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Annex 1. Table of Workshops to Inquire about the National Environmental Strategy (acronym in Spanish, ENA)

Workshops		
Sector	N° of Workshop	N° of participants
City of Knowledge	1	149
Government	6	594
Panama Canal Authority	1	17
Private Sector	4	184
Civil Society and Indigenous Peoples	5	99
TOTAL	17	1,043
Presentation to "Concertación Nacional para el Desarrollo" Date: 18-06-2007		
Presentation to "Tribunal Electoral" Date: 26-06-2007		

Table No. 1. Workshop for Inquiry about the ENA. This process consisted of seventeen (17) workshops for public inquiries with the active participation of 1,043 persons of all sectors: academic, scientific, public, private, civil society, Indian communities and environmental consulting commissions

Annex 2. Map on Change of Wooded Cover in the Republic of Panama, 1992-2000.

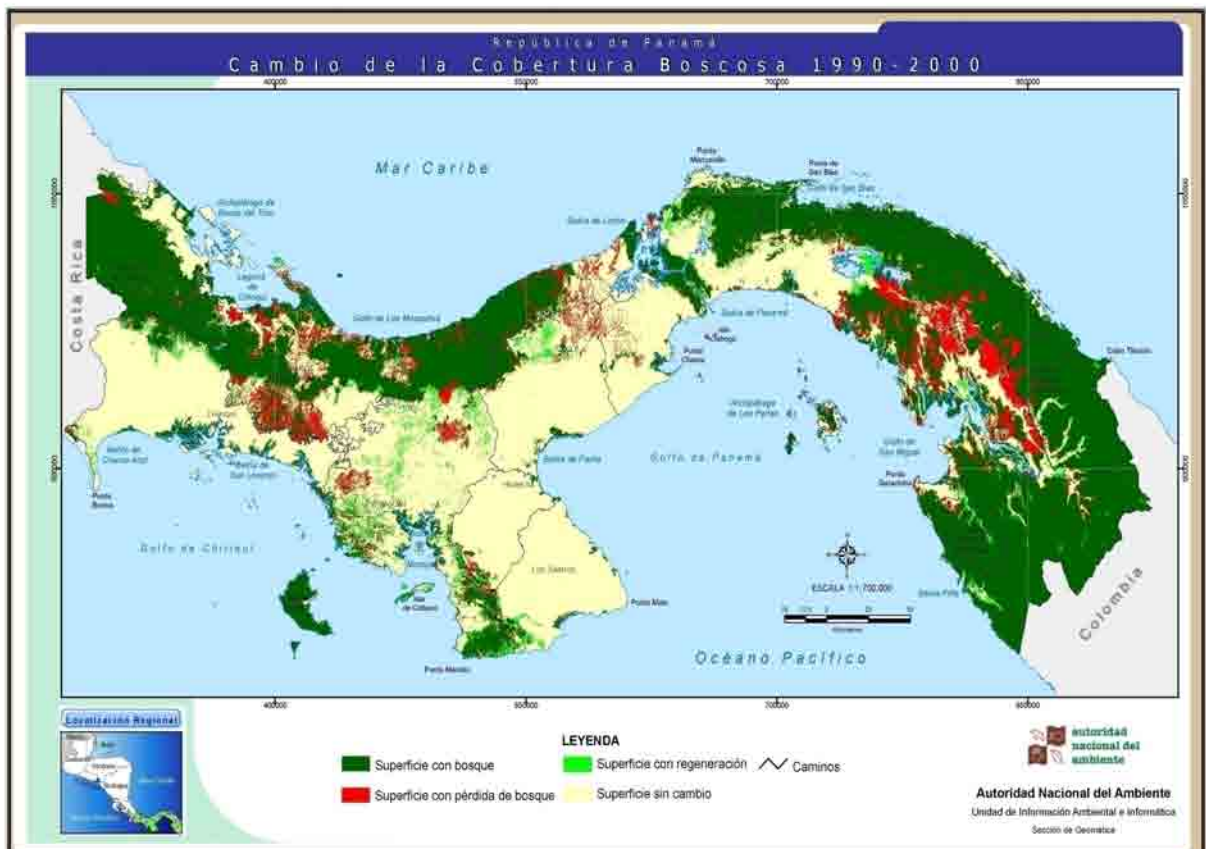


Figure No. 1. Map on the Change of the Wooded Cover in the Republic of Panama, 1992-2000. According to the analysis on the change of the wooded cover carried out for the period between 1992-2000, there is a decrease in the same of 330,369 Ha which represents an average loss of 1.12 % annually.

Annex 3.

Summary No.1 Summary of Deforestation History in Panama and Inquiry into Chapter I of Revised ENA: Environmental Management Strategy for Sustainable Development, (2008-2012).

The data available points to the fact that the ecosystems of the Isthmus of Panama have been subjected to a degree of interaction with humans for the last 11 thousand years. The development of agricultural activities in alluvial lands and undulating plains of the Pacific watershed began some 7 thousand years ago, prolonging itself in the direction of the Atlantic coast along the river basins that served, also, as a means of communication between both oceans.

At the time of the European conquest, the Isthmus had a population estimated at half million, which had created extensive agricultural spaces in the main basins of the Pacific, from Darien to the Azuero Peninsula. This population also managed with fire the ecosystems on the antropoc savanna existing between said basins, to promote the multiplication of hunting animals, such as whitetail deer and wild boar.

The conquest brought with it the depopulation of the Isthmus, which by the mid 16th Century did not exceed 12 thousand inhabitants. The Europeans concentrated their presence in the Atlantic-Pacific corridor of the Chagres Valley, and in the regions of the savannahs of the South Central Pacific, that as of the decade of 1520 were used successfully for the cattle breeding and the production of tubercles, corn and rice for the transit zone. From then on, a noteworthy natural recovery of the forests in Darien, the Atlantic coast, and segments of the Pacific coast took place, which areas remained free of a significant human presence until the XX century. The industrialization of the interoceanic transit with the construction of the railroad in the Chagres Valley between 1850 and 1855, and the interoceanic Canal that turned that valley into an artificial lake between 1906 and 1914, did materially modify the previous situation. Panamanian society shared the usual nature culture found in the tropics of the period, which saw in the forest a damaging and dangerous ecosystem, and enacted early on legislation destined to stimulate the transformation of the forest into pasturelands. However, it was not until the decade of the 1940s that a sustained expansion of the pasturelands begins resulting in deforestation with the prospect brought on by opening of the U.S. military bases and the agricultural production of Panama, and the migration from the farms to the transit zone stimulated by the economic surge caused by WWII on the Canal surroundings.

Said process continued on the rise, with the opening of the agricultural colonization frontiers in Darien, North Coclé, South Azuero and Bocas del Toro, until it peaked in the decade of the 1970s, always with support given by the state and private banking. In this manner, the wooded surface of the country went from 80-90% of the territory, at the end of the 19th century, to a little less than 50% at the end of the XX century. By the 1990s the expansion process of the pasturelands started to loose intensity, at a time when the State adopted diverse measures to directly and indirectly reduce the rate of deforestation and the protection of the forest, including the multiplication of the protected areas and the establishment of Indian territories, as well as diverse stimuli for reforestation.

Even though the situation is far from being under control, premises have been created which contemplate the establishment of this objective in the mid term. The consolidation of these premises requires an ample number of measures, some of which are already in execution, ranging from organization programs and training of communities on the adequate handling of the principal watersheds of the country, the creation of economic stimuli for the production of environmental goods and service, to the creation of training centers for environmental management that contribute to the preparation of technical personnel trained in the management of wooded ecosystems so diverse as mangrove swamp and mountain forest.

Annex 4.

Summary No. 3. Laws and Decrees of Important Relevance.

Panama has a legal frame work and norms relative to the subject, of which the following are described below:

A. Law 41 of July 1 of 1998. General Law on the Environment establishes the basic principles and norms for the protection, conservation and recovery of the environment, promoting the sustainable use of the natural resources. Also, it creates order in the management of the environment and integrates the social and economic objectives, so as to have sustainable human development in the country and it creates the National Authority of the Environment as an autonomous State entity to rule on the matters of natural resources and the environment, to insure compliance with and the enforcement of the applicable laws, the regulations and the national policies on the environment. It establishes the basic principles and the norms for the protection, preservation and restoration of the environment, the promotion and sustainable use of the natural resources. Law 41 also governs the administration of the environment and the integrated social and economic objectives, to attain sustainable human development in the country.

B. Law 1 of February 3 of 1994. Legislation for the forest of the Republic of Panama. The objective of this law is the conservation, protection, improvement, promote relevance, education, research, administration and rational utilization of the forestry resources of the Republic. The national law for the forest in currently being revised. We do not foresee any problems with the implementation so long as the authority that coordinates (ANAM) remains in charge of the application and supervision of the law for the forest.

C. Resolution of the Board of Directors No. 022-92 of INRENARE, creates the National System of Protected Wild Areas of Panama, under the acronym, SINAP. This resolution grants the National Directorate for Protected Areas and the Wildlife, the administration, planning, conservation, supervision, protection and control of the natural resources existing in the managed units that comprise SINAP.

D. Resolution of the Board of Directors No. 09-94 of June 28 that maintains the principles contained in the previous Resolution and incorporates other elements such as the definition of each one of these management categories that comprise SINAP.

E. Law 24 of November 23 of 1992: Law of Incentives for Reforestation. By which incentives are established for reforestation in the Republic of Panama.

F. Law 5 of January 28 of 2005: by which penalties including prison terms are established for whomever violates the established rules for the protection of the environment, whether for the destruction, contamination or degrading of the natural resources, directly or indirectly and irreversible.

G. Law 37 of September 21 of 1962. Farm Code. This document indicates that the lands that contain forest with possessors' rights need to be felled to obtain the right to ownership. Hence, the code indirectly pushes the population to act in a negative manner towards the forest causing a change in the soil use to farming practices. This situation creates a contradiction with the current forestry legislation that is centered on the conservation and the restoration of the native forests. In another more positive aspect the code prohibits the use or destruction of the forest corridor on the banks of the water sources.

H. Law 24 of June 7 of 1995. Law for the Wildlife of the Republic of Panama. It establishes that the wildlife is part of the natural patrimony of Panama and states as public domain its protection, restoration, research, management and development of the genetic resources as well as rare species and varieties of wildlife, for the benefit and safeguard of the natural ecosystems, including some species and varieties introduced to the country, that in their adaptation process have suffered genetic changes in their different ecosystems.

Annex 5. Populated Places by Province and District in Protected Areas.

PROVINCE / DISTRICT	C. WOODED 2000 (Km²)	POPULATION 2000	PERCENTAGE 100%
TOTAL	33,645.91	2,839,177	100.0
BOCAS DEL TORO	3,421.91	89,269	3.1
Bocas del Toro	73.80	9,916	0.3
Changuinola	3,284.54	71,922	2.4
COCLÉ	654.22	202,461	7.1
Natá	45.10	17,811	0.6
La Pintada	378.34	23,202	0.8
Olá	70.77	5,671	0.2
COLÓN	2,606.26	204,208	7.2
Colón	468.53	174,059	6.1
Donoso	1,293.85	9,671	0.3
Portobelo	247.45	7,964	0.2
Santa Isabel	586.57	3,323	0.1
CHIRIQUÍ	1,211.12	368,790	13.0
Alanje	38.57	15,497	0.5
Barú	71.72	60,551	2.1
Boquerón	42.67	12,275	0.4
Boquete	248.57	16,943	0.5
Bugaba	147.16	68,570	2.4
David	196.38	124,280	4.3
Dolega	30.07	17,243	0.6
Gualaca	178.13	8,348	0.2
Remedios	29.58	3,489	0.1
Renacimiento	30.43	18,257	0.6
San Félix	24.05	5,276	0.2
San Lorenzo	121.45	6,498	0.2
Tolé	52.34	11,563	0.4
DARIÉN	8,531.25	40,284	1.4
Chepigana	4,711.25	26,973	0.9
Pinogana*	3,820.00	13,311	0.5
HERRERA	93.21	102,465	3.6
Las Minas	48.27	7,945	0.3
Los Pozos	24.46	7,827	0.3
LOS SANTOS	279.71	83,495	2.9
Tonosí	244.25	9,736	0.3
PANAMÁ	4,978.32	1,388,357	49.0
Arraiján	8.29	149,918	5.3
Chame	32.58	19,625	0.7
Chepo	2,769.23	35,500	1.2
Chimán	600.23	4,086	0.1
Panamá	1,352.15	708,438	25
VERAGUAS	2,830.53	209,076	7.3
Las Palmas	44.09	17,924	0.6
Montijo	528.71	12,211	0.4
Río de Jesús	57.73	5,256	0.1
Santiago	66.21	74,679	2.6
Soná	92.28	27,372	1.0
COMARCA DE SAN BLAS	2,123.42	32,446	1.1

EMBERÁ-WOUNAAN	3,976.14	8,246	0.3
Cémaco	2,800.48	6,292	0.2
Sambú	1,175.66	1,954	0.1
NGOBE BUGLÉ 2/	2,939.82	110,080	3.8
Besiko	177.50	16,843	0.6
Kankintú	1,461.94	19,670	0.7
Kusapin	1,017.38	14,691	0.5
Mirona	56.27	10,419	0.3
Muna	99.04	28,330	1.0
Nole Duima	13.25	9,294	0.3
Ñurum	114.44	10,833	0.4

TABLE No. 2. FOREST INHABITANTS IN POTENTIAL LANDS FOR REDD ACTIVITIES – BY PROVINCE AND DISTRICT-YEAR 2000

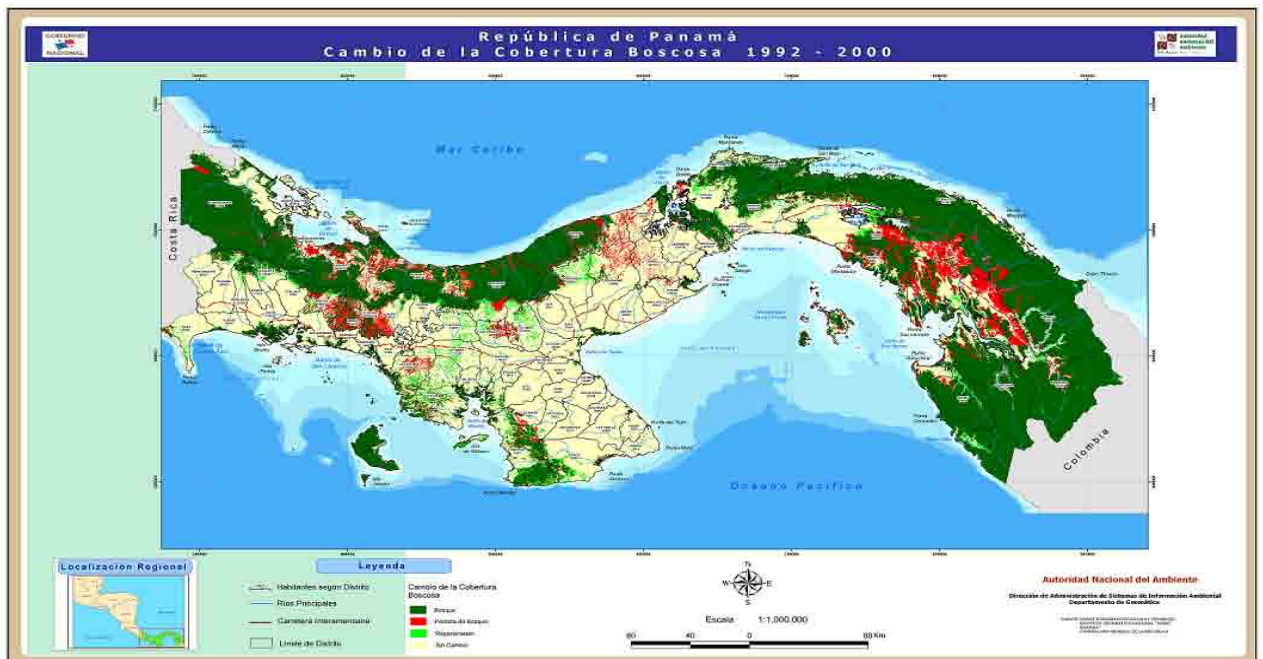


Figure No. 2. Population Map in Protected Areas, by Province and District - 2000.

Integral Management of the La Villa River Basin
Restoration of Prioritized Watersheds for the Production of Water Resources and Biomass as sources of Renewable Energy.
Integrated Environmental Management and reduction of vulnerability of the Sixaola River basin.
Equipping for Second National Communication on Climate Change
Conservation of the National System of Protected Areas
Forestation to Establish a Trial Plantation to Study the Feasibility of Implementing a Small Scale MDL in Reforestation
Installation of a Water Harvesting System in the Indigenous Territories of Panama
II. Sustainable Development
Management of the La Yeguada Forest Reserve
Mesoamerican Biological Corridor
Reforestation Program in Río Hato, Siglo XXI Forest
Environmental Management and Private Sector Participation in Cleaner Production (FOMIN)
Conservation and Repopulation of Threatened Areas in Mangrove Forests in the Panamanian Pacific
Sanitation of Sewage Water Treatment System in the District of Colon
III. Institutional Strengthening
Critical Watershed Management (MARENA)
Modernization of Environmental Management for Competitiveness
Monitoring Techniques for Water Quality

Annex 8.

Table No. 4. Objectives to Create the Strategy for Environmental Management for Sustainable Development

The 24 programs will be carried out to obtain the following strategic objectives

Plans for the Strategic Map	Strategic Objectives for ANAM
Environmental Plan	* Conservation and restoration of the hydrographic basins from an ecosystem and participation standpoint * Conservation and sustainable use of the Biodiversity
Institutional Coordination Plan	* Elevate from and the associates (SIA, local governments, ONGS, civil society, private companies) * Strengthen the leadership function of ANAM
Plan for Regulation and Control	* Consolidate the juridical framework and the public environmental policies * Strengthen the services provided by ANAM to the citizens for the application of the environmental management instruments
Management Plan	* Apply mechanisms for the adaptation and mitigation of climate change * Promote the development of an Environmental culture to the sustainable development of the country * Promote economic instruments and strategies in environmental management
Plan for Internal Processes	* Improve the institutional management of ANAM

Annex 9.
Figure No. 4. Implementation Scheme for REDD Strategy in Panama.

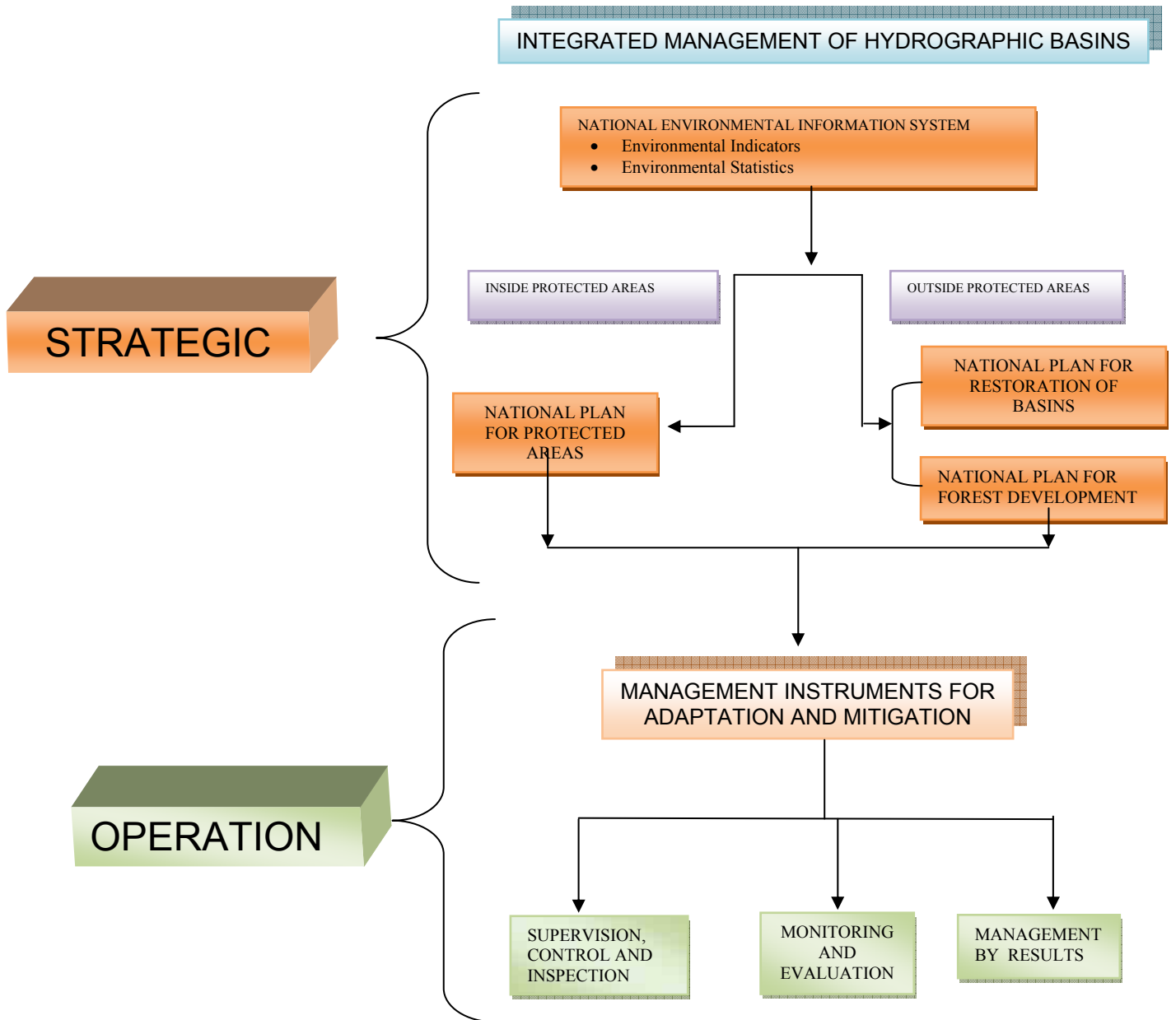


Figure No. 4. The REDD Strategy is based on the implementation of ENA: Environmental Management Strategy for Sustainable Development, (2008-1012) which uses as the basic intervention instrument the Integrated Management of the Hydrographic Basins. The implementation is developed inside as well as outside the Protected Areas, by the execution of the National Plans for Protected Areas, Restoration of Basins and Forest Development. These plans use management instruments, such as Environmental, Community, Environmental Business Investments, Payment for Environmental Services, Mechanisms for Clean Development, Cleaner Production, Valuation of Waste, and Energy Efficiency, to mention some. It is necessary to strengthen the capacity for actions such as supervision, control and inspection, to monitor, as well as for the evaluation of the results using management instruments to corroborate the effectiveness of the REDD Strategy and the corresponding analysis to make decisions.

Annex 10. Interrelation of the ANAM Strategic Plans and the Strategic Plans outside the institution.



Figure No. 5. All the elements or strategic plans on a national level have synergy with the strategic plans implemented by ANAM. This interrelation helps us in the articulation at an operational-territorial level of the Environmental Interinstitutional System, the local governments and the environmental consulting commissions (provincial and district; consulting bodies for environmental management with the civil society).