

**Panama
National Programme
2011 Annual Report**

13 JANUARY 2012

Annual Report Template for the UN-REDD National Programmes

The *Annual Report* for the National Programmes, for each twelve months period ending 31 December (1 January-31 December), should be submitted to the UN-REDD Programme Secretariat no later than 15 days (15 January) after the end of the applicable reporting period. Prior to submitting the report to the UN-REDD Programme Secretariat (un-redd@un-redd.org), the report should be co-signed by the selected focal point for each participating UN organization, as well as the Government Counterpart. For more background information, roles and responsibilities please refer to the *UN-REDD Planning, Monitoring and Reporting Framework Document*.

The National Programme annual report draws information from standard management tools (financial and technical) at the programme and national level to minimize the workload for programme teams. The report is divided into three sections: 1) National Programme Status, 2) National Programme Progress 3) General Programme Indicators, and 4) Government Counterpart Information.

1. National Programme Status

1.1 National Programme Identification

Please identify the National Programme by completing the information requested below. The Government Counterpart and the designated National Programme focal points of the participating UN organisations will also provide their electronic signature below, prior to submission to the UN-REDD Secretariat.

<p>Country: Panama</p> <p>Title of programme: UN COLLABORATIVE PROGRAMME ON REDUCING EMISSIONS FROM DEFORESTATION AND FOREST DEGRADATION IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES JOINT PROGRAM DOCUMENT (UN REDD Panama Programme)</p> <p>Date of submission: January 16, 2012</p>	<p>Start date¹: October 27th, 2010</p> <p>Date of first transfer of funds²: November 18th 2010</p> <p>End date: October 27th ,, 2013</p> <p>No-cost extension requested³: N/A</p>
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<p>Implementing partners⁴: ANAM, FAO, UNDP and UNEP</p>

The financial information reported should include overhead, M&E and other associated costs.

Financial Summary (USD)			
UN Agency	Approved Programme Budget ⁴	Amount transferred to date	Cummulative Expenditures up to 31 December 2011 ⁵
FAO	2,189,000.00	845,300.00	296,681
UNDP	2,067,350.00	906,290.00	164,416
UNEP	1,043,650.00	418,370.00	412,819
<i>Total</i>	5,300,000.00	2,169,960.00	873,916

Approved National Programme budget⁶

(This information is available on the MDTF Office GATEWAY www.mdtf.undp.org)

Electronic signatures by the designated UN organization ⁷			Electronic signature by the Government Counterpart
FAO	UNDP	UNEP	
Type the name of signatories in full:			
Lars Gunnar Marklund Forestry Officer, FAO	Kim Bolduc UNDP Resident Representative	Gabriel Labbate Senior Programme Officer; UNEP	

¹ Date of signature on the National Programme Document

² As reflected on the MPTF Office Gateway www.mdtf.undp.org

³ If yes, please provide new end date

⁴ Those organizations either sub-contracted by the Project Management Unite or those organizations officially identified in the National Programme Document as responsible for implementing a defined aspect of the project

⁵ Disbursement and commitments combined

⁶ Total budget for entire duration of the Programme, as specified in the signed Submission Form and National Programme Document

⁷ Each UN organisation is to nominate one or more focal points to sign the report. Please refer to the *UN-REDD Programme Planning, Monitoring and Reporting Framework* document for further guidance

1.2 Monitoring Framework

In the table below, please report on progress to date based on the Monitoring Framework included in the signed National Programme Document. Please input cumulative achievements and achievements gained in the reporting period. If indicators or other data was modified, please explain in the comments column. If there is no data to be reported in the reporting period, please mark N/A. Please add additional rows as needed.

Expected Results (Output)	Indicators	Baseline	Expected Target by the end of the reporting period (According to the annual work plan)	Achievement of Target to Date	Means of Verification	Responsibilities	Risks and Assumptions	Comments
From Results Framework	From Results Framework	Baselines are a measure of the indicator at the start of the National Programme <u>Baseline for all indicators:</u>	The desired level of improvement to be reached at the end of the National Programme	The actual level of performance reached at the end of the reporting period. Please provide a substantive assessment of the achievement of target to date, no more than 300 words per outcome . <u>An achievement is made when a goal is completed or attained successfully.</u> Examples of achievements are published reports or an operating monitoring system. Drafting Terms of Reference is <i>not</i> an achievement. <u>For each achievement please specify:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>What</i> was achieved • <i>Who</i> was involved • <i>When</i> the achievement was made For each product please provide links if available.	From identified data and information sources	Specific responsibilities of participating UN organizations (including in case of shared results)	Summary of assumptions and risks for each result	
Outcome 1: Institutional capacity established for the efficient coordination and execution of a REDD+ national strategy in Panama.								
1.1 Legal framework for the implementation of the REDD+ national strategy validated	1.1.1 Proposal of legal framework to support implementation of REDD+ national strategy approved by 2013 1.1.2. Number of beneficiaries support the implementation of the legal framework	There is no proposal of legal framework. No beneficiaries have been identified	Proposal drafted. To be determined during the first year of project implementation	Cumulative achievements: The NJP completed the first phase of analysis that included a review of the current situation on legal issues associated to a REDD+ program. The analysis included the areas of (i) normative framework; (ii) environmental governance, (iii) land tenure; (iv) rights associated to carbon use and (v) carbon sequestration in the current national legislation. The process of development of the report included interviews and discussion with a wide array of stakeholders. The language of the document is in Spanish. The process of analysis of the current norms and legislation set in motion a discussion on	1.1.1 National consultation reports 1.1.2 Press releases 1.1.3 Technical reports 1.1.4 Drafts of legal documents 1.1.5 Technical reports 1.1.5 Consensus agreements	UNDP and UNEP: Development of detailed work plan for 2011 and analysis of Panama's national legal framework	Low level of ownership of the programme at the highest levels of ANAM High rotation in high level staff, focal point and members of ANAM's REDD	A full-time programme coordinator has been hired to assure that the programme remains in the institutional agenda. Aides memories, meeting briefings and other means of documenting progress and

Expected Results (Output)	Indicators	Baseline	Expected Target by the end of the reporting period (According to the annual work plan)	Achievement of Target to Date	Means of Verification	Responsibilities	Risks and Assumptions	Comments
	1.1.3 By 2013, there is consensus reached on the issue of benefit distribution mechanisms	While some local organizations have carried out preliminary analysis on the issue of carbon ownership, there is still confusion on how to address this issue from the legal and political point of view	Confidence building process on issues of benefit distribution advancing ahead and producing first results.	<p>some critical aspects of a potential REDD+ program and contributed to the confidence building process among government and indigenous groups. This process is also beginning to offer potential alternatives to ensure stakeholders can claim and receive incentives for forest conservation and sustainable use while avoiding substantial changes to the existing legal and normative frameworks.</p> <p>Achievements this reporting period: During this reporting period the report was completed and circulated to different stakeholders, which discussed its findings and their implications for the establishment of a REDD+ program. The discussion served to re-affirm that the main objective of the work on legal aspects is to ensure that those with the track record/capacity to preserve and sustainably use forest resources have a legal backing to claim and receive benefits from a REDD+ program.</p> <p>During this period, and based on the above, stakeholders agreed to pursue a second phase of this work to explore the feasibility of using existing elements of the legal and normative code to distribute benefits and incentives in a REDD+ program, including the potential role of concessions, user permits, mixed systems and other options that could satisfy main stakeholders of the program.</p>			<p>team</p> <p>Limited participation of COONAPIP</p>	<p>lessons learned is being put in place in order to mitigate the high turnover rate in personnel.</p> <p>COONAPIP received support to obtain its legal status. Pending to determine specific means to engage them in the consultation plan implementation.</p>
1.2. Operational framework for the implementation of the REDD+ strategy	1.2.1 Number of sectoral policies that include REDD+ objectives	To be determined during the first year of project implementation	To be determined during the first year of project implementation	<p>Cumulative achievements: As a necessary and first step in the design of a REDD+ strategy, the NJP established a working group of local experts on (i) drivers of deforestation; (ii) analysis of impact of past and</p>			Strong ownership of the different sectors is necessary.	Involvement of other sectors will be fostered when establishing the National REDD

Expected Results (Output)	Indicators	Baseline	Expected Target by the end of the reporting period (According to the annual work plan)	Achievement of Target to Date	Means of Verification	Responsibilities	Risks and Assumptions	Comments
	<p>1.2.2 Level of Government investment to sustain REDD+ national strategy implementation</p> <p>1.2.3 The National REDD+ Committee facilitates coordination among relevant actors for the implementation of the REDD+ National Strategy</p> <p>1.2.4 Formulation of the REDD+ National Strategy based on the results of the readiness phase and consensuated with the main social actors</p>	<p>ANAM earmarked US\$1 m to support REDD related activities</p> <p>The National REDD+ Committee has not been established yet.</p> <p>There is no REDD+ National Strategy that has been developed in a participatory manner</p>	<p>To be determined during the first year of project implementation</p> <p>The National REDD+ Committee holds regular meetings and facilitates coordination between stakeholders by 2012</p> <p>A National REDD+ Strategy is developed in a participatory manner by the end of 2013</p>	<p>present policy on forest conservation and sustainable use, and (iii) costs of REDD+. This working group is mapping the most relevant land use trajectories at the deforestation frontier, identifying their direct and indirect drivers, and estimating their net present value and their opportunity costs to enter a potential REDD+ program. By December 2011, the working group is already producing preliminary findings.</p> <p>The results of this work are also being used as inputs in the identification of future land use scenarios under conditions of BAU and REDD+. To this objective, the NJP has established a working group on scenario analysis to help local decision makers identify priority areas and policies for REDD+ taking into account not only the value of carbon payments but also the array of social and environmental benefits that forest conservation and sustainable use can provide.</p> <p>Achievements this reporting period: During the reporting period, the NJP established the local expert teams for (i) drivers of deforestation; (ii) analysis of impact of past and present policy on forest conservation and sustainable use, and (iii) costs of REDD+. It established collaboration agreements with institutions for technical support, launched activities and produced preliminary results.</p> <p>The NJP also selected the UN-REDD national coordinator, support staff and established the project office.</p>			Requires long term investment	<p>Committee.</p> <p>When drafting the REDD Strategy, potential donors should be identified.</p>

Expected Results (Output)	Indicators	Baseline	Expected Target by the end of the reporting period (According to the annual work plan)	Achievement of Target to Date	Means of Verification	Responsibilities	Risks and Assumptions	Comments
1.3 Sectoral, institutional, municipal and individual capacities strengthened for implementation of the REDD+ national strategy	<p>1.3.1 National training plan defined</p> <p>1.3.2 National Communication Programme</p> <p>1.3.3. National Consultation Plan defined with its protocol</p> <p>1.3.4 number of representatives of the relevant actors have the capacity to implement the REDD+ national strategy</p>	<p>There is no national training plan</p> <p>There is no communication programme</p> <p>There is no consultation plan</p> <p>To be determined during the first year of implementation</p>	<p>National training plan defined by 2012</p> <p>Communication Program defined by 2012</p> <p>Consultation plan and protocol defined by 2012</p> <p>To be determined during the first year of implementation</p>	<p>Cumulative achievements: During the reporting period the NJP invested resources in strengthening local capacities on areas related to the first year of implementation of the REDD program. This has resulted in a noticeable increase in capacity in selected personnel at ANAM on issues related to the implementation of REDD+. Also, during this year, ANAM consolidated a UN-REDD management team, which is composed of ANAM staff, agencies and a representative from COONAPIP.</p> <p>The capacity building activities included (i) a week-long training course on costs of REDD+. The training counted with participants from several countries in LAC and this also allowed Panama to interact with other REDD+ experiences in the region; (ii) personnel from ANAM participated in the presentation of early actions in the Yucatan peninsula within the national REDD+ program of Mexico. This provided useful information on different strategies to make REDD+ operational, including the nested approach.; (iii) workshop/training event on scenario analysis for the identification of options for REDD+; (iv) presentations by INPE on MRV in Brazil, which provided local experts with state-of-the-art protocols and technology on real-time monitoring and reporting of deforestation; (v) training on the status of global negotiations at the UNFCCC (Panama hosted the intercessional meeting in October and ANAM had the leading role in the Panamanian delegation); (vi) UN-REDD financed the participation of the UN-REDD Coordinator and a representative from ANAM during the COP 17 in Durban; (vii) participation in diverse indigenous forums as</p>	<p>1.3.1 Review training material</p> <p>1.3.2 Review consultation reports</p> <p>1.3.3 Discussions with pilot municipalities</p> <p>1.3.4 Discussions with indigenous groups</p> <p>1.3.5 Discussions with central institutions</p> <p>1.3.6 Meetings with pilot municipalities</p> <p>1.3.7 Meetings with indigenous groups</p> <p>1.3.8 Meetings with central institutions</p> <p>1.3.9 Meetings with civil society</p> <p>1.3.10 Verify levels of investments for training</p>	<p>UNDP and UNEP: Support in capacity building and consultation for ANAM and COONAPIP</p>	<p>A payment and benefit sharing system verified and operational</p>	

Expected Results (Output)	Indicators	Baseline	Expected Target by the end of the reporting period (According to the annual work plan)	Achievement of Target to Date	Means of Verification	Responsibilities	Risks and Assumptions	Comments
				<p>mechanisms to participate and learn the vision of indigenous people towards REDD; (viii) approach and negotiations with COONAPIP to develop the indigenous consultation process and the strengthening of COONAPIP(viii) an additional number of workshop/training events on different aspects of REDD+, including finance, monitoring, evaluation and public consultations.</p> <p>Achievements this reporting period: The bulk of capacity building meetings and training sessions described above took place during this reporting period, as the first half of the year concentrated efforts in defining together with the new REDD+ team at ANAM workplan and planning of activities.</p>				
1.4. A payment and benefit-sharing system validated and operational	<p>1.4.1 A payment and benefit-sharing strategy completed and validated</p> <p>1.4.2 Entity in charge of providing and monitoring payments established by 2012.</p> <p>1.4.3 Agreement amongst relevant actors on the payment and benefit-sharing mechanism</p>	<p>There is no payment and benefit-sharing</p> <p>There is no entity providing and monitoring payments</p> <p>There is no payment and benefit-sharing mechanism</p>	<p>A payment and benefit-sharing strategy completed and validated at the national level by 2012</p> <p>Entity in charge of providing and monitoring payments established by 2013</p> <p>Relevant actors and mechanism to obtain agreement will be defined during the first year of project implementation</p>	<p>Cumulative achievements: These activities are planned to begin during late 2012.</p> <p>Achievements this reporting period: These activities are planned to begin during late 2012.</p>	<p>1.4.1 Technical and economic reports</p> <p>1.4.2 Surveys with local actors</p>	<p>UNDP and UNEP: Analysis of opportunity costs and options for a payment and benefit-sharing mechanism</p>	<p>Complexity of the process could put difficulties for the effective participation of some groups.</p> <p>Approval of economic proposals by local actors is necessary</p>	

Expected Results (Output)	Indicators	Baseline	Expected Target by the end of the reporting period (According to the annual work plan)	Achievement of Target to Date	Means of Verification	Responsibilities	Risks and Assumptions	Comments
Outcome 2: Technical capacity to monitor, measure, inform, and verify the reduction of emissions from deforestation and forest degradation								
2.1. A national forests and carbon inventory and monitoring system	<p>2.1.1 National System designed</p> <p>2.1.2 Number of demonstrative pilot project for forest and carbon monitoring</p> <p>2.1.3 Number of local actors trained in carbon and forest monitoring</p> <p>2.1.4 Methods for estimation of carbon biomass defined and documented</p> <p>2.1.5 Results of biomass and carbon stocks analyzed and ready for use by 2012</p>	<p>There is no national system</p> <p>There are no demonstrative projects</p> <p>No actors have been trained</p> <p>Generic methods exists by the need to be adjusted to the Panamanian context and adapted to the future monitoring system</p> <p>There are no results</p>	<p>A national system is designed by 2013</p> <p>One demonstrative pilot project</p> <p>To be determined during the first year of project implementation</p> <p>Methods to be defined and documented by 2012</p> <p>Results analyzed and ready for use by 2013</p>	<p>Cumulative achievements:</p> <p>The general structure of the national forest and carbon monitoring system has been defined and agreed upon. I will consist of the following components:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. a new forest and vegetation base map; 2. a national forest inventory; 3. a remote sensing based system for monitoring area and area changes of land use and forest types; 4. a national greenhouse gas inventory. <p>Existing documentation and information related to REDD in Panama has been compiled.</p> <p>Work has started on the design and preparations for the two first components and national professionals have been recruited to coordinate this work. New satellite images have been purchased and will be delivered early 2012. The design of the national forest inventory is in its final stage.</p> <p>Work has also started on the acquisition of equipment and software for the national forest monitoring system. The GIS software for the mapping component has been purchased, and the purchase of equipment for the field inventory is in process.</p> <p>Coordination has also been established with other organizations and institutions carrying out monitoring activities. One example is the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute (STRI) that will carry out LIDAR mapping activities and</p>	<p>2.1.1 Technical report on the design of the inventory and monitoring system</p> <p>2.1.2. Technical report on the methods for estimating biomass and carbon</p> <p>2.1.3 Progress reports</p> <p>2.1.4 Final report</p>	<p>FAO will contribute to develop the national forest monitoring system</p>	<p>Efficient institutional coordination</p>	

Expected Results (Output)	Indicators	Baseline	Expected Target by the end of the reporting period (According to the annual work plan)	Achievement of Target to Date	Means of Verification	Responsibilities	Risks and Assumptions	Comments
				<p>where the national forest inventory sample plots will be used for calibration purposes.</p> <p>Work has also started on the definition of key terms and the establishment of a classification system for forests and land use.</p> <p>Achievements this reporting period:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gathering and compilation of existing documentation and information related to REDD and forest resources in Panama. • Procurement of satellite images for the new forest and vegetation map to be delivered early 2012 • Procurement of GIS software and inventory equipment • Design of the national forest inventory, expected to be finalized early 2012 • Work started on definitions and a system for classification of forests and land use 				
2.2. A Reference Emissions scenario	2.2.1 Tentative reference levels and scenario defined	There is no levels/reference scenario	<p>Technical options for reference levels/reference emissions levels and scenarios</p> <p>Please note that this is a technical proposal as the final reference scenario may be determined through international negotiations</p>	<p>Cumulative achievements:</p> <p>While the NJP decided to postpone a formal process of discussion and definition of national reference scenarios until guidance from the UNFCCC negotiations are clearer, it nevertheless begun work on aspects that will serve as inputs into this discussion and process.</p> <p>As reported under 1.2. above, the NJP began working on the identification of future deforestation scenarios under conditions of BAU and REDD+. To this objective, the NJP has established a working group on scenario</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technical report on methods for establishing the R.E.L. - Progress reports Technical report on the R.E.L. in the Republic of Panama 	<p>FAO and UNEP: Support in the preparation work for a reference emission scenario</p>	<p>Panama assigns political priority and allocates sufficient human resources to the project</p>	

Expected Results (Output)	Indicators	Baseline	Expected Target by the end of the reporting period (According to the annual work plan)	Achievement of Target to Date	Means of Verification	Responsibilities	Risks and Assumptions	Comments
	2.2.2 Number of local actors trained in the definition of a reference emission scenario	No local actors have been trained	To be determined in 2012	<p>analysis to help local decision makers identify most likely land use trajectories under different combinations of policy actions. These results will be inputs to the discussion on the definition of reference scenarios and will also inform policy makers on the feasibility of achieving different deforestation targets. The future scenarios under analysis include the effect of different policies with and without REDD+ taking into account not only the value of carbon payments but also the array of social and environmental benefits that forest conservation and sustainable use can provide.</p> <p>Achievements this reporting period: During the reporting period, the NJP established the local and external expert teams required for scenario analysis and produced preliminary results.</p>				
2.3. A system for carbon accounting and information on emissions	<p>2.3.1 Number of local actors trained in national greenhouse gas inventory</p> <p>2.3.2 A National Office for Greenhouse Gases established and operating</p>	<p>No one has this capacity</p> <p>There is no office</p>	<p>To be determined in 2013</p> <p>To be established in 2012 and operating in 2013</p>	<p>Cumulative achievements: These activities are planned to begin during late 2012.</p> <p>Achievements this reporting period: These activities are planned to begin during late 2012.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Creation of the office - Allocation of the national budget <p>National reports on the Inventory of Greenhouse Gases</p>	FAO and UNEP: Support to carbon accounting system	Institutional commitment and resources allocation	

1.3 Financial Information

In the table below, please provide up-to-date information on activities completed based on the Results Framework included in the signed National Programme Document; as well as financial data on planned, committed and disbursed funds. The table requests information on the cumulative financial progress of the National Programme implementation at the end of the reporting period (including all cumulative yearly disbursements). Please add additional rows as needed. Definitions of financial categories:

- *Budget:* Amount transferred from the MDTF to date for the programme
- *Commitments:* Includes all amount committed⁸ to date
- *Disbursement:* Amount paid to a vendor or entity for goods received, work completed, and/or services rendered (does not include un-liquidated obligations)
- *Expenditures:* Total of commitments plus disbursements
- *Percentage delivery:* Cumulative expenditure over funds transferred to date

PROGRAMME OUTCOMES	UN ORGANISATION	IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS				
		BUDGET	CUMULATIVE EXPENDITURES			DELIVERY (%)
			Commitments	Disbursements	Total Expenditures	Expenditure as percentage of the budget
1.1 Legal framework for the implementation of the REDD+ national strategy validated	FAO	-	-	-	-	
	UNEP	70,000	-	12,000	12,000	17
	UNDP	45,000	-	1,951	1,951	4
1.2. Operational framework for the implementation of the REDD+ strategy	FAO	-	-	-	-	
	UNEP	114,500	98,744	102,013	200,757	175
	UNDP	452,000	55,014	24,119	79,133	18
1.3 Sectoral, institutional, municipal and individual capacities strengthened for implementation of the REDD+ national strategy	FAO	-	-	-	-	
	UNEP	10,000	-	16,047	16,047	160
	UNDP	240,000	-	72,576	72,576	30

⁸ Commitment is the amount for which legally binding contracts have been signed, including multi-year commitments which may be disbursed in future years

1.4. A payment and benefit-sharing system validated and operational	FAO	-	-	-	-	-
	UNEP	16,500	-	-	-	-
	UNDP	110,000	-	-	-	-
2.1. A national forests and carbon inventory and monitoring system	FAO	675,000.00	221,585	55,687	277,272	41
	UNEP	-	-	-	-	-
	UNDP	-	-	-	-	-
2.2. A Reference Emissions scenario	FAO	60,000	-	-	-	-
	UNEP	125,000	98,000	58,911	156,911	126
	UNDP	-	-	-	-	-
2.3 A system for carbon accounting and information on emissions	FAO	55,000	-	-	-	-
	UNEP	55,000	-	-	-	-
	UNDP	-	-	-	-	-
Indirect Costs (7%)	FAO	55,300	15,511	3,898	19,409	35
	UNEP	27,370	13,876	13,228.	27,104	99
	UNDP	59,290	3,851	6,905	10,756	18
	TOTAL:	2,169,960	506,581	367,335	873,916	40

2. National Programme Progress

2.1 Narrative on Progress, Difficulties and Contingency Measures

2.1.1 Please provide a brief overall assessment of the extent to which the National Programme is progressing in relation to expected outcomes and outputs. Please provide examples if relevant (600 words).

The implementation of the NJP has advanced significantly during 2011. During the first part of the year, the efforts focused on increasing ownership by the new REDD+ team at ANAM and on defining the 2011 annual work plan, including planning/operational details for the project's inception phase. During this period the newly established REDD+ team at ANAM gradually gained experience and familiarity with the different components of the NJP and the activities required for its implementation. Some early actions took place during the first 6 months of the project, in particular the definition of a plan to strengthen the Coordinadora Nacional de Pueblos Indígenas (done by COONAPIP), the first phase of the analysis of legal issues associated to a REDD+ program, and the first steps for the planning of the MRV and monitoring system. Also, the project manager has been recruited, contracts were issued and a number of local and external teams were positioned to begin activities in full during the second half of the year. In summary, the first 6 months of 2011 were invested in strengthening ownership by local actors, updating planning of activities, and establishing working teams. Several working sessions were held in order to obtain an agreed working plan for 2011. This work allowed the NJP to begin and accelerate implementation during the second half of the year in a range of activities as described in section 1.2. above in this document. Other important activities have been realized during this period such as the first institutional evaluation (horizon scan) of the regional offices of ANAM in the province of Chiriqui and in the Ngobe region to assess the needs for institutional strengthening, the micro assessment of the administrative and financial capacities of ANAM, and the procurement of offices for the programme and the recruitment of an administrative assistant. In parallel, the NJP also invested efforts in planning activities for 2012, for example in the areas of MRV, public consultations and information dissemination.

The end result is that 2011 has witnessed the take-off of the NJP Panama and that provided the pace of activities can at least be maintained, and preferably accelerated, then the NJP would be on track to achieve its expected results in the agreed timeframe of the project.

As mentioned above, several working sessions were held with the ANAM REDD team and UN team, in order to agree on an annual workplan for 2011. In some of these meetings other key actors such as COONAPIP and Ministry of Agriculture representatives also participated. Once agreed, the plan served as a roadmap for the programme. Regarding the inception workshop, the original plan was to organize a meeting in which the head of ANAM could attend, in order to raise awareness of the programme at the highest possible level within ANAM. During the first half of the year, the newly appointed administrator was getting acquainted with the institutional agenda. During the second half of the year, great efforts were put into organizing the inception workshop resulting in at least three different dates scheduled, however all had to be postponed due to agenda conflicts. In early October the Panama Climate Change Conference in preparation to UNFCCC Durban COP took place and committed key actors from ANAM that were key to the inception workshop. Yet another date was agreed for January 12, 2012, but recent changes in the REDD focal point within ANAM have put the workshop on hold again. The 2012 annual workplan is being prepared by the team.

2.1.2 Please provide a brief overall assessment of any measures taken to ensure the sustainability of the National Programme results during the reporting period. Please provide examples if relevant. (250 words)

During this reporting period, the NJP concentrated efforts on increasing the ownership of REDD+ among critical partners within and outside the government through a combination of dialogue, capacity building and implementation of NJP components. The NJP plans to scale up these efforts considerably during 2012 and expand them to include other actors.

2.1.3 If there are difficulties in the implementation of the National Programme, what are the main causes of these difficulties? Please check the most suitable option.

- UN agency Coordination
- Coordination with Government
- Coordination within the Government
- Administrative (Procurement, etc) /Financial (management of funds, availability, budget revision, etc)
- Management: 1. Activity and output management
- Management: 2. Governance/Decision making (PMC/NSC)
- Accountability
- Transparency
- National Programme design
- External to the National Programme (risks and assumptions, elections, natural disaster, social unrest)

2.1.4 If boxes are checked under 2.1.3, please briefly describe any current *internal* difficulties⁹ the National Programme is facing in relation to the implementation of the activities outlined in the National Programme Document. (200 words)

The NJP counts with a REDD+ National Coordination Committee that requires re-activation and strengthening. This committee includes a number of government institutions and public organizations whose participation and inputs are key to the implementation of a REDD+ program in Panama. In addition, the NJP requires the formalization of its Project Steering Committee to review activities and budgets of 2011 and those that are forthcoming for 2012.

2.1.5 If boxes are checked under 2.1.3, please briefly describe any current *external* difficulties¹⁰ (not caused by the National Programme) that delay or impede the quality of implementation. (200 words)

N/A

2.1.6 Please, briefly explain the actions that are or will be taken to eliminate or manage the difficulties (internal and external referred to in question 2.1.3 and 2.1.4) described in the previous sections. (250 words)

The project coordinating unit has been instructed to reactivate and strengthen (with urgency) the REDD+ National Coordination Committee and to establish the formal Project Steering Committee. The latter is expected to be called by ANAM during the month of January 2012 while the re-activation of the REDD+ National Coordination Committee is expected by end of January 2012.

2.2 Inter-Agency Coordination

2.2.1 Is the National Programme in coherence with the UN Country Programme or other donor assistance framework approved by the Government?

- Yes No

If not, does the National Programme fit into the national strategies?

- Yes No

If not, please explain:

2.2.2 What types of coordination mechanisms and decisions have been taken to ensure joint delivery? Please reflect on the questions above and add any other relevant comments and examples if you consider it necessary:

⁹ Difficulties confronted by the team directly involved in the implementation of the National Programme

¹⁰ Difficulties confronted by the team caused by factors outside of the National Programme

The three agencies maintain regular communication through project coordination meetings, teleconferences and written communications. Workplans are jointly approved by the three agencies and government. In addition, the office of the UN Resident Coordinator provides an additional mechanism to ensure inter-agency coordination.

2.2.3 Is HACT being applied in the implementation of the National Programme by the three participating UN organisation?

Yes No

If not, please explain:

The HACT micro assessment has been carried out during Q4 2011, and the results are going to be discussed during Q1 2012 to select the most appropriate Cash Transfer modality according the type of activities and administrative capacities of respective agency.

2.3 Ownership¹¹ and Development Effectiveness

2.3.1 Do government and other national implementation partners have ownership of the implementation of activities and the delivery of outputs?

No Some Yes

Please explain:

The National Authority of the Environment has ownership on the NJP activities but the NJP should ensure that this degree of ownership is also present in other key sectors of the government.

2.3.2 Are the UN-REDD Programme's Guidelines for Stakeholder Engagement and Operational Guidance Engagement of Indigenous Peoples and Other Forest Dependent Communities been applied in the National Programme process?

No Partially Fully

Please explain, including if level of consultation varies between non-government stakeholders:

2.3.3 What kind of decisions and activities are non-government stakeholders involved in?

Policy/decision making
 Management: Budget Procurement Service provision
 Other, please specify

Please explain, including if level of involvement varies between non-government stakeholders:

The indigenous groups through COONAPIP are a formal member of the UN-REDD project management committee, which discussed activities, workplans and budgets. Non-indigenous organizations do not yet form part of this committee although have participation in the REDD+ National Coordination Committee, which ensures coordination among governmental and non-governmental actors in the implementation of the program and provides a forum for guidance on strategic issues.

2.3.4 Based on your previous answers, briefly describe the current situation of the government and non-government stakeholders in relation to ownership and accountability¹² of the National Programme. Please provide some examples.

The indigenous groups have ownership on REDD+ activities in their territories as these are being designed and implemented by COONAPIP in coordination and collaboration with the UN-REDD programme. The NJP, however, should strive to reach the same level of ownership and participation with non-indigenous associations and this is a priority for 2012.

¹¹ Ownership refers to countries exercising effective leadership over their REDD+ policies and strategies, and co-ordination of actions.

¹² Accountability: Acknowledgment and assumption of responsibility for actions, products, decisions, and policies and encompassing the obligation to report, explain and be answerable for resulting consequences.

In regards to government stakeholders, and as described above, the National Authority of the Environment has ownership on the NJP activities but the NJP should ensure that this degree of ownership is also present in other key sectors of the government.

3. General Programme Indicators

3.1.1 Number of MRV and monitoring related focal personnel with increased capacities:

- Women Total No 1
 Men Total No 3

Comments:

As “MRV and monitoring related focal personnel”, only technical ANAM staff directly involved in REDD+ has been counted. A much larger number of people have participated in MRV and monitoring related workshops and activities, but these are for the time being not considered as “focal personnel”.

3.1.2 Does the country have a functional MRV and monitoring system in place?

- Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

3.1.3 Does the country have nationally owned governance indicators, developed through a participatory governance assessment?

- Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

3.1.4 Was a participatory governance assessment supported by the UN-REDD Programme and incorporated into the National REDD+ Strategy?

- Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments, including if the assessment was supported by another initiative:

3.1.5 Does the National REDD+ Strategy include anti-corruption measures, such as a code of conduct, conflict of interest prohibitions, links to existing anti-corruption frameworks, protection for whistleblowers or application of social standards?

- Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

3.1.6 Number of Indigenous Peoples/civil society stakeholders represented in REDD+ decision making, strategy development and implementation of REDD+ at the national level:

- Women Total No.

- Men Total No.

Comments:

COONAPIP, the organization representative of the Indigenous People of Panama, is directly involved in the implementation of the NJP. Other indigenous groups and comarcas are also involved in REDD+ activities in the country, supported by different organizations.

3.1.7 Number of consultation processes (Meetings, workshops etc.) underway for national readiness and REDD+ activities:

Total No. At least 7 organized by the UN-REDD agencies, plus several others by other institutions such as ANAM and STRI.

Comments:

3.1.8 Grievance mechanism established in order to address grievances of people alleging an adverse effect related to the implementation of the UN-REDD national programme:

Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

3.1.9 Country has undertaken to operationalize Free Prior and Informed Consent for the implementation of readiness or REDD+ activities that impact Indigenous Peoples' and local communities' territories, resources, livelihoods and cultural identity:

Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

3.1.10 Country applying safeguards for ecosystem services and livelihood risks and benefits:

Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

3.1.11 Application of the UN-REDD Programme social principles and criteria:

Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

SEPC are still under development at this stage.

3.1.12 REDD+ benefit distribution system contributes to inclusive development¹³, with specific reference to pro-poor¹⁴ policies and gender mainstreaming¹⁵:

Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

3.1.13 Country adopting multiple benefit decision tool kit:

Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

3.1.14 National or sub-national development strategies incorporate REDD+ based investments as means of transformation of relevant sectors¹⁶:

Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

¹³ Inclusive development is development that marginalized groups take part in and benefit from, regardless of their gender, ethnicity, age, sexual orientation, disability or poverty. Inclusive growth implies **participation** and **benefit-sharing**. On the one hand, it ensures that everyone can participate in the growth process, both in terms of decision-making for organizing the growth progression as well as in participating in the growth itself. On the other hand, it makes sure that everyone shares equitably the benefits of growth.

¹⁴ Pro-poor policies are those that directly target poor people (i.e. benefit the poor more than the non-poor), or that are more generally aimed at reducing poverty. There is also a general consensus that pro-poor policy processes are those that allow poor people to be directly involved in the policy process, or that by their nature and structure lead to pro-poor outcomes. For some, the aim of pro-poor policies is to improve the assets and capabilities of the poor.

¹⁵ The overall intention of gender mainstreaming with regard to environment and energy is to ensure the inclusion of gender equality considerations in planning systems at all levels, and to expand both the access of women to finance mechanisms and the direction of that finance to areas that will benefit women. Gender mainstreaming tools include gender analysis, sex-disaggregated data and participatory approaches that explicitly consider women.

¹⁶ Relevant sectors denote those that are related to forests and land use, e.g. including energy, agriculture, mining, transport and land use planning.

Comments:

3.1.15 Investment agreements supported or influenced so that they take advantage of the REDD+ as a catalyst to a green economy:

Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

4. Government Counterpart Information

The aim of this section is to allow the Government Counterpart to provide their assessment, as well as additional and complimentary information to Section 1-3 which are filled out by the three participating UN organizations.

Comments by the Government Counterpart: