



NDC CHECKLIST

Panama Analysis

WWF'S NDC RATING GRADES

- ✔ NDC We Want
- ⋮ Short Way to Go
- ↻ Some Way to Go
- ✗ Long Way to Go
- ✗ NDC We Don't Want

		2016 NDC	2020 NDC	Analysis
AMBITION				
MITIGATION				
1	Strengthened mitigation targets	Panama's NDC includes the Energy and LULUCF sectors. For energy, the target is increasing the use of renewables (solar, wind and biomass) by 30% by 2050 compared to 2014 (a projection shows that by 2030 the increase will be 15%). For LULUCF, the target is to enhance the carbon sequestration potential by 10% by 2050 from the baseline scenario through restoration and reforestation in protected areas.	The updated NDC presents 29 commitments structured around 10 sectors/strategic areas. Enhanced emissions reductions targets are presented for the Energy and LULUCF sectors: - Energy: By 2050 Panama will reduce emissions by 24% and at least 11,5% by 2030 compared to the trend scenario. That represents a reduction of around 60 million CO ₂ e tons between 2022-2050 and up to 10 million CO ₂ e tons between 2022-2030. - LULUCF: forest restoration of 50,000 hectares, contributing to approximately 2,6 million tons of CO ₂ eq absorbed by 2050. For the other sectors/strategic areas, non-GHG measures are presented.	The new NDC presents enhanced targets for 2030.
2	An economy-wide absolute 2030 target	No, but LULUCF and Energy represent 98% of emissions.	The NDC presents an economy-wide absolute target of reduction of around 60 million CO ₂ e tons between 2022-2050 and up to 10 million CO ₂ e tons between 2022-2030.	The updated NDC presents an economy-wide target considering the Energy and LULUCF sectors, mostly responsible for emissions.
3	A 2021-2030 carbon budget aligned to 1.5°C	Not mentioned	Not mentioned	Not mentioned

4	NDC targets aligned to a 2050 or earlier Net-Zero Long-term Strategy	The targets presented in the NDC have 2050 as a reference but are not net-zero commitments.	The NDC mentions that the vision that guided the update process is resilience and progressive reduction of CO2 emissions till carbon neutrality by 2050.	The NDC brings a reference to carbon neutrality by 2050 in the vision that guided the update process. No further details on a long term strategy or a firm commitment to net zero are presented.
ADAPTATION				
5	Clear adaptation objectives	The NDC mentions Adaptation is present in the Strategic Government Plan 2015-2019. No clear objectives are mentioned.	The NDC commits to the development of integrated plans, with a focus on mitigation and adaptation, for the following sectors: energy; watershed integrated management; resilient human settlements; sustainable infrastructure and health; coastal and marine systems; biodiversity; sustainable agriculture, cattle ranching and aquaculture and circular economy. A monitoring system for loss and damage is also mentioned. A NAP will be developed with the support of the GCF and UNEP.	The NDC mentions that plans with an integrated mitigation and adaptation focus will be developed. Loss and damage is also mentioned. Breaking the dichotomy or separation between adaptation and mitigation and fostering an integrated multidisciplinary, complementary and multisectoral approach, is one of Panama's key aspirations.
FINANCE				
6	Finance Commitments	The NDC presents cost estimates for the energy target (2,232 million USD) and the LULUCF target (2.225 million USD). It also informs that Panamá has donated 1 million USD to the GCF and that it will commit \$250,000 USD to the International Center for the Implementation of REDD+ (ICIREDD).	The NDC only brings a figure for the Restoration Program (\$81,222,846,00 USD). It does estimate needs for the sectors it focuses on and identifies watershed management with needs of 30% and Forests, 20%. It also mentions that so far, the support received has been 72% for mitigation, 12% for mitigation and 16% transversal.	The NDC estimates the percentage needed for each sector it covers but does not present an overall figure for its implementation, with the exception of the National Restoration Program.
7	Clear conditional targets	Panama presents a conditional target connected to LULUCF. Given the high costs to implement the "Alliance for a million hectares reforested" initiative, the sequestration potential of the LULUCF sector can be enhanced to up to an additional 80 % from the baseline scenario with international support.	The target of restoration of 130.000 ha of degraded areas with agroforestry and silvopastoral systems is explicitly conditional on international support.	The NDC brings one conditional target.
8	Moving from conditional to unconditional targets	Not mentioned	Not mentioned	Not mentioned

FOSTERING SYSTEMIC CHANGE

9	Increased sectoral coverage	The NDC covers the sectors of Energy and LULUCF, that represent 98% of the country's emissions.	The updated NDC covers the following 10 sectors/strategic areas: energy; LULUCF; integrated watershed management; resilient human settlements; sustainable infrastructure; health; coastal and marine systems; biodiversity; sustainable agriculture, cattle ranching and aquaculture and circular economy.	The updated NDC presents enhanced sectoral coverage.
10	Quantitative Sectoral targets	For energy, the target is increasing the use of renewables (solar, wind and biomass) by 30% by 2050 compared to 2014 (a projection shows that by 2030 the increase will be 15%). For LULUCF, the target is to enhance the carbon sequestration potential by 10% by 2050 from the baseline scenario through restoration and reforestation in protected areas.	The NDC presents quantitative targets for Energy and LULUCF: Energy: By 2050 Panama will reduce emissions by 24% and at least 11,5% by 2030 compared to the trend scenario. That represents a reduction of around 60 million CO ₂ e tons between 2022-2050 and up to 10 million CO ₂ e tons between 2022-2030. - LULUCF: forest restoration of 50,000 hectares, contributing to approximately 2,6 million tons of CO ₂ eq absorbed by 2050. A conditional target of restoration of 130.000 ha of degraded areas with agroforestry and silvopastoral systems is also included.	The NDC presents quantitative sectoral targets for Energy and LULUCF. For the other sectors/strategic areas, non-GHG commitments are presented.
11	Key structural sectors included	The NDC has a section on capacity building that addresses education, mentioning the development and launching of a massive information program on various national media channels to improve knowledge on adaptation and mitigation even in remote parts of the country.	The NDC presents commitments for public health and resilient human settlements.	Two structural sectors are mentioned in the updated NDC.
12	Just transition policies	Not mentioned	The NDC mentions a commitment to gender and human rights approaches in adaptation and mitigation programs and projects, to promote a low carbon emissions society where men and women efforts on climate management are realized, inequalities are reduced and empowerment opportunities for women are promoted.	Social policies are broadly described, with no mention to just transition.

13	Cross-sectoral approaches	Not mentioned	One of the aspirations of the NDC is a broader concept of climate change and resilience for the development of the country, transforming the whole economic, social and productive dynamics to advance on circularity, resilience and progressive reduction of emissions. Others are integrating/breaking the dichotomy between mitigation and adaptation and connecting climate action and poverty reduction, fostering a green economic recovery.	The NDC includes overarching cross-sectoral approaches.
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INCLUSIVENESS AND PARTICIPATION

14	Inclusive process to invite inputs from institutions and citizens in the NDC design	The NDC describes the process for the preparation of the national post-2020 commitments. It was a citizen participation process based on various mechanisms to allow the population access to government decisions without being a member of public administration or a political party, with the objective of sharing information and creating interaction to build an NDC based on the values and needs of the various stakeholders, not only from the public sector but also civil society and indigenous peoples. The process was based on domestic legislation that establishes modalities for public participation. Public hearings were held, with a focus on gender equity, presence of minority groups, young and elderly people, literate and illiterate people.	Participatory and gender-sensitive planning and decision-making for resilient and inclusive development are mentioned as principles or methodological approaches of the NDC. Sectoral commitments have resulted from a broad process of participation, dialogue and consensus building, taking into account political and sectoral priorities, capacities, barriers and gaps, as well as all sectors: public, (including central and local governments); private; youth, academia; civil society and non-governmental organizations. More than 300 people participated, of which at least 53% were women and 47% men.	The NDC describes a robust participatory and inclusive process.
15	Disclosure of information	No details provided	For the design, establishment of commitments and socialization, a broad, systematic and multisectoral consultation and validation process was led by the Environment Ministry - MiAMBIENTE. Each commitment was discussed and agreed with the relevant sectoral institution for its implementation. Beyond work sessions, nine interactive workshops for active listening with the private sector, public sector, local governments, scientific communities.	The NDC describes how information was disclosed in the process, having each commitment discussed and agreed with the relevant sectoral institution for implementation and validation and workshops with non-state actor participation.

16	Reporting back on process	<p>The NDC reports the result of public hearings where 10 provinces and 9 structures from indigenous peoples were represented. The decisions were that the planning and MRV, as well as the support, will be undertaken by the Ministry of Environment, with an active role of civil society and indigenous peoples; that the emissions of the waste, industry and agricultural sectors will be progressively included in the NDC; and citizen participation and community organization will allow surveillance by citizens, the central government and technology systems for the achievement of the contribution; and that actions for education and sensibilization about climate change will be undertaken at all levels, through formal and non-formal education, for rural and urban audiences.</p>	<p>Before its approval, the NDC document was subject to a process of peer review and public participation through the website of MiAMBIENTE.</p>	<p>The NDC mentions a process of peer review and public participation of the NDC document before its approval.</p>
17	Participatory Climate governance structures	<p>The NDC informs it is the result of an effort led by the Ministry of Environment with the support of the National Committee on Climate Change. Through a presidential decree, the Committee is tasked to update, present, implement, follow and report on the NDC.</p>	<p>The NDC informs that, through a presidential decree, the Committee is tasked to update, present, implement, follow and report on the NDC. Other committees mentioned are the National Committee on Forest Management and the Institutional Committee on Climate Change for the Agriculture and Cattle ranching sector.</p>	<p>The NDC presents the governance structures for implementation of the NDC. However, it's not clear to what extent subnational governments are part of those bodies.</p>

CONTRIBUTION TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

18	Linkages with SDGs	Not mentioned	The NDC mentions it incorporates elements related to gender, equity and the fight against poverty and inequality that connects it to the national planning of reaching the SDGs and Agenda 2030. The NDC also connects specific SDGs to its adaptation actions.	The NDC mentions linkages with SDGs.
19	Measurable Nature-based Solutions	Under the LULUFC component, the NDC mentions the "Alliance for a million". a partnership of public and private sectors, civil society and NGOs that share the objective of reforesting a million hectares in 20 years, with the objective of rehabilitating and restoring deforested and degraded ecosystems. The initiative is led by the Ministries of Environment and Agricultural Development with other 44 members.	The NDC mentions that NbS and green infrastructure are guiding principles/methodological approaches for its design. Under LULUCF, the following commitments are presented: - forest restoration of 50,000 hectares, contributing to approximately 2,6 million tons of CO ₂ eq absorbed by 2050; - a conditional target of restoration of 130.000 ha of degraded areas with agroforestry and silvopastoral systems. Panamá also commits to developing and starting the implementation of its REDD+ national strategy in 2025. Other non-GHG commitments related to NbS are the development of plans and technical guides for watersheds, coastal and marine areas and protected areas.	NbS feature strongly in Panama's NDC, with measurable targets for forest restoration.

TRACKING PROGRESS

20	<p>A transparent national system to track implementation</p>	<p>The NDC mentions that planning, monitoring, reporting and verifying will be the responsibility of the Ministry of Environment, with the active participation of other governmental institutions, civil society and Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities.</p>	<p>The NDC includes commitments of strengthening capacities to determine loss and damage and monitoring and evaluation of data to strengthen climate action. Monitoring of the restoration commitments is also addressed. Panama commits to implementing a National Platform on Climate Transparency by 2025 that will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -a system for national GHG inventories; -a national registry of mitigation actions; -a national system for adaptation monitoring and evaluation; -a national registry for means of implementation, including financial support, technical assistance and capacity building received. 	<p>The updated NDC brings a commitment of putting in place a robust and transparent national system to track implementation by 2025.</p>
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WWF checklist for Panama's 2020 NDC assessment

Mitigation
Adaptation
Finance
Fostering system change
Inclusiveness and Participation
Contribution to Sustainable Development
Tracking progress

Panama's rating grade after assessment:  NDC We Want

For more information

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