



REDD+ can contribute to achieving more policy goals than climate mitigation alone. In Panama, REDD+ has the potential to deliver multiple benefits, which will depend on the location and type of REDD+ activity implemented. The spatial analyses presented in this report aim to support land-use planning for REDD+ in Panama by helping to identify areas with potential to deliver additional environmental and social benefits from REDD+ actions, as well as locations under pressure from deforestation.

The potential benefits examined in this report reflect some of the priorities identified by local and national stakeholders in Panama, and include the function of forests in storing and sequestering carbon and supporting biodiversity, as well as their role in soil erosion control and tourism, and potential for supporting livelihoods.

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Supporting land-use planning for REDD+ in Panama that integrates multiple benefits: the role of spatial analysis



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UN-REDD
 PROGRAMME



The UN-REDD Programme is the United Nations Collaborative initiative on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD) in developing countries. The Programme was launched in September 2008 to assist developing countries to prepare and implement national REDD+ strategies, and builds on the convening power and expertise of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

The United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) is the specialist biodiversity assessment centre of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the world's foremost intergovernmental environmental organisation. The Centre has been in operation for over 30 years, combining scientific research with practical policy advice.

ANAM, Panama's National Environmental Authority, was created as an autonomous state organization for natural resources and the environment to ensure compliance with and the application of laws, regulations, and national environmental policies (the Republic of Panama issued General Law of Environment No. 41 of July 1, 1998, creating the National Environmental Authority; Official Gazette No. 23,578 of July 3, 1998). ANAM's vision is to contribute to the achievement of a healthy environment through the development of a culture of sustainability.

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 Map of distribution potential richness of threatened animal species (mammals, birds and amphibians) in relation to biomass carbon, ©UNEP-WCMC

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