



autoridad  
nacional del  
ambiente

PROGRAMA  
ONU-REDD



## Progress and lessons learned from National Programmes in implementation



October 26-27, 2012





# Current status and main achievements

## 1. Program in full implementation modality.

- With FAO support, we are making significant progress on MRV system activities, in terms of the national forest carbon inventory (NFCI). We have divided our NFCI into two phases. First we have designed 72 plots and then at the second stage, we will perform a stratified sampling 'over 300 samples.
- Also, with complementary technical finance support from the Biological Mesoamerican Corridor initiative, we will have a new forest cover map by 2013, using high resolution RapidEye images taken earlier this year.
- Another important issue is the adequacy of national programs and projects to REDD+. For example, we have an ambitious governmental conservation project execution of 19 priority watersheds nationwide reached \$ 25 million.
- We have completed several key consultants about opportunity costs and future deforestation scenarios that will help us identify endangered forests deforestation.
- We have an agreement signed between GIZ, the Panama Canal Authority and ANAM to design a pilot project in the Canal Basin. We are evaluating other potential sites to establish these projects, which by the expectation that REDD has generated in rural and indigenous communities, will help us to reflect on practice field as, What is REDD?.





## 2. National platform for REDD+.



### REDD+ National Strategy for 2013.

Last month, the REDD National Bureau was established with four sub-groups that will help us get inputs for structuring the National REDD Strategy.

Also, we have conducted four regional consultation workshops on the National REDD Strategy, to guide us where we should focus our strategy by major stakeholders. This is a participatory process where actors involved also related to forest and other outside forests.

Here, I must point out that people outside the forest requires alternatives for not moving into the forest, I mean, REDD needs to be complemented with other initiatives such as CDM.

## 3. Improved stakeholder participation. (Indigenous and non indigenous groups)

At first the low implementation rates created fiction, but now we have gone ahead, we have a better understanding of the governance and administrative structures.

Another aspect is that not all actors had been identified; there have been other interest groups with which we are working.

In the process, adjustments have been made to improve the involvement of these indigenous groups in REDD +.



# Main lessons from early implementation

## 1. Capacity in government counterpart is crucial.

It takes time for agency staff and local people to develop working relations.

## 2. Local capacity in agencies is also crucial.

It takes time to agency staff to work with local people.

## 3. Low implementation rates caused frictions with key stakeholders.

Low implementation rates caused friction with stakeholders, especially indigenous groups (COONAPIP)  
National Coordination of Indigenous Peoples of Panama

## 4. The demands of the readiness phase can overwhelm stakeholders.

## 5. Early implementation actions as part of the readiness phase are crucial.

As mentioned earlier, it is important to show action in the field)





## Moving forward from design to implementation

### 1. Early strengthening of implementation capacity of PIU.

This would have helped avoid ditches to move faster.

### 2. Early agreement on rules of day-to-day operations.

We spent much time in executing actions (for example, there is no manual to develop ToR). Who approves, whether by verbal or written? Adjustments were made to work together in a coordinated manner. The NP is a project that requires a lot of coordination

### 3. Good planning of the first year of operation is critical to set the tone / dynamic of work.

This first phase of REDD is quite complicated, the process of integrating new issues takes time (we are talking about things like MRV, safeguards, etc..). It is also necessary to understand the points of view of different stakeholders



# THANK YOU

