; it advanced through the accomplishment of the four pillars of the Warsaw Framework. Due to this project the country has built up national capacities and processes making good progress with REDD+ strategic documents; toward the design of a Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system; and the improvement of technical capacities of key stakeholders, for the implementation of the five REDD+ activities envisaged in the National Forest Reference Level.

The main achievements of the REDD+ Preparation Process in Panama are summarized below:

- From a technical perspective, updated and transparent forest cover maps are available for the first time. Indigenous technicians were also trained and MiAMBIENTE officials were trained for on-site monitoring through the use of drones.
- From a strategic point of view, there is a favourable regulatory framework considering the Law 69 of October 30, 2017 That creates an incentive program for forest cover and the conservation of natural forests, the National Climate Change Strategy 2050, the National Forest Strategy 2018-2050, among others, which provide a legal framework and an ideal scenario to implement in the territory the initiatives of the five REDD+ activities that Panama has decided to measure and monitor.
- From an organizational perspective, indigenous peoples sat down to negotiate over their territories, there the forest within, with a clear appropriation of their rights and responsibilities.
- From a vision of integrity and equal rights, women, thanks to the Project, were trained for actively participate in the REDD+ Board and the Indigenous Technical Committee (CTI).
- The development of the Forest Reference Level not only required building field information for the first time in the country, but also because it presented a technical challenge as Panama was the first country to report the five REDD+ activities. The learning achieved by MiAMBIENTE's technical team, with the support of external experts, in the development of the Forest Reference Level is key to the implementation phase. This report and its annexes form part of Panama's commitments to the UNFCCC, following the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (IPCC, 2006).
- The propose for the National REDD+ Strategy presents a complete review of the legal and institutional framework that supports, in Panama, the process implementation Strategy, considering different levels of action. It provides a good basis for moving on to the implementation phase; however, it needs to be supplemented and updated with more in-depth analysis and relevant data specifying the measures and actions defined.
- The indigenous groups of Panama were benefited from the preparation process, in the form of capacity-building, participation in national decision-making and was also able to highlight the importance of indigenous territories as carbon stocks and the key role they could play in keeping national Green House Gas (GHG) emissions in line with the Nationally Determine Contributions (NDC) Panama. Eleven from the twelve Indigenous Structures, which represents all the 7

indigenous groups in Panama, proposed included 12 demands in the REDD+ Strategy, from which 10 demands shall be addressed in the implementation phase, intrinsically related with REDD+.

The Ministry of the Environment has trained technical staff at Regional level, which will make it possible to follow up and monitor the five REDD+ activities. The data from the National Forest Inventories will help to develop the Emissions Factors for the National Greenhouse Gas Inventories for the Forestry Sector, which in turn will support the Biennial Update Reports, the coming Biennial Transparency Reports, and the National Communications. Finally, the Project significantly advance in the establishment of the National System of Social and Environmental Safeguards, and framing the risks of implementing REDD+ activities through the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) and the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESFM) instruments.

The Mid-term Report allowed the Project to establish a road map to meet the remaining commitments, in addition to the time extension requested to complete the Project.

The most important aspect of this change in pace was the commitment demonstrated by the Project Coordination Unit, the planning and follow-up given to the pending activities; prioritizing the objectives and goals and starting procurement processes promptly; as well as having the support of the UNDP Regional team in Panama that see the REDD+ issue following up on the final project processes, mainly aimed at the development of the SESA and the ESFM, as the design of the Complaints System and the review of the latest products generated.

II. Background

The preparation process for REDD+ in Panama began in 2010 with two major projects, the first through the UN-REDD Joint National Programme (PNC) (2010-2015) with a financing of 5.3 million USD and the second that begins its implementation in 2015 through the project Consolidation of the Preparedness Phase for The Reduction of Emissions due to Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) in Panama (2015-2019) with an initial budget of USD 4.1 million from the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF).

In these 9 years, an additional US\$4.9 million was received from other sources, which, together with the US\$9.4 million initially received, totals US\$14.3 million for Panama's REDD+ Preparation Process.

Within the framework of the UN-REDD+ Joint National Programme (NJP), Panama generated diagnostic technical information in the forest field through a broad process of participation and consultation with public and private organizations, peasant and Afro-descendant communities and indigenous peoples; through the process of Active Listening. Based on the inputs generated in this phase, the FCPF REDD+ project carried out additional activities to consolidate the process of preparation and formulation of the National REDD+ Strategy, policy development, and other processes of participation, communication and institutional strengthening and criteria for social and environmental safeguards.

The FCPF REDD+ project was carried out by the Ministry of Environment (MiAMBIENTE) under the modality of National Implementation (support to NIM), with the support of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP – Panama Country Office) as the Implementing Agency. MiAMBIENTE

is responsible for the planning, technical and resource management, supervision and execution of the project.

III. Progress Review

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

The main activities of preparation of REDD+ Panama in the last year, have been carried out with the participation of the key actors of the five different groups (indigenous peoples, peasants, people of African descent, women and public and private institutions), under the scheme of equality, transparency and respect, as agreed in the R-PP from October 2014 and using inter-agency coordination mechanisms.

- Output 1: Panama Organization and Consultation

An important achievement was the creation of different levels of participation and coordination among actors, noting the creation of a REDD + Technical Indigenous Commission (CTI, acronym in Spanish). These actors are aware of details of the Project's impact at the national and international levels and its importance with regard to climate change mitigation.

The Project built an important foundation for the organization of various actors, successfully destroying barriers between the indigenous sector and the peasant sector; at the same time, they shared their opinions in order to strengthen the REDD+ process in Panama. Indigenous, peasant and Afro-descendant communities, as key actors, were trained and strengthened in climate change, REDD+ and their role in the different processes of participation in forest sustainable management.

The project took significant time and resources to create an organization and consultation mechanism, with positive results, through consultation and feedback dialogues to the project activities, through empowerment and leadership.

On the other hand, the establishment of the CTI, composed of 7 commissioners, representing the Naso Teribe, the Emberá Wounnan, the Ngäbe Buglé, the Bribri, the Guna, was very important for the implementation of the Project with a constant participation through permanent spaces of dialogue.

The REDD+ Panama National Roundtable, composed of representatives of MiAMBIENTE, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, UNDP, indigenous communities, Afro-descendants, peasants, civil society, and others, was of vital importance for the coordination of project implementation.

In addition, training and awareness-raising for communities in areas with higher rates of deforestation should be further strengthened in the next phase of implementation of the National REDD+ Strategy illegal logging, forest degradation and other identified problems. In this preparatory phase, extensive progress was made in trainings held in East Panama, Darien and the Emberá-Wounnan Comarcas, Wuargandí, Madugandí among others.

The Complaints Mechanism for REDD+ Panama has been design for Ministry's operational functions; this represents an important step, not only within the framework of the Complaints Mechanism as such, but also for the implementation phase of ENREDD+.

- **Output 2: Preparation of the National REDD+ Strategy.**

The Panama National REDD+ Strategy [proposal](#) involved a broad process of participation of key actors in the consultation and validation process.

Panama has made great advances for the construction of the National REDD+ Strategy and defined the AXM as the main instrument ensuring connection with the Nationally Determine Contributions.

The proposal document for the National REDD+ Strategy has an annex detailing the priority actions of each of the four regions at the national level for each of the five key actors involved in the active listening process. This was followed by a National Consultation process in early 2018, which ended with a public consultation on the website of the Ministry of Environment. However, no legal instrument was emitted so far for approval of the strategy.

However in terms of institutional arrangements and organization, the capacity building process still needs to be consolidated among local experts and staff and intersectoral coordination to complete the preparation of the National REDD+ Strategy. The five REDD+ activities in the National REDD+ Strategy proposal need to be translated in clear mitigation actions for being financed in a base of their potential of avoiding and removals of tCO₂eq.

- **Output 3: Development of a national reference level for forest emissions and a national forest reference level**

The [Panama National Forest Reference Level](#) underwent a comprehensive process of construction with national capacities, mainly, and a review process by international experts, from January 2018 to April 2019, when the assessment team notes that the data and information used by Panama in constructing its FRL was transparent, complete and accomplish with the guidelines in the annex of the Decision 12/CP.17.

The NRF is the only REDD+ component that required technical review. The NRF took as reference the period 2006-2015, in which the removals correspond to -27, 735 675 tCO₂ eq/year; which means that is the reference line towards which the country should push its efforts and actions, in the implementation of the five REDD+ activities declared in the FRL. [The official NRF figure is available on the UNFCCC website for public consultation.](#)

The value of FRL is negative as it indicates net removals, where the negative means tCO₂eq removed. As part of the implementation of its REDD+ activities, as set out in the proposal of the National REDD+ Strategy for the next phase of implementation, Panama hopes to reduce emissions and increase removals in order to generate REDD+ results that can be converted into payments for results, among other actions, promoting the AXM.

- **Output 4: Design of the national forest monitoring system and information system on safeguards**

National Forest Monitoring System

The National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) is one of the four requirements of the UNFCCC that the country has in order to receive result-based payments under REDD+. The system design attempts being in line with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories.

The final results for establishing the NFMS are:

- For satellite Terrestrial Monitoring, the 2012 Land Use and Coverage Map was obtained and approved by resolution DM-0067-2017. It is expected to be updated every 2 years for forest monitoring.
- In the National Forest and Carbon Inventory (NFCI), a total of 88 UM of permanent plots out of a total of 92 were raised; the remaining 4 were not raised due to issues outside the Ministry's equipment (difficult access and weather condition). This process was successfully completed, soil samples were analysed in a laboratory and entered into the Silvametricus database. The next step is to do the remeasurement of the plots to follow it up, for which it is contemplated to make 20% of the plot each year. In addition the NFCI Report must be done and the Silvametricus database needs to be institutionalized.
- The NFMS contains the methodology for collecting the data required for the calculation of the Emission Factors of the Forestry Sector. This will strenght the estimation of the GHG emissions and removals of the Forestry and Other Land Use Sector, for the reports to the UNFCCC (BUR, BTR and NC).
- For the NFMS, national capacities were improved through the provision of advice and training for MiAMBIENTE Staff to technical staff of MiAMBIENTE Regional Headquarters and other government entities about geographic information systems, forest monitoring systems and the development of NFCI under the six categories of land use of the IPCC Guidelines 2006; use and management of drones; surveys, sample analysis and database records of the Panama Forest Inventory; among others. The Regional Directorates received sets of Drones (one unit per Regional), this technology supports field monitoring, allowing accurate data. For this purpose, the technical staff of MiAMBIENTE Regional Headquarters were trained on the use and its linkage with the NFMS, whose main objective is to make it an integrated and multipurpose system.

Information System On Safeguards

For the Safeguard Information System (SIS) there is a diagnosis, concrete recommendations for the adoption of a national safeguards approach and the design of a safeguard information system (SIS). Specifically, there are two products for the SIS:

- Analysis of the Legal and Institutional Framework of the Information System of Safeguards (SIS) of Panama in the framework of the REDD+ project.
- Protocol for the implementation of a Panama Safeguards Information System (SIS) under the REDD+ project (December 2018).

The SIS proposes to incorporate into the platform of the National Environmental Information System (SINIA, Spanish acronym) all the information evidencing the approach to and compliance with safeguards during the implementation of the REDD+ action lines, respecting all the principles established by Decree 83 of 2007 that approves the national environmental information policy among which we must emphasize: transversality, right to access to reliable information, informed and responsible participation of society, efficiency and effectiveness, among others.

The SIS proposes to incorporate into the National System of Environmental Information (SINIA in Spanish) platform all the information evidencing the approach and compliance on safeguards during the implementation of the REDD+ action lines, honoring all the principles established by Decree 83 of 2007 that approves the national environmental information policy among which we must emphasize: transversality, right to access to reliable information, informed and responsible participation of society, efficiency and effectiveness, among others.

In this way, institutional mechanisms are used as a basis for comparing information from existing information systems among the entities that make up NEIS. Consideration has been given to the use of the existing virtual platform to share information and receive comments and suggestions to the SIS, which can be useful in promoting transparency and promoting confidence in the effective implementation of REDD+ actions. At the same time, it has been considered to use System 311 as a successful platform to incorporate reports of complaints and complaints, thus contributing to conflict resolution.

As part of the public participation process of REDD+ Panama, SESA and the ESMF of REDD+ Panama were completed. The scope of the ESMF developed incorporates the REDD+ phase of result-based payments, also includes an analysis of operational procedures for the management of social and environmental impacts for specific actions proposed for the REDD+ Panama Strategy. Similarly, the ESMF identifies the institutional arrangements among the different sectors related to sustainable rural development and under which the REDD+ safeguards of Panama will be addressing both the risks of impacts as opportunities to generate environmental and social benefits from the entire REDD+ policy.

2. What were the main REDD+ readiness-related achievements in your country for the project period?

- REDD+ established under the new Organic Structure in MiAMBIENTE..
- Designed a National Forest Monitoring System.
- Designed of the Complaints and Claims Mechanism for REDD+ projects.
- A favorable regulatory framework for REDD+ considering the Forest Incentives Act (Law 69, 30 October 2017), the National Forest Strategy 2018-2050 and the National Climate Change Strategy 2050
- Group of Key Actors at national level, informed and organized, about the REDD+ mechanism.
- Institutional capacities strengthened in REDD+ (local, regional and nationally).
- Designed of a Panama Safeguard Information System (SIS) under REDD+.

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

The main REDD+ preparation challenges focused on the following:

- a) Due to the government succession on July 2019 coincided with the completion of the REDD+ Preparation Process and the completion of the 166 Strategic Development Plan 2015–2019 of Panama, which has as deliverables a series of strategic and regulatory instruments in the environmental area such as ENREDD+ (National Strategy REDD+ Panama), the National Forestry Strategy 2050, the National Climate Change Strategy 2050, Law 69 of 30 October 2017 on Forest Incentives, the Panama Reforestation Fund, among others. There was a delay in the designation of authorized signatures for the Project, therefore the progress in implementation was affected.
- b) To ensure that the interests of each of the key actors are reflected in the National REDD+ Strategy proposal, for which it was necessary to be able to develop an assertive communication between the actors; MiAMBIENTE and the consulting firm that developed the strategy.
- c) Lack of technical capacity in the country to build a forest reference level (NRF) this was largely resolved with the help of the consultant hired by UNDP and the support received from the Coalition for Rainforest Nations (CfRN). This led to the creation of a national capacity that can address this issue from now on.
- d) The design of the National Multi-purpose Forest Monitoring System (NMFMS), although many of the system’s tasks are in the recent organizational chart of the Ministry of Environment and there is an Environmental Monitoring Unit, it was not necessary to carry out an important internal consultation work in order to various actors in MiAMBIENTE internalize their roles and responsibilities within the framework of the NMFMS.
- e) Meeting the challenge of having the Complaints and Suggestions Mechanism based on the 311 platform (Citizen Care Center) and to be able to work with the institutional team and the administrators of the platform to be able to follow up in an efficient way all the claims and suggestions related to REDD+. It should be noted that this platform is a proposal and is applicable to urban and peri-urban regions of Panama, but a design for rural areas and indigenous territories is pending.

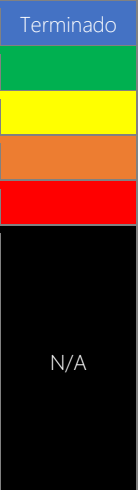
4. Please provide your own assessment of national progress against all REDD+ readiness sub-components:

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 Organization and Consultation		
Sub-component 1a: National REDD+ Management Arrangements	Terminado X	<p>The last Project Executive Board, corresponding to the closure of the project, was held in April 2019 and was attended by the Ministry of the Environment, the United Nations Development Programme, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and key actors: 2 representatives of indigenous peoples appointed by the highest authorities of the indigenous regions and territories, one (1) regional representative of peasant, Afro-descendant and regional communities. The objective of this Project Executive Board was the presentation of the project results and the revision of the line of work for the closing in 2019, reviewing the lessons learned, challenges, risks and mitigation to achieve the expected results.</p> <p>On 19 November 2019 the Fifth National REDD+ Round Table was held as a project closure workshop, attended by key actors, members of civil society, private enterprises, State institutions among others. Four publications summarizing the results of the four components of the Project were presented at this workshop.</p> <p>The project worked with several national management mechanisms of the REDD+ Programme: the National Committee on Climate Change of Panama (CONACCP); the Inter-Institutional System for the Environment (SIA), which includes regional advisory commissions, districts and provinces, the Watershed Committees, the National Forestry Management Committee (CONAGEFOR), made up of public and private institutions, community associations and the AXM.</p>
	N/A	
Sub-component 1b: Consultation, Participation and Outreach	Terminado X	1,753 key actors of the five differentiated channels make up the platform of participation, awareness and consultation for the consolidation of the preparation phase of the National REDD+ Strategy proposal. Including workshops of the Safeguard System, SESA and ESMF.
	N/A	
R-PP Component 2: REDD+ Strategy Preparation		
Sub-component 2a: Assessment of Land Use, Land Use Change Drivers, Forest Law, Policy and Governance	Terminado X	<p>Panama approved, through Official Gazette DM-0067-2017, the high resolution map of forest cover and land use: 2012 to establish the reliable baseline to monitor future changes, every two years. Since 2015, the evaluation was carried out on land use, land use change factors.</p> <p>Policy instruments related to REDD+ Law 1 of February 3, 1994, which establishes the Forestry Legislation in the Republic of Panama Law 69 of October 30, 2017 That creates an incentive program for forest cover and the conservation of natural forests and the AXM.</p>
	N/A	
Sub-component 2b: REDD+ Strategy Options	Terminado	Panama's REDD+ National Strategy proposal needs to be consolidated among local experts and staff and intersectoral coordination to fulfill complete the preparation of the National REDD+ Strategy. The five REDD+ activities in the National REDD+ Strategy proposal need to be translated in clear mitigation actions for being financed in a base of their potential of avoiding and removals of tCO ₂ eq.
	X	

Sub-component	Progress rating (mark 'X' as appropriate)	Narrative assessment (briefly explain your rating)
	N/A	
Sub-component 2c: Implementation Framework	Terminado	The planning unit of the REDD+ Panama National Strategy is the hydrographic watershed, for which the management instruments are the Territorial Management Plan and the Watershed Management Plans, governed by Law 44 of 2002 and Executive Decree 479 of 2013. In 2017 there were 15 river watershed committees established, including the Panama Canal River Watershed. The mechanisms for implementing REDD+ Panama are as follows: Green Climate Fund; Panama Reforestation Fund which still needs to be operative; Panama Sustainable Tourism Fund; Panama National Public Investment System (SINIP), , Funds constituted by MiAMBIENTE and Trust for Water, Protected Areas and Wildlife; Sustainable Agricultural Credit in the Financial Institutions of Panama. Global Environment Facility (GEF) in the ecosystem management line for mainstreaming biodiversity.
	X	
	N/A	
Sub-component 2d: Social and Environmental Impacts	Terminado	The Strategic Social and Environmental Assessment (EESA) and the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) have been completed. In addition, we have a computer platform that serves as a mechanism for complaints and suggestions in a format that allows the Ministry of the Environment to compile and channel complaints quicker. For hard-to-reach rural areas, the platform must be improved.
	X	
	N/A	
R-PP Component 3: Reference Emissions Level/Reference Levels		
Component 3: Reference Emissions Level/Reference Levels	Terminado	Six (6) Techniques and 14 Technicians from MiAMBIENTE strengthened their capacities in the use of methodologies, presentation and technical evaluation of the Panama Forest Reference Level. Twenty (20) regional technicians, academics, NGOs and Government Entities carried out the collection of data UTCUTS 1990-2016 for the construction process of the NRF of Panama, locally called MAPATON 2017. MAPATON 2019 was held from 29 May to 07 June 2019. Panama finalized in December 2017 the Technical Document on Forest Reference Levels as part of its commitments to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). In April 2019 the technical group of the UNFCCC presented the Report of the technical assessment of the proposed forest reference level of Panama submitted in 2018.
	X	
	N/A	
R-PP Component 4: Monitoring Systems for Forests and Safeguards		
Sub-component 4a: National Forest Monitoring System	Terminado	The Design of the National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS), in Panama, consists of three subcomponents: 1) Satellite terrestrial monitoring; 2) National Forest and Carbon Inventory (NFCI); and 3) Greenhouse Gas Inventory. The results are as follows:
	X	
	N/A	

Sub-component	Progress rating (mark 'X' as appropriate)	Narrative assessment (briefly explain your rating)
		<p>a. For satellite Terrestrial Monitoring; the 2012 land use and coverage map, approved by resolution DM-0067-2017, is available. It is expected to be updated every 2 years for forest monitoring.</p> <p>b. Completion of the National Forest and Carbon Inventory; with the lifting of 88 UM out of 92, the remaining four were difficult to access; for the re-measurement will be attempted to enter these UM as it was difficult to enter due to conditions of time and access, entered the data of the plots in the database Silvametricus.</p> <p>c. Panama's Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Inventory 2005 and 2010, argues that the main source of emissions comes from deforestation, and although the country's historical contribution to global GHG emissions is only 0,02%, the Panamanian State recognizes the need to halt deforestation at the national level not only as an effort in solidarity with the international community, but also because of the impacts associated with deforestation, such as the loss of biodiversity, the decline in the provision of ecosystem services and its impact on the livelihoods of the population in all productive sectors of the Panamanian economy.</p> <p>d. The design of the National Forest Monitoring System has been developed for technical staff of MiAMBIENTE.</p>
Sub-component 4b: Information System for Multiple Benefits, Other Impacts, Governance, and Safeguards	Terminado  X	Panama has a diagnosis and specific recommendations for the adoption of a national safeguards approach, a design for the safeguards information system (SIS), an analysis of the institutional legal framework and the protocol for the implementation of the SIS. The Project worked with a Specialist for the design and establishment of an Online Platform (http://miambiente.gob.pa/reddsis/) for the Implementation of the Safeguards System (SIS) and the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), this platform should be adapted to the REDD + intervention area in the implementation phase.; through the website of the Ministry of Environment. The National Environmental Information System (SINIA, https://www.sinia.gob.pa/) have been proposed to evidence the information for the approach and compliance with safeguards during the implementation of actions related to REDD+. Similarly, it has been considered to use the Citizen Service Center, 311 (https://311.gob.pa/) as the platform to incorporate complaints and claims reports, thus contributing to conflicts resolution.

5. Does your national REDD+ Strategy or Action 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)?

Yes

If yes, please provide further detail, including attachments and/or references to the documentation that outlines your approach:

The Panama's REDD+ National Strategy proposal is articulated with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGS), adopted by Panama in its normative framework, the Strategic Plan of the Government of Panama 2015-2019 (PEG) and the Strategic Plan of the Government 2019-2024, the Nationally Determined Contribution, The National Integrated Water Resources Management Programme (PNGIRH) 2010-2030, the National Water Security Plan 2015-2050, the National Biodiversity Strategy (ENB) and the National Strategic Plan 2030 (national alignment to the SDGS).

Panama's REDD+ actions are focused on contributing to mitigation through reducing deforestation, reducing forest degradation, conserving forest ecosystems, sustainable forest management and increasing forest carbon stocks, i.e., the five REDD+ activities and a plural number of environmental, social and cultural co-benefits with the creation of synergies through the application of the 5 REDD+ activities in the country.

To support the achievement of this objective, Panama developed specific instruments such as the adoption of Law 69 on Incentives for Forest Cover and the Conservation of Natural Forests in 2017, its regulation in December 2018 and the establishment of the Panama Reforestation Fund under the which Law 69 which is regulated by the Executive Decree No. 129 of December 26, 2018.

In 2019, the National Climate Change Strategy 2050 (ENCC 2050) was finalized and presented, outlining a set of actions that, based on their national circumstances, will provide the country with tools, to contribute actively to the achievement of the ultimate objective of the UNFCCC and to reduce their vulnerability to the adverse effects of climate change, through the prioritization and implementation of specific adaptation measures.

The National Climate Change Strategy 2050 includes three components: (1) adaptation; (2) low-emission development; and (3) capacity development and technology transfer. For each of these components, priority was given to sectors and lines of action to increase their resilience, reduce their vulnerability to the adverse effects of climate change and facilitate the country's transition to a low-greenhouse-gas economy. The capacity development and technology transfer component seeks to address the scarcity of information and technologies related to national adaptation and mitigation processes, by means of robust capacity-building and use of state-of-the-art technologies.

6. 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)?

Yes

If yes, please provide further detail, including attachments and/or references to the documentation that outlines your approach

Panama, with tropical forests covering 56% of the national territory, and in accordance with its commitment to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) among

other Multilateral Environmental Agreements - voluntarily presents its National REDD+ Strategy: Alliance for the Million Hectareas with a clear vision to reduce deforestation and forest degradation, to increase flux and preserve carbon sinks and healthy habitats that contribute to biodiversity conservation, as well as to promote social and environmental co-benefits aligned with the National Biodiversity Strategy and the 2018-2050 Action plan.

Panama's main environmental target is to increase carbon storage by 10 per cent by 2050, goal established in the country's LULUCF NDC and that an amendment to it will be presented, among others to express in tCO₂eq the percentage of ambition declared.

IV. RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Project title: " Consolidation of the Preparedness Phase for The Reduction of Emissions due to Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) in Panama" - 80097
Duration: 3 years
Expected Development Effect of the Country Program Document (CPD): 4.1: "Panama will have implemented development policies that promote the sustainable use of natural resources and recognize the economic and social value of environmental services and biodiversity conservation" and 4.3 "Panama will have reduced vulnerability to climate change, emergencies and natural disasters, and will move towards a low-greenhouse gas economy, through cross-sectoral actions at the national and local levels for the efficient and sustainable use of natural resources."
Indicators of the development effect of the CPD relevant to the project with its respective baseline and target: % of watersheds with management plans in operation – VR: 10% – Target: 36%; Status of the Collaborative Programme for the Reduction of Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries.
Key Results Area of the Strategic Plan 2014-2017: Environment and Energy
Strategic alliances: CCAD/GIZ/REDD Regional Project; REDD/CCAD/USAID; SOUTH-SOUTH Cooperation for Mesoamerica
ATLAS Award ID: 00080097

Products	Product indicators	Base Line	Goals	Indicative activities	Responsible and Co-responsible	Inputs
Component 1: Readiness Organization and Consultation						883,800.25
1.1. Established the platform of intersectoral participation and multi-features representative and inclusive actors.	1.1.a. Level of representative participation of key actors: (public and private institutions and organizations; indigenous peoples, Afro-descendant communities, peasant families; and gender and women's empowerment group), both at the central, regional and local level, on the	1.1.a. Results of the active listening process performed by the PNC-ONUREDD, with the key actors, in the differentiated channels. 1.1.b. The REDD+ Panama National Bureau partially guarantees the participation of stakeholders at the	1.1.a. Complete representative participation of the stakeholders in the REDD+ Panama National Bureau. 1.1.b. High level of joint impact of stakeholders in forest management decisions.	1.1.a. Development of participatory methodologies for the intersectoral platform and key multi-features at the REDD+ Panama National Bureau. 1.1.b. Establishment of mechanisms for the participation of key actors identified, in the differentiated channels of the UN-REDD PNC: (a) public and private institutions and organizations, (b) indigenous peoples, (c) Afro-descendant communities, (d) peasant	MiAmbiente, UNDP with stakeholders	

Products	Product indicators	Base Line	Goals	Indicative activities	Responsible and Co-responsible	Inputs
	<p>established platform (REDD+ Panama National Roundtable, others).</p> <p>1.1.b. Incidence level of key stakeholders in policy decisions for forest management.</p> <p>1.1.c. Incidence level in the advocacy of gender equality and women's empowerment in REDD+ Panama.</p>	<p>central, regional and local levels.</p> <p>1.1.c. Stakeholders together do not have an effective impact on forest management decisions.</p>	<p>1.1.c The active participation of stakeholders gives value to the preparatory phase of REDD, especially the safeguards information system.</p>	<p>families; and (e) gender and women's empowerment group.</p>		
<p>1.2. Stakeholders have knowledge and information to ensure an effective consultation and implementation process of the REDD+ Panama National Strategy.</p>	<p>1.2.a. Level of knowledge acquired by stakeholders in the central themes of the REDD+ Panama National Strategy.</p>	<p>1.2.a. To be defined.</p>	<p>1.2.a. To be defined.</p>	<p>1.2.a Diagnosis of capacity-building needs.</p> <p>1.2.b Development of the capacity-building plan.</p> <p>1.2.c Implementation of the capacity-building plan.</p>	<p>MiAmbiente, UNDP with stakeholders</p>	

Products	Product indicators	Base Line	Goals	Indicative activities	Responsible and Co-responsible	Inputs
1.3. Implementation of the communication and dissemination strategy in preparation for the reduction of emissions from deforestation and forest degradation.	1.3.a Level of incidence of communication and dissemination strategy in sensitive areas of deforestation and forest degradation.	1.3.a Low incidence of communication and disclosure in sensitive areas to reverse deforestation and degradation of forests.	1.3.a. High level of impact on key actors for the preparation of emissions from deforestation and forest degradation.	1.3.a Development of the communication and outreach strategy. 1.3.b Execution of the communication and disclosure strategy. 1.3.c Dissemination and awareness of causes of deforestation and degradation to a wider public.	MiAmbiente, UNDP with stakeholders	
1.4 The validation process of the REDD+ National Strategy has been carried out.	1.4.a Level of representativeness of stakeholders who have agreed to the validation of the REDD+ Panama National Strategy.	1.4.a The representative validation process of the REDD+ Panama National Strategy has not begun.	1.4.a High representativeness of the stakeholders in the validation agreement of the REDD+ Panama National Strategy.	1.4.a Continuous implementation of the Public Participation Plan. 1.4.b Consensual planning of the validation of the REDD+ Strategy with stakeholders. 1.4.c Realization of the REDD+ Panama National Bureau for the validation of the REDD+ Strategy. 1.4.d Establishment of an internal dialogue and decision-making process of key actors. 1.4.e Conducting the final public consultation.	MiAmbiente, UNDP with stakeholders	

Products	Product indicators	Base Line	Goals	Indicative activities	Responsible and Co-responsible	Inputs
1.5. Established the Claims Mechanism for REDD+ Panama.	1.5.a. Percentage of claims resolved in a transparent and timely manner.	1.5.a. There is no Claims Mechanism.	1.5.a To be defined	1.5.a Design of the Claims Mechanism for REDD+ Panama. 1.5.b Training of officials and key actors for their implementation. 1.5.c Operation of the Claims Mechanism for REDD+ Panama.	MiAmbiente, UNDP with stakeholders	
Component 2: REDD+ Strategy Preparation						518,641.35
2.1. Established the REDD+ Panama National Strategy.	2.1.a. Feasibility level of strategic options to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and improve forest conservation. 2.1.b Alignment level of the national REDD+ strategy with the causes of deforestation and forest degradation and barriers to the increase in forest carbon reserves in Panama"	2.1.a. Draft of the REDD+ Panama National Strategy.	2.1.a. High level of feasibility of the strategic options contemplated in the official REDD+ Panama National Strategy.	2.1.a Realization of the Social and Environmental Strategic Assessment (EESA) of REDD+ Panama's strategic options. 2.1.b Development of the Environmental and Social Management Framework (MGAS). 2.1.c Final elaboration of the REDD+ Panama National Strategy, in conjunction with stakeholders. 2.1.d Officialization of the REDD+ Panama National Strategy.	My Environment, UNDP with stakeholders	

Products	Product indicators	Base Line	Goals	Indicative activities	Responsible and Co-responsible	Inputs
2.2. Established the Legal and Operational Framework of REDD+, within the environmental policy of the State.	2.2.a. Adequacy of the REDD legal and operational framework for REDD+ activities.	2.2.a. A proposal from the REDD+ Legal and Operational Framework is available.	2.2.a. Legal and operational framework established for the implementation of REDD+ in Panama.	2.2.a. Development of operational plans for the implementation of REDD+ in Panama that include the proposal of corresponding institutional arrangements. 2.2.b. Generation of mechanisms for the adequacy of the legal and operational framework for the implementation of the REDD+ Panama Strategy, articulated with the environmental policy of the State.	My Environment, UNDP with stakeholders	
2.3 National financial mechanism for resource acquisition and profit-sharing by operating.	2.3.a. Level of quality and adequacy of the budget for the operation of the national financial mechanism for resource capture and benefit-sharing. 2.3.b. Composition of the participation of bodies committed to the National Financial Mechanism for Resource Raising and Benefit-sharing. 2.3.c. Effectiveness level in	2.3.a. To be defined. 2.3.b. To be defined. 2.3.c. To be defined.	2.3.a. To be defined. 2.3.b. To be defined. 2.3.c. To be defined.	2.3.a. Development of a sustainability proposal for the REDD+ Panama Financial Instrument(s). 2.3.b Preparation of the operational procedures, interoperability and national/international cooperation of the financial mechanism. 2.3.c Establishment of the national financial mechanism for resource collection and benefit-sharing.	My Environment, UNDP with stakeholders	

Products	Product indicators	Base Line	Goals	Indicative activities	Responsible and Co-responsible	Inputs
	accountability and fund management.					
Component 3: Reference Emissions Level/Reference Levels						433,350.00
3.1. Developed the national reference level under a comprehensive and participatory dialogue.	3.1.a. NER/NR numeric values. 3.1.b. Level of national representativeness for the elaboration of the NER/NR.	3.1.a. There is no national reference level. 3.1.b. There is no national representativeness process for the development of NER/NR.	3.1.a. NER/NR numeric values are available. 3.1.b. All sectors and territories at the national level are represented to provide input for the development of the NER/NR.	3.1.a Methodological design for the elaboration of the reference level. 3.1.b Preparation of the technical proposals of the NER/NR including the contributions of the participatory process. 3.1.c Review and adjustments of technical proposals for the NER/NR, including contributions to the participation process and political considerations.	MiAmbiente and UNDP with stakeholders	
3.2. Agreed on the national NER/NR and submitted for technical evaluation to the UNFCCC.	3.2.a. Panama NER/NR numerical values submitted for technical evaluation with the UNFCCC.	3.2.a. There are no NER/NR numerical values presented for technical evaluation with the UNFCCC.	3.2.a. Panama's NER/NR is available for technical evaluation with the UNFCCC.	3.2.a National presentation and validation of the NER/NR. 3.2.b Presentation to the UNFCCC of the NER/NR.	MiAmbiente and UNDP with stakeholders	
Component 4: Monitoring Systems for Forests and Safeguards						1,260,420.00

Products	Product indicators	Base Line	Goals	Indicative activities	Responsible and Co-responsible	Inputs
4.1. National Forest Monitoring System (SNMB) operational within the institutional framework.	<p>4.1.a. Number of hectares deforested, by forest types in Panama, determined for a period (annual/biannual).</p> <p>4.1.b. Number of National Forestry and Carbon Inventory (INFC) sampling units (UM) raised and analyzed.</p> <p>4.1.c. Numerical value of GHG emissions from the Land Use and Land Use Change and Forestry (UTCUTS) sector.</p> <p>4.1.d. Level of capacity and capability of institutional staff in charge of the SNMB.</p>	<p>4.1.a. There is no record of number of hectares deforested, by forest type.</p> <p>4.1.b.1. Thirty-six (36) sample units analyzed from the INFC pilot phase.</p> <p>4.1.b.2. There are no sampling units raised and analyzed from the National Inventory in its second phase.</p> <p>4.1.c. The GHG for the UTCUTS sector in Panama is from 2000.</p> <p>4.1.d. Six (6) technicians assigned to the activities to be formed for the SNMB.</p>	<p>4.1.a. Data on deforested hectares, by type of forests over a period (annual/biannual).</p> <p>4.1.b.1 Data of the UM raised and analyzed for the pilot phase of INFC (first phase).</p> <p>4.1.b.2 UM raised and analyzed from the National Forestry and Carbon Inventory (second phase).</p> <p>4.1.c. Numeric GHG value for the UTCUTS sector generated periodically as part of the SNMB.</p> <p>4.1.d. Twelve (12) technicians trained to be part of the SNMB.</p>	<p>4.1.a. Define SNMB scopes, organizational and operational structure.</p> <p>4.1.b Training and training for key personnel for the operation of the SNMB of the various State units responsible for the system.</p> <p>4.1.c Establishment of baselines and periodic reports based on the three SNMB sub-components: Ground monitoring; National Forestry and Carbon Inventory (INFC); and Greenhouse Gas Inventory.</p>	MiAmbiente and UNDP with stakeholders	

Products	Product indicators	Base Line	Goals	Indicative activities	Responsible and Co-responsible	Inputs
4.2. Safeguard Information System (SIS) designed.	<p>4.2.a. Diagnosis and Evaluation of Social and Environmental Standards.</p> <p>4.2.b. Indicators and means of verification defined for the Safeguard Information System.</p> <p>4.2.c. Mechanism for compliance with established social and environmental standards.</p>	<p>4.2.a. There are no defined social and environmental standards.</p> <p>4.2.b. There are no indicators and means of verification of the Safeguard Information System.</p> <p>4.2.c. There is no Mechanism for Compliance with Social and Environmental Standards.</p>	<p>4.2.a. Social and environmental diagnosis of the design of the Safeguard Information System (SIS).</p> <p>4.2.b Indicators and means of verification are available for the design of the Safeguard Information System.</p> <p>4.2.c A mechanism is in place for compliance with social and environmental standards.</p>	<p>4.2.a Development of the conceptual and methodological framework for the development of a National Safeguards System/SIS.</p> <p>4.2.b Participatory construction of indicators and means for the verification of the Safeguard Information System.</p> <p>4.2.c Establishment of the mechanism for compliance with social and environmental standards in the design of the SIS.</p>	MiAmbiente and UNDP with stakeholders	

V. Project Risks and Issues

This section identifies and analyses project risks and issues that had an impact on project deliverables.

Issues/risks	Mitigation measure
High turnover of MiAMBIENTE and project personnel	Availability of a mechanism that facilitates the periodic documentation of progress and lessons learned. Undertake a complete induction of staff members to be hired (including a presentation of results and lessons learned under the UN-REDD Programme). High-level commitment to maintain stability of project-personnel even when the project ends.
Conflict among/with indigenous peoples	<p>UNDP is monitoring issues related to land titling and concessions relating to access to natural resources. A coordination mechanism at the technical level was established with indigenous people and this was approved by 11 structures of 12 of indigenous people in Panama and a dialogue was opened. A principal and an alternate member were designated to participate in the Project Board meeting. A thorough revision was made of the recommendations made by an international consultant to improve the effectiveness of the complaint mechanism in Panama.</p> <p>Also, the Technical Indigenous Committee (CTI, for its Spanish acronym) played an important role in supporting the National REDD+ Strategy and understanding the positive impact for their communities.</p>
Negative influence on the perceptions of citizens and key stakeholders vis-a-vis the FCPF Project	Clearly define the roles and responsibilities of MiAMBIENTE, UNDP, and other key stakeholders. Define a mechanism to regulate and manage the discussion, differences, and potential conflicts among the National REDD+ Working Group and the position of this platform as an entry point for all those interested in sharing their points of view. Define the channels of communication and the venues for participation and consultation for decision making. Clarify how communication should flow between the indigenous traditional authorities, MiAMBIENTE, and UNDP. Ensure that the information is available to the public and is known and agreed to by key stakeholders and interested entities.

VI. Lessons Learned

- Due to the problems of participation around the first stage of the NJP, the project Consolidation of REDD+ Panama opens a window of participation with MiAMBIENTE that did not previously exist, especially a window of participation and debate on some topics that (although they transcend the Ministry) only find this area as a discussion space. Issues such as land tenure and ownership of natural resources in the country only find ample space for discussion within the REDD+ Project.
- Direct contact with communities and key actors has resulted in improved awareness and confidence in the Project and the Ministry of the Environment.
- The participation of civil society in all processes is key, not only to generating support but also to ensuring that public policy is consistent with their needs, approaches and perspectives.
- A decade of preparation may have allowed decision makers to consider that REDD+ will contribute to improving the conservation and protection management of the country's forest resources by boosting the country's forest reserves carbon by means of reforestation, sustainable forest management, recovery of watersheds and degraded lands, as well as protection of natural forests, in addition to reducing deforestation and degradation of forest cover.
- Pilot projects are an essential component of REDD+ Readiness because they provide practical operational lessons and contribute to broader policy-making. The option to select existing pilot sites is strategic, to assess and add value to processes already under way.
- A good opportunity is to work on an internal financing strategy.
- International coordination mechanisms at the political level are essential; technical and inter-agency coordination platforms are in place (e.g., the National Committee on Climate Change); however, participants generally do not take decisions or manage political elements.
- Effective mechanisms are essential to ensure the exchange of knowledge and information, and to develop sustainable synergies between MiAMBIENTE's programmes and initiatives, in particular to monitor the quality of the data and the consistency of the reports that Panama submits to the UNFCCC.

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:

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

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:

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	

VII. Conclusions and Way Forward

The project succeeded in implementing each of its activities and accomplished in a high percentage its outputs, thus the country has moved forward being prepared with the building of the elements required to apply to funds for the implementation of the five REDD+ activities:

The Project was very important in Panama in many ways:

- Component 1: Organization and Consultation had an important achievement, with the creation of different levels of participation and coordination among actors. These actors are aware of details of the Project's impact at the national and international levels and its relevance to climate change mitigation.
- Component 2: Preparation of the National REDD+ Strategy proposal developed a favourable institutional and regulatory framework for the implementation of REDD+.
- Component 3: Development of a National Reference Level, Panama is the first country to present/declare all five REDD+ activities.
- Component 4: Design of the National Forest Monitoring System and Safeguards Information System, move forward the build of the national system of Social and Environmental Safeguards and frame the risks of implementing REDD+ activities through the SESA and ESFM instruments.

The Project, as part of the Active Listening, implemented a series of workshops that succeeded in sensitizing the population; for the first time indigenous women participated in the REDD+ Roundtable, CTI and are part of the training. The Project provides training for women in the development of park ranger activities and leadership.

The Ministry has installed capacity to follow up and monitor activities, the development of National Forest and Carbon Inventories whose data will allow the development of Emissions Factors for the National Greenhouse Gas Inventories for the Forestry Sector, which in turn support the Biennial Update Reports, coming Biennial Transparency Report and National Communications.

The active role of MiAMBIENTE in the monitoring of activities and the commitment of the technical and managerial team was key to change the pace of project execution. As a team, we took on the challenges necessary to complete with indicators of satisfaction at the end of the project.

VIII. Financial Status

Summary

Amount (US\$)	Source	Date committed (MM/YY)	Public or private finance?	Grant, loan or other?
\$ 5,300,000.00	ONUREDD	2011-2016	Público	Subvención
\$ 400,000.00	ONUREDD (Bosques de Vida (Pequeñas Donaciones PNUD)	2015	Público	Subvención
\$ 250,000.00	ONUREDD (apoyo específico a PNUMA)	2015	Público	Subvención
\$ 180,000.00	ONUREDD (apoyo específico a FAO)	2015	Público	Subvención
\$ 4,104,000.00	FCPF	2016-2019	Público	Subvención
\$ 616,163.00	Proyecto de Gobernanza Forestal de Panamá (OIMT, WWF, MiAmbiente)	2017	Público	Subvención
\$ 450,000.00	Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea of the Republic of Italy	2017	Público	Subvención
\$ 381,000.00	Gobierno de Noruega por medio de NORAD - Proyecto Reporting for Results-based REDD+ (RRR+), organismo ejecutor MIAMBIENTE y Coalición de Países con Bosques Tropicales (CFRN)	2017	Público	Subvención
\$ 900,000.00	Gobierno Nacional (Alianza por el Millón de Has)	2017	Público	Subvención
\$ 15,000,000.00	Fondo REFORESTA PANAMA ¹³	2020	Público	Subvención

Presupuesto del Fondo FCPF desembolsado a la fecha:

Grant Name	Amount Disbursed as of 31 December 2019
PS80097 Apoyo a la preparación nacional hacia REDD+ - Fase 2	\$ 4,095,446.26

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

Amount (US\$)	Source	Public or private finance? (Delete as appropriate)	Grant, loan or other? (Delete as appropriate)
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¹³ Estos fondos se desembolsarán en la fase de implementación de REDD+ Panamá, posterior a la reglamentación de la Ley 69 de Incentivos para la cobertura forestal y la conservación de bosques naturales.

	(e.g. FCPF, FIP, name of gov't department)		
\$		Public / Private	Grant / Loan / Other
\$		Public / Private	Grant / Loan / Other

FINANCIAL REPORT
Components and disbursements by year

Components	Presupuestado PRODOC (USD)	Ejecutado (2016-USD)	Ejecutado (2017-USD)	Ejecutado (2018-USD)	Ejecutado (2019-USD)	Ejecutado (TOTAL-USD)	% del total ejecutado
Component 1: Readiness Organization and Consultation	883,800.25	259,073.34	354,350.32	309,497.03	20,897.93	943,818.62	106%
Component 2: REDD+ Strategy Preparation	518,641.35	79,516.10	54,025.37	178,339.64	25,248.00	337,129.11	65%
Component 3: Reference Emissions Level/Reference Levels	433,350.00	80,175.50	215,769.52	52,628.69	24,347.43	372,921.14	86%
Component 4: Monitoring Systems for Forests and Safeguards	1,260,420.00	238,934.60	202,652.58	256,561.26	139,904.15	838,052.59	66%
Component 5: Diseño de un marco de seguimiento y evaluación del programa	703,788.41	169,243.22	404,409.15	395,122.26	331,383.76	1,300,158.39	184%
TOTAL	3,800,000.01	826,942.76	1,231,206.94	1,192,148.88	541,781.27	3,792,079.85	99%

IX. Annex - Analysis of progress achieved in those activities funded by the FCPF Readiness Preparation Grant

The Country outlines progress made and identifies delays in the implementation of the activities financed by the Grant and proposes actions to address the causes of the delays.

The following table shows the state of the products to date, the performance percentage is described below:

Critical	Alert	Considerable progress made
< 20%	20 – 70%	70 –100%

PRODUCT	PRODUCT INDICATOR	VALUE
1.1 Established the platform of intersectoral and multi-stakeholder participation that is representative and inclusive of key actors	1.1.a Representative level of participation of key stakeholders, at central, regional and local level, in the established platform (National Platform REDD+ Panama https://miambiente.gob.pa/reddsis/).	100%
	1.1.b. Incidence level of key stakeholders in policy decisions for forest management.	85%
	1.1.c. Incidence level in the advocacy of gender equality and women's empowerment in REDD+ Panama.	80%
1.2 Key Actors have the knowledge and information to ensure a process of effective consultation and future implementation of the five REDD+ activities	1.2.a Level of knowledge acquired by key stakeholders in the REDD + core themes of the National REDD + Panama Strategy proposal.	80%
1.3 Implementation of the communication and dissemination strategy in preparation for the reduction of emissions from deforestation and forest degradation	1.3.a Level of impact of the communication and outreach strategy in sensitive areas of deforestation and forest degradation.	80%
1.4 The process of validation for the National REDD + Panama Strategy proposal has been performed	1.4.a Desired level of representativeness of key stakeholders who have agreed to the validation of the National REDD+ Panama Strategy proposal.	100%

PRODUCT	PRODUCT INDICATOR	VALUE
1.5. Designed the Claims Mechanism for REDD+ Panama.	1.5.a Percentage of complaints resolved in a transparent and timely manner (https://miambiente.gob.pa/reddsis).	80%
2.1 The National Strategy REDD + Panama was designed.	2.1.a Level of feasibility of the strategic options to reduce the emissions of deforestation and forest degradation and to improve the conservation of the forests.	70%
	2.1.b Alignment level of the National REDD+ Strategy proposal with the causes of deforestation and forest degradation and barriers to the increase in forest carbon reserves in Panama.	80%
2.2. The legal and operational framework of REDD + was established, within the State's environmental policy framework.	2.2.a. Adequacy of the REDD+ legal and operational framework for REDD+ activities.	70%
2.3. National financial mechanism for the collection of resources and distribution of operating profits.	2.3.a Level of quality and sufficiency of the budget for the operation of the national financial mechanism of fundraising and distribution of benefits.	50%
	2.3.b. Articulation of the participation of the entities committed to the fundraising and distribution of benefits national financial mechanism of.	50%
	2.3.c. Effectiveness level in accountability and fund management.	50%
3.1. The National Reference Level was elaborated under a broad and participatory dialogue.	3.1.a Numerical values of the NRL.	100%
	3.1.b. Level of national representativeness for the elaboration of the NER/NR.	90%
3.2. The national NRL was agreed upon and presented for technical assessment nfor the group of experts of the UNFCCC.	3.2.a. Numerical values of Panama's NRL presented for technical assessment for the group of experts of the UNFCCC.	100%
4.1. National Forest Monitoring and System design.	4.1.a Number of hectares deforested by type of forest in Panama, for a determined period (annual / biennial).	100%

PRODUCT	PRODUCT INDICATOR	VALUE
	4.1.b Number of sampling units (UM) of the National Forest and Carbon Inventory (NFCI) collected and analysed.	80%
	4.1.c Numerical value of GHG emissions from the Land Use and Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF)	100%
	4.1.d. Level of capacity and capability of institutional staff in charge of the SNMB	80%
4.2. Safeguards Information System (SIS) designed	4.2.a Diagnosis and Evaluation of Social and Environmental Standards.	100%
	4.2.b Indicators and means of verification defined in the Safeguards Information System designed.	70%
	4.2.c. Designed the Mechanism for compliance with established social and environmental standards.	70%