

Kick-off Workshop for the CiACA Panama Project: Development of a Roadmap for the implementation of carbon markets in the context of the Paris Agreement



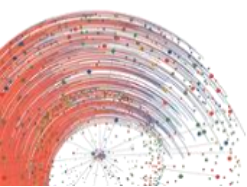
INCEPTION REPORT

Prepared by: Regional Collaboration Centre for Latin America (RCC Latin America), UN Climate Change Secretariat and the Ministry of Environment of Panama.

September 2024

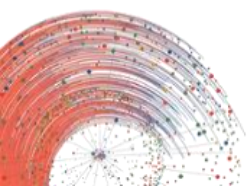


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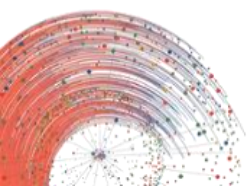
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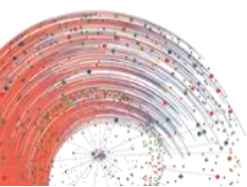
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Abbreviations and Acronyms

AAUD	Urban and Household Sanitation Authority, by its Spanish acronym.
ACP	Panama Canal Authority, by its Spanish acronym.
AMP	Panama Maritime Authority, by its Spanish acronym.
AMUPA	Association of Municipalities of Panama, by its Spanish acronym.
ANAGAN	National Association of Cattlemen, by its Spanish acronym.
ANARAP	National Association of Reforesters and Allied Industries, by its Spanish acronym.
BMWK	Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action.
CAF	Development Bank of Latin America.
CiACA	Collaborative Instruments for Ambitious Climate Action.
CONACCP	Panama's National Climate Change Committee, by its Spanish acronym.
CONEP	National Council of Private Enterprise, by its Spanish acronym.
DEIA	Directorate of Environmental Impact Assessment, by its Spanish acronym.
DICOMAR	Directorate of Coasts and Seas, by its Spanish acronym.
DIFOR	Forestry Directorate, by its Spanish acronym.
MEF	Ministry of Economy and Finance, by its Spanish acronym.
MiAMBIENTE	Ministry of Environment of Panamá, by its Spanish acronym.
MIDA	Ministry of Agricultural Development, by its Spanish acronym.
MINSA	Ministry of Health, by its Spanish acronym.
MNCP	National Carbon Market of Panama, by its Spanish acronym.
PNCTE	National Program for Tradable Greenhouse Gas Emission Quotas, by its Spanish acronym.
RCC	Regional Collaboration Centres.
SNE	National Energy Secretariat, by its Spanish acronym.
SPAR6C	Supporting Preparedness for Article 6 Cooperation.
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.



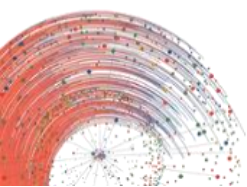
About this Report and CiACA Initiative

This report is developed as part of the Collaborative Instruments for Ambitious Climate Action Initiative (CiACA), launched during the COP22 Climate Change Conference in Marrakech in 2016.

CiACA aims to support countries worldwide in adopting carbon markets and carbon pricing instruments to align with the goals of the Paris Agreement. The initiative is implemented through the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Regional Collaboration Centres (RCCs) and is supported by the German Federal Government through the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action (BMWK).

This report summarizes the views and perspectives expressed by participants during the Kick-off Workshop for the CiACA Panama Project held from 10 to 12 September 2024, in Panama City, Panama. It aims to support policymakers from the Government of Panama in developing a Roadmap for implementing a National Carbon Market in the context of the Paris Agreement.

By engaging key stakeholders from both the public and private sectors, this report provides policymakers with diverse perspectives and insights from key sectors, enriching the process of designing and refining this RoadMap. Additionally, it provides key insights to foster regional collaboration and drive ambitious climate action through carbon pricing mechanisms.



I. Executive Summary

The RCC Latin America in collaboration with the Government of Panama held the Kick-Off Workshop for the CiACA Panama Project titled *“Development of a Roadmap for the implementation of carbon markets in the context of the Paris Agreement”*, in Panama City from 10 to 12 September 2024.

The workshop focused on supporting Panama’s elaboration of a Roadmap towards the Implementation of a National Carbon Market under the context of the Paris Agreement through the CiACA Project. The event marked a significant step forward in the development of Panama’s Carbon Market and allowed the involvement of relevant stakeholders from the public and private sectors and civil society. It brought together 77 participants, 62% of the attendees were women and 76% expressed that the workshop was very useful.

The main conclusions highlighted the strong interest of the participants in understanding the topic of carbon markets, with special emphasis on understanding the processes to be established under the national scheme and the benefits and challenges of participating.

The workshop highlighted the importance of collaborative work between the public and private sectors when implementing tools such as carbon markets, and the existing needs for more training and involvement. It also demonstrated that technical exchanges between countries in the region with similar circumstances can facilitate the application of lessons learned.

Another key takeaway is the importance of having clear and transparent regulations that allow the public to understand the objective of the carbon market and facilitate its implementation.

In this context, it is important that the State acts as a facilitator for the implementation of the market, creating the necessary structures and processes for an effective operation, and providing options and flexibility so that the public can welcome the initiative.

The kick-off workshop is expected to be part of the inputs for the construction of the Roadmap, to obtain a participatory document that includes feedback from relevant external actors to MiAMBIENTE.

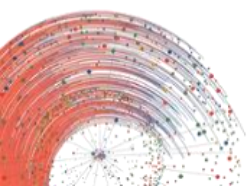


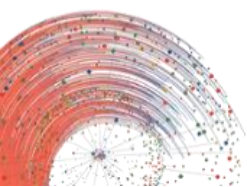
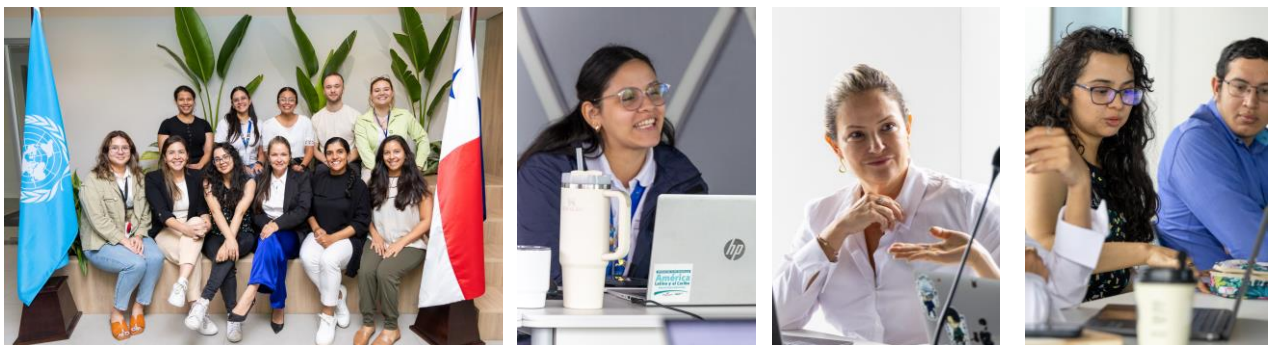
Figure 1. 10 SEP. Engaging private stakeholders in the development of the Carbon Markets Roadmap.



Figure 2. 11 SEP. Engaging public stakeholders in the development of the Carbon Markets Roadmap.



Figure 3. 12 SEP. Technical exchange Panama-Colombia on carbon markets issues.



1. Introduction

The Government of Panama is working hand in hand with the Regional Collaboration Centres for Latin America (RCC Latin America) of the UN Climate Change Secretariat in the development of a Roadmap for the Implementation of Panama's National Carbon Market (MNCP, for its acronym in Spanish), through the "Collaborative Instruments for Ambitious Climate Action" (CiACA) initiative. This roadmap seeks to evaluate the best way to implement a carbon market in Panama, achieving an optimal design to meet national priorities around the achievement of climate goals.

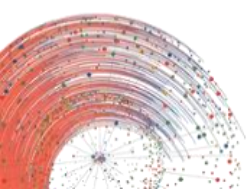
The development of this roadmap includes the holding of a "Kick-off Workshop" through which the initiative is expected to be officially presented and to obtain input from key national stakeholders.

This report seeks to present the main outcomes achieved during the workshop and details regarding the development of the event, held in various locations in Panama City on 10, 11 and 12 September 2024. The report will share details regarding workshop objectives, participant data, methodology used, results, tools used and recommendations.

2. Workshop objectives

The objectives of the workshop were to:

- Officially launch the CiACA Project and the Roadmap for Carbon Market Implementation in Panama.
- Obtain feedback and input from relevant stakeholders.
- Clarify project objectives and understand expectations.
- Describe current progress and next steps.



3. Agenda and participants

Since the focus of the event was to present the initiative and gather input and feedback from stakeholders from various sectors, the event was conducted over the course of 3 days, each with slightly different guests and focus. Table 1 provides the general data for the 3-day workshop.

Table 1. General data from the 3-day workshop.

Day	Date	Schedule	Location	Audience
01	10 Sep. 2024	09:00 - 13:00	Panama City, Panama	Private sector
02	11 Sep. 2024	09:00 - 13:00	Panama City, Panama	Public sector
03	12 Sep 2024	09:00 - 13:00	Panama City, Panama	Climate Change Directorate, Ministry of Environment

Through this workshop, approximately 35 participants from the private sector, 30 participants from the public sector, and 12 participants from the Climate Change Directorate of MiAMBIENTE were reached, making a total of 77 people impacted.

Under the leadership of the Ministry of Environment of Panama (MiAMBIENTE), invitations were sent to participants, divided into the following categories:

- **Private Institutions:** representatives from entities such as AES Panama, Argos Panama, BAC International Bank, Bahia Motors, Banesco (Panama), Latin American Stock Exchange, Cemento Bayano, National Brewery Company, Empresa de Transmisión Eléctrica, Global Bank Corporation, Nestlé Panamá and Productos Alimenticios Pascual.
- **Civil Society:** representatives from Ancon, Association of Cattlemen (ANAGAN), National Association of Reforesters and Allied Industries of Panama (ANARAP) and National Council of Private Enterprise (CONEP).
- **Public Institutions:** representatives from entities such as MiAMBIENTE, Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), National Energy Secretariat (SNE), Ministry of Agricultural Development (MIDA), Ministry of Health (MINSa), Association of Municipalities of Panama (AMUPA), Civil Aviation Authority, Urban and Household Sanitation Authority (AAUD), Panama Canal Authority (ACP) and Panama Maritime Authority (AMP).
- **Facilitators:** representatives including 6 team members from RCC Latin America and 1 international expert from Colombia.

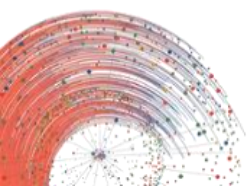


Figure 4. Workshop participants by type.

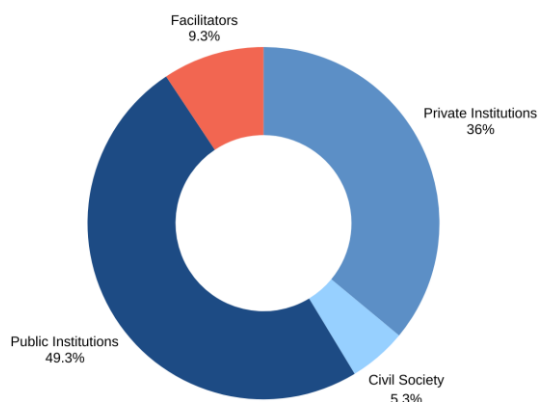
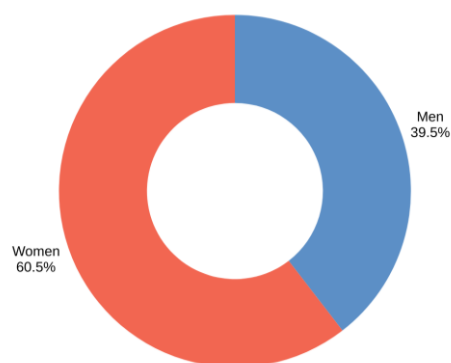


Figure 5. Workshop participants by gender.



Source: Prepared by the author, based on information gathered during the workshop.

For more details on the participants, refer to the participant list in the annex of this report.

In the case of the private institutions invited to Day 01 of the workshop, priority was given to those entities participating in the "First 50 Declaration" of the Reduce Your Footprint Corporate - Carbon Program¹, and additionally, civil society entities related to the most relevant sectors of the carbon market were included. These invitations were sent by personalized e-mail to each entity.

In the case of the public institutions invited to Day 02 of the workshop, priority was given to those directly related to the sectors relevant to the MNCP and others relevant to its structuring.

Figure 6 shows the entities prioritized for this workshop, and their relationship with the MNCP. These invitations were made through formal notes sent by MiAMBIENTE.

Day 03 of the workshop consisted of a closed-door technical exchange with the team of Climate Change Directorate (DCC) of the MiAMBIENTE and the expert consultant in carbon markets and Article 6, Adriana Gutierrez, from Colombia. For this reason, only members of the carbon market technical team and other DCC experts were included.

¹ Reduce Your Footprint Corporate- Carbon (RTH Corporate- Carbon) is the first state program of a voluntary nature, for the management of the carbon footprint at the organizational level in the Republic of Panama. This program includes the "First 50 Declaration", which is established by Resolution No. DM-0358-2020 as a recognition mechanism for the early action of fifty (50) organizations established in Panama, which define a voluntary commitment to carbon neutrality by 2050, in line with the national carbon neutrality goal and the long-term objective of the Paris Agreement.

It should be noted that the prioritizations made for the three days of the workshop were agreed with the DCC of MiAMBIENTE.

Figure 6. Prioritized entities for the public sector workshop and their relationship with the MNCP.



Climate Change Directorate (DCC)

- The MNCP governing entity in charge of its structuring and implementation.



Forestry Directorate (DIFOR)

- Forestry sector governing entity. Ideally involved in the definition of rules of participation of forestry sector projects under the MNCP.



Directorate of Coasts and Seas (DICOMAR)

- Governing entity of the marine-coastal sector. Ideally involved in the definition of rules of participation of marine-coastal sector projects under the MNCP.



National Energy Secretariat (SNE)

- Energy sector governing entity. Ideally involved in the definition of participation rules for energy sector projects under the MNCP.



Ministry of Agricultural Development (MIDA)

- Governing entity of the agricultural sector. Ideally involved in defining the rules of participation of agricultural sector projects under the MNCP.



Ministry of Health (Minsa)

- Through the National Ozone Unit, it is the entity in charge of the elimination and reduction of ozone depleting substances (SAO). Ideally involved in the definition of rules of participation of refrigeration projects in the MNCP.



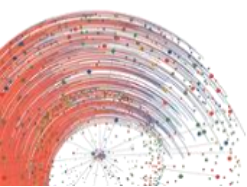
Urban and Household Sanitation Authority (AAUD)

- Technical-advisory body for the development and execution of policies for the adequate management of solid waste. Ideally involved in the definition of rules of participation of waste projects in the MNCP.



Indigenous Peoples Environment Office

- Key liaison between MiAMBIENTE and indigenous communities, promoting environmental conservation policies and ensuring their informed consent. Ideally act as an intermediary for outreach and contact with indigenous peoples.





Directorate of Protected Areas and Biodiversity

- Entity that establishes and manages terrestrial and marine protected areas, as part of the environmental management of the territory. Ideally involved in defining rules for projects located in protected areas.



Directorate of Environmental Impact Assessment (DEIA)

- Entity in charge of establishing, managing and ensuring compliance with the Environmental Impact Assessment Process at the national level. Ideally involved in possible synergies of the MNCP and the environmental impact study process.



Association of Municipalities of Panama (AMUPA)

- Association that works with Local Governments. Ideally involved in disseminating and leveraging opportunities for Municipalities under the MNCP.



Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)

- Entity in charge of managing and providing resources for the execution of government plans and programs. Ideally involved in defining the financial guidelines of the MNCP.



Civil Aviation Authority (AAC)

- Panama's civil aviation governing entity. Ideally involved in the definition of rules of participation of the aeronautical sector under the MNCP.



Panama Canal Authority (ACP)

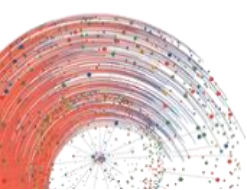
- Entity in charge of managing water resources for the operation of the canal. Ideally involved in defining the rules of participation of the maritime sector under the MNCP.



Panama Maritime Authority (AMP)

- Maritime sector governing entity. Ideally involved in the definition of rules of participation of the maritime sector under the MNCP.

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4. Methodology

As previously mentioned, the workshop was held on three different dates: the private sector workshop (Day 01) and the public sector workshop (Day 02), held on September 10 and 11, respectively, followed a similar methodology, with the only difference being the target audience. The Panama-Colombia technical exchange (Day 03) was carried out using a different methodology, as it had different objectives. The two methodologies used for the 3-day workshop and their respective results will be described below.

a. Methodology used for Day 01 and 02 of the workshops

The methodology proposed for the first two days of the workshop sought to generate high levels of participation and was focused on obtaining input from the participants. Both days of the workshop included a first part focused on presenting the topic of carbon markets and Article 6 and addressing other relevant topics to contextualize the public; and a second part focused on a practical exercise to facilitate the collection of inputs by the participants.

Some of the topics presented during the first part of the workshop are described below:

- Introduction to the **UN Climate Change Regional Collaboration Centres and the CiACA Project**.
- Introduction to carbon pricing instruments (carbon tax, emissions trading system and crediting mechanisms).
- International carbon markets: **Article 6 of the Paris Agreement** (Article 6.2, 6.4 and 6.8).
- Case Study: experiences of the **Colombian case**, by Adriana Gutiérrez, expert in carbon markets and Article 6.
- **Panama's National Carbon Market**: components, linkage opportunities and role of the private/public sector.

Further details regarding the content presented can be found in the Annexes of this document. To strengthen the capacities of the participants, a question-and-answer period was allowed after each presentation. Table 2 and Table 3 summarize the questions asked during both days of the workshop.

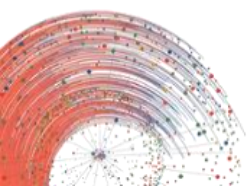


Table 2. Summary of questions and comments made during day 01 of the workshop.

Questions asked by participants during day 01 of the workshop aimed at private and civil society institutions	
1. Are we currently focused on domestic compliance markets? How can companies become involved in this market? Do they have to be multinationals to participate?	The response focused on explaining that the national scheme will start with voluntary compliance and explaining the type of stakeholders that may participate.
2. Could you explain how voluntary carbon markets work and what are the main reasons why they are so important? What are the benefits offered to companies wishing to participate?	The response focused on explaining the functioning of the voluntary market and its relevant stakeholders, and potential benefits and risks.
3. Are there international projects that sell carbon credits in the voluntary markets? What are some relevant examples?	The response focused on mentioning the projects developed in the national territory that are currently participating in the voluntary market.
4. What are the expectations for future incentives to promote participation in carbon markets?	The response focused on explaining the resources that have been considered by the Government of Panama to promote market participation and possible benefits for participating entities.
5. What type of mechanisms are you considering obtaining credit for your company? How do you plan to gain the confidence of international investors?	The response focused on presenting the 5 crediting mechanisms prioritized under Panama's carbon market, and the reasons for this prioritization.
6. Could you share more about your plans to offset your carbon footprint through direct actions in Panama and what is your vision for long-term impact?	The response was focused on presenting some options that have been considered by the Government of Panama, beyond the market mechanism.
7. How advanced is Panama in terms of participating in the carbon markets under the Paris Agreement? How is Panama validating at the global level its participation in the voluntary markets?	The response focused on commenting on the country's progress in terms of participation requirements for Article 6, and the possible interaction of the MNCP with the voluntary market.
8. Regarding market-based economic instruments in Colombia, is there any notable interaction between these instruments?	The response focused on explaining the brief interaction between the three instruments, which generally operate independently. On the one hand, a national carbon tax has been established for the first line of activity in the supply chain of engraved fossil fuels. On the other hand, the country has a Non-Causation Mechanism, which provides the option of exempting up to 50% of the carbon tax through the purchase of approved carbon certificates. Finally, there is the National Program for Tradable Greenhouse Gas Emission Quotas (PNCTE), which is a carbon market system that seeks to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in Colombia by assigning an emission cap to selected companies. The latter has no direct interaction with the other two instruments.
9. In relation to the projects that generate carbon certificates in Colombia, what are their market values and how is their impact evaluated?	The response focused on presenting the experiences in terms of pricing and quality of carbon certificates according to the Colombian experience.

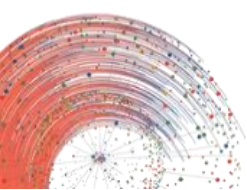
Source: Prepared RCC Latin America and MiAMBIENTE, based on information gathered during the workshop.



Table 3. Summary of questions and comments made during day 02 of the workshop.

Questions asked by participants during day 02 of the workshop aimed at public institutions	
1. Regarding the ownership and concession of carbon in Panama, is carbon considered a good or service? What is the possibility of involving third parties?	The response focused on explaining the status of the issue at the national level, and the response of the Administration's Procurator regarding the ownership of the carbon.
2. If an entity defines the price of its carbon credit, how would it be managed in the international market? Have prices been defined? Does any regulation exist in this regard?	The response focused on explaining the price dynamics under the voluntary market, with issues such as supply and demand and the quality of credit from the voluntary carbon market.
3. Regarding Article 6.2, to whom is compliance credited? Does the seller country lose mitigation results? How are the mitigation targets achieved? How are the mitigation targets of the Nationally Determined Contribution achieved in that case?	The response focused on explaining the issue of corresponding adjustments and the country's means of estimating its carbon budget and achieving its goals.
4. Regarding those who donate for reforestation, will it be included in the market scheme?	The response focused on explaining the possible climatic tools under which this type of donations can be integrated.
5. With respect to Article 6.2, which of the countries, A or B, makes the approach initial?	The response focused on explaining the process that has been followed in other bilateral agreements signed by other countries in the region.
6. Regarding international transportation, specifically CORSIA ² , how would the process be for the direct transfer with CORSIA?	The response focused on explaining the operation of CORSIA and its requirements.
7. How did Colombia deal with purchases in the voluntary market when a Nationally Determined Contribution must be met? What happens when selling without authorization in the voluntary market?	The response focused on explaining Colombia's experience with its climate commitments and the problems of some Colombian projects in the voluntary carbon market. The country has faced some problems with carbon projects with allegations of human rights violations and lack of environmental and social safeguards. In response, the Government of Colombia has focused on strengthening its regulatory framework and its processes for approving projects that meet established requirements.
8. In the case of Colombia, how do these instruments work? Can they enter an auction and are they managed with quotas?	The response focused on clarifying the functioning of the various instruments: carbon tax; the non-taxation mechanism and the program of tradable quotas.
9. Is the market favorable to encourage investment? How does the fact that Panama is carbon negative influence the market? What rules are in place? What mechanisms are being used?	The response focused on explaining the implications of Panama as a carbon negative country, and the relevance of establishing clear marketing rules to increase ambition, but at the same time generate investment opportunities through the market.
10. Do you believe that municipalities and community boards can take advantage of mechanisms such as the carbon market?	

² The Carbon Offsetting and Reduction Scheme for International Aviation (CORSIA) is a global market-based measure that seeks to reduce international aviation emissions.



The response focused on explaining the opportunities for municipalities as actors under the market, either from the supply or demand side

Source: Prepared RCC Latin America and MiAMBIENTE, based on information gathered during the workshop.

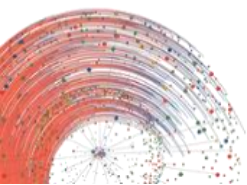
The second part of both days of the workshop consisted of a group activity for the collection of inputs by the attendees. The process described below was followed.

- Step #1: Groups of 4 to 7 participants were formed. Each group was to include at least 1 member of the organizing team to promote discussion and provide clarification if necessary.
- Step #2: Each group was to assign the following roles to one of its members:
 - **Moderator:** person in charge of moderating the discussion and guiding the team to achieve the answers.
 - **Timekeeper:** person in charge of ensuring that the group adheres to the times defined for the exercise.
 - **Secretary:** person in charge of taking notes and writing up the answers for a later presentation.
 - **Presenter:** person in charge of presenting the results of the exercise to the rest of the audience.
- Step #3: After the groups were formed, key questions were presented for each team to answer. The time allowed was approximately 5-6 minutes per question. The questions varied for the first and second days of the workshop, to gather information that was truly relevant to the participants.
- Step #4: At the end of the allotted time, each group was given space to present their responses.

b. Outcomes obtained on days 01 and 02 of the workshop

Table 4 and Table 5 show a summary of the outcomes obtained during day 01 and day 02 of the workshop. In general, the private sector participants highlighted the following points:

- Main **barriers to the MNCP** identified by the attendees: lack of clarity in the rules of participation in the MNCP and lack of awareness of the MNCP.
- Main **opportunities for organizations** participating in the MNCP identified by attendees: improved reputation, better financing opportunities, technology, and cost reduction.
- Main methods to **increase the involvement** of private stakeholders: improve the dissemination of information on the MNCP, talk about cost- benefit and promote spaces for exchange among stakeholders.



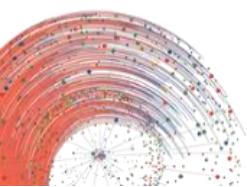
- Main **needs of the private sector** with respect to the MNCP: promote incentives for participation in the MNCP, capacity building and availability of expert advisors and consultants.
- Considerations in the case of **obligatory nature**: gradual implementation, establishing flexibility for participants, differentiation between sectors and activities, establishing the availability of the offer.

On the other hand, public sector participants highlighted the following points:

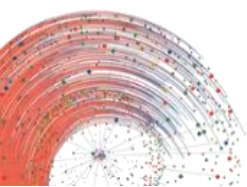
- Main **barriers to the MNCP** identified by the attendees: lack of training at the technical and decision-making level, lack of inter-institutional cooperation and lack of clarity in the rules of the MNCP.
- Main **opportunities** for government entities: facilitate financing opportunities, improve institutional coordination and capacity building.
- Main methods to **increase the involvement** of public stakeholders: elevate the issue to decision-makers, implement designations and mandatory participation and create working groups.
- Main **sectoral activities with** technological, knowledge and technological **barriers**: the waste, agriculture and forestry sectors were highlighted; however, no specific activities were highlighted.

Table 4. Summary of the outcomes of Day 01 of the workshop.

Workshop Day 01 - Private Sector					
Group	Guiding Questions				
	Main barriers and challenges of your organization regarding carbon markets	Main opportunities for your organization	Most effective methods to increase involvement	Private sector needs regarding carbon market issues	Main considerations that the government should have regarding the private sector, in the



		regarding carbon markets	of private sector actors in the MNCP		hypothetical case of the introduction of mandatory reporting with targets of reduction and compensation
#1	Lack of clarity in the rules of the MNCP; lack of understanding of the benefits of the MNCP for the organizations; lack of support for processes of certification; lack of financing; lack of legitimization of the actors involved.	Improve visibility, greater notoriety. alignment with best practices. more transparency. reduction of costs; new job openings, technologies and opportunities.	Increased publicity of the MNCP; promotion of carbon projects. public-private partnership private; to give visibility to current projects. achieve strategic and effective communication.	Consolidate the MNCP; to drive it forward and bring it to international level. strengthen capacity audit for increase the transparency of the entity regulator.	Training for the private sector. To ensure timely implementation, gradual and formal studies should be conducted to analyze the sectors and activities subject to regulation. This approach recognizes that not all sectors have the same capacity for emission reductions. Additionally, flexibility should be provided to the stakeholders to adapt effectively.
#2	Lack of education in the subject; lack of more information on associated costs; lack of awareness; lack of organizational culture.	Improvement of reputation; higher ease of financing green to medium and long term; cost reduction.	Talk about cost. benefit; facilitate the access to the information; generate learning processes continuous	Incentives; publish understandable information; count on greater availability of advisors and consultants.	Securing the offer; assessing the social impact of costs generated; impact on jobs; coordination interinstitutional.
#3	Lack of acceptance within the organization; lack of clarity as to the rules of the market; lack of regulation.	Improve visibility, greater notoriety. Alignment with best practices; cost reduction.	Greater disclosure; elaboration of documents for capacity building as guides and manuals; sectoral awareness.	Tax incentives; formation of consultants; alliances with the academic sector; audit of consultants and quality control of auditors.	Promote sectoral dialogue according to priorities; adequacy in accordance with the activities involved; coordinate with international experts to leadership training and incubators at the university.

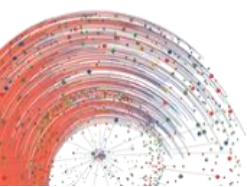


#4	Limitations for compensation with national projects; lack of strengthening of capabilities for organizations; complexity of process, costs and times to achieve the certification	Creation of alliances; generation of more agile processes.	Develop workshops to facilitate alliances; public consultation processes; strengthen knowledge and develop training for various stakeholders	Increase the knowledge; improve communication; encourage the involvement; provide incentives; provide information in simple language, reasonable prices and translate into actions specific for Panama.	Facilitate the means of compensation; improve the clarity of processes and scope; develop a clear regulation; to market analysis to be conducted to suit each sector.
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Source: Prepared by RCC Latin America and MiAMBIENTE, based on information gathered during the workshop.

Table 5. Summary of results of day 02 of the workshop.

Workshop Day 02 - Public Sector				
Group	Guiding Questions			
	Main barriers and challenges at the governmental carbon markets	Main opportunities at government level carbon markets	Most effective methods to increase involvement of other governmental entities in the National Market of Carbon	Sectoral mitigation activities with technological barriers, lack of capacity and/or lack of financing
#1	Lack of knowledge; lack of wider dissemination; lack of formal education that facilitates the implementation of these systems.	Generate income and benefits for communities; provide incentives for financing and technology transfer; strengthening human capital.	Establish expert committees in the institutions to maintain the line of work and not lose continuity, master the model; to implement mandatory participation in the model by entities governmental.	Technological barriers in all sectors and human capital barriers; lack of financing directed to the sectors that need it most.
#2	Establish clear rules for the MNCP; improve inter- institutional coordination; define how international markets will be linked to the national market; evaluate the obligatory nature of the market; define carbon ownership; improve communication	Opportunities to leverage financing for projects aligned with climate goals; achieve greater collaboration between public and private entities; possibility of exploring other tools such as carbon taxes.	Raise the issue to the level of ministers and vice ministers; have clarity regarding focal points and alternates of the inter-institutional committee; explore support with international entities.	The sector with the greatest needs is considered to be the waste sector.



#3	Need to define the regulatory framework, concepts, and procedures; lack of awareness and technical training at the institutional level; lack of training at the level of decision makers.	Capacity building; fostering the development of sustainable projects; encouraging tax incentives to promote business initiative.	Development of working groups and interdisciplinary groups.	Forestry sector (regulations) and agriculture sector (financing).
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Source: Prepared RCC Latin America and MiAMBIENTE, based on information gathered during the workshop.

The images below show the presentation made by each of the teams during both days of the workshop.

Figure 7. Group 1- Private sector (Day 01).



Figure 9. Group 3- Private sector (Day 01).



Figure 8. Group 2- Private sector (Day 01).



Figure 10. Group 4- Private sector (Day 01).

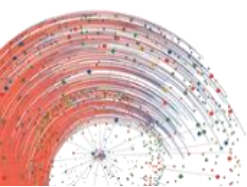


Figure 11. Private sector workshop participants (Day 01).



Figure 12. Group 1- public sector (Day 02).



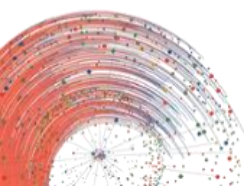
Figure 14. Group 3- Public sector (Day 02).



Figure 13. Group 2- public sector (Day 02).



Figure 15. Group 2- Participants during the public sector workshop (Day 02).



c. Methodology used for workshop Day 03

The third day of the workshop included more technical and specific content, so the session was managed as a bilateral exchange between Colombia and Panama. Adriana Gutiérrez, carbon markets and Article 6 expert, made a presentation allowing questions and comments, in order to maintain a more conversational dynamic.

Some of the topics addressed are mentioned below:

- **Presentation of the Colombian case:** (1) description of the status of carbon pricing instruments; (2) regulatory framework; (3) required institutional arrangements.
- **Colombia and international markets:** (1) country's participation in the voluntary carbon market; (2) experience with SPAR6C; (3) project eligibility matrix; (4) lessons learned and recommendations.
- **Special cases and possible applications for Panama.**

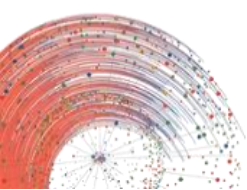
Since the information presented is not publicly available, the presentation given during the third workshop was not included in this report.

d. Outcomes obtained on day 03 of the workshop

In order to strengthen the capacities of the attendees, questions and comments were allowed throughout the session. Table 6 summarizes the most relevant questions and comments made during day 03 of the workshop.

Table 6. Summary of questions and comments made during day 03 of the workshop.

Questions and comments from participants on day 03 of the workshop
1. How does Colombia handle private property projects?
The response focused on explaining that the government does not deal with issues of private law.
2. How does Colombia handle non-compliance under its registration scheme?
The response focused on mentioning that the Colombian Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development does not have the authority to punish non-compliance, nor does it have the authority to deal with issues of fines, control and surveillance, but it did mention that the Ministry is conducting studies to evaluate options.
3. How does Colombia manage the regulatory framework of its market instruments?
The response focused on presenting a framework decree that is currently being drafted and will function as a macro tool for the market. The decree has not yet been approved. It was recommended to review Resolution 1447 2018.
4. What types of entities can develop mitigation projects in Colombia?
The response focused on indicating that both natural and legal persons may develop projects, but the Government does not have this possibility.
5. Who carries out the registration of projects?



The response was focused on indicating that in the case of the Land Use and Change of Land Use, the holder is the one who holds the legitimate right to the land and may authorize the proponent to carry out the registration. Under its registration, all responsibility for the documentation is assigned to the holder and must come from a notary's office.
6. How is the issue of overlaps between initiatives handled?
The response focused on indicating that its legislation addresses the issue of overlaps to prevent double counting and ensure the integrity of projects and their environmental results.
7. How do you include other institutions in the market issue?
The response focused on explaining that they have an intersectional body, similar to Panama's CONACCP ³ , which includes several entities.
8. How do you handle cooperative approaches under Article 6.2?
The response focused on explaining the process, which involves the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and is handled similar to a Free Trade Agreement.
9. What would be the issues to prioritize under the market according to lessons learned in Colombia?
The response focused on mentioning the prioritization of the project registry, its regulation and the funds to keep the registry in force. Mention was made of an international coordination project with CAF ⁴ through which support is provided for the development of platforms for the registration of national projects.
10. What recommendations can be made to manage REDD+ under carbon markets?
The response focused on mentioning the need for REDD+ projects wishing to participate in markets to ensure compliance with market criteria, including measurement, reporting and verification of emissions reductions and the implementation of social and environmental safeguards.

Source: Prepared RCC Latin America and MiAMBIENTE, based on information gathered during the workshop.

The images below show the team participating in the technical exchange during the third day of the workshop.

Figure 16. Panama- Colombia Exchange (Day 03).



Figure 17. Participants of the Panama- Colombia exchange (Day 03).



³ Panama's National Climate Change Committee (CONACCP) is a committee created to support MiAMBIENTE in complying with the provisions of international agreements on climate change.

⁴ CAF = Development Bank of Latin America.

5. Results and participant satisfaction

In order to collect the opinions of the participants of the private workshop and the public workshop, a post-workshop satisfaction survey was conducted. Of the 65 participants on days 01 and 02 of the workshop, 25 participants filled it out, with a response rate of 39%. The most relevant results of these surveys are presented below.

Figure 18. Understanding of the CiACA Project and its objectives.

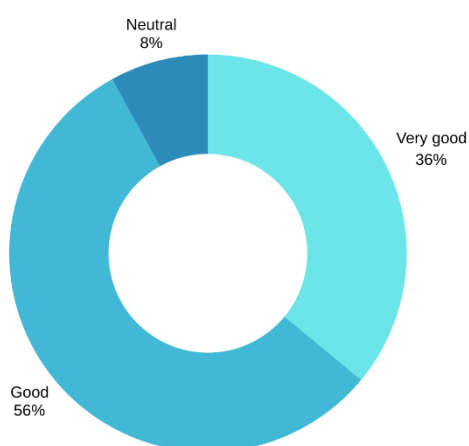


Figure 19. Understanding of concepts related to carbon pricing instruments.

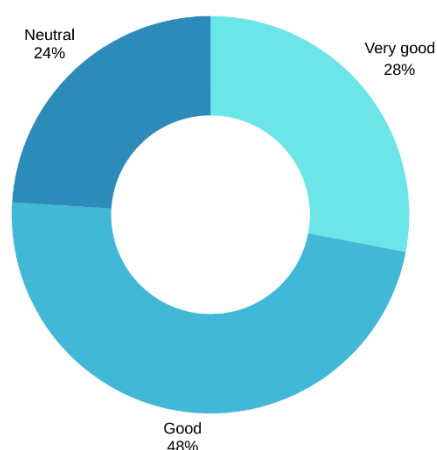


Figure 20. Understanding cooperative approaches under Article 6.2 and the Paris Agreement Crediting Mechanism of Article 6.4.

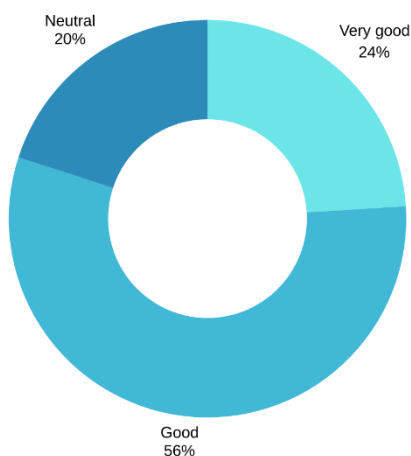


Figure 21. General understanding of the Voluntary Carbon Market and Article 6 of the Paris Agreement.

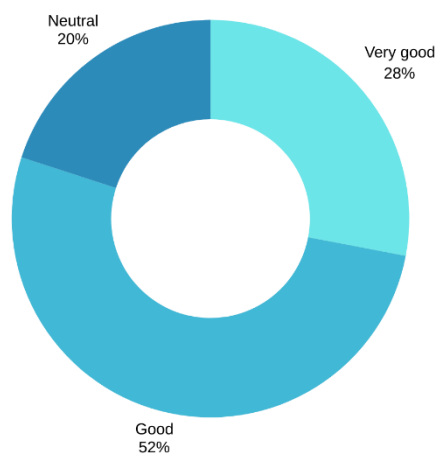


Figure 22. Awareness of national readiness phases for Article 6, including national strategies for the use of carbon markets and Article 6.

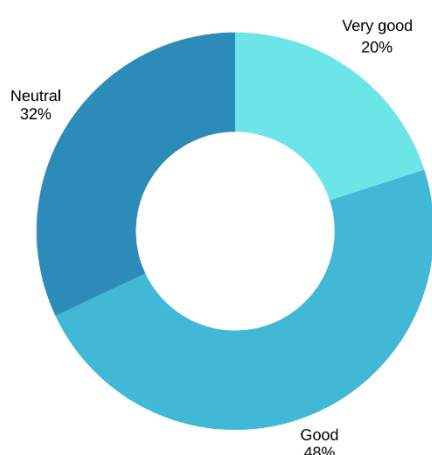


Figure 23. Understanding of the participation requirements of A6.2 and A6.4, including institutional arrangements for ITMO authorization and tracking and reporting and accounting.

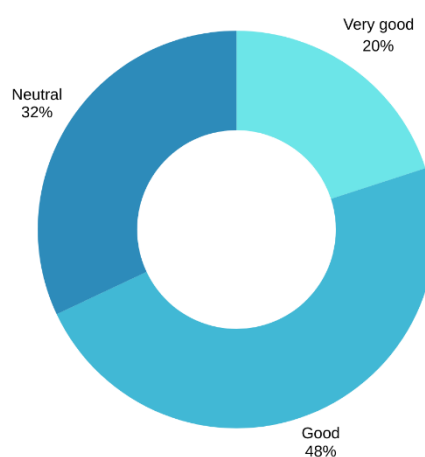


Figure 24. Understanding of the role and relevance of the private/public sector in the implementation of carbon market mechanisms.

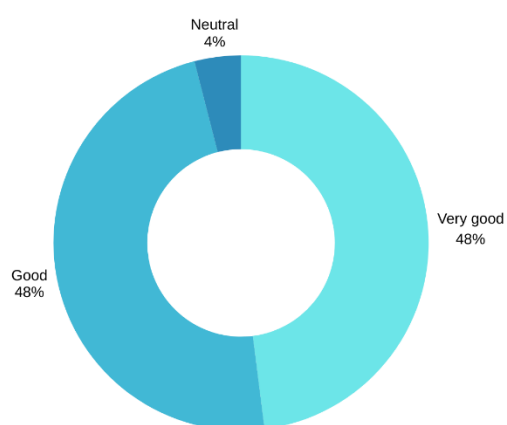
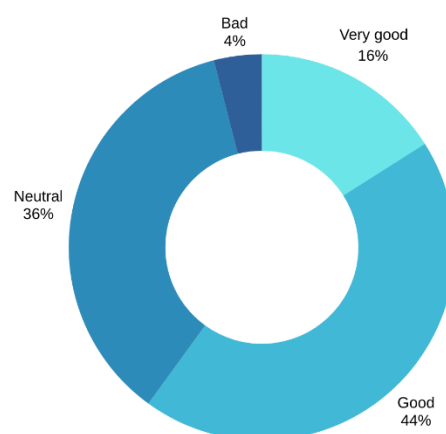


Figure 25. General understanding of the differences in use between MCUs and ITMOs.



Source: Prepared by the author, based on information gathered during the workshop.

The previous figures indicate that, in general, those who responded to the survey consider that it fulfilled its objectives of sharing experiences and good practices, providing relevant information on the cooperative approaches of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, and clarifying the role of the private and public sector in these mechanisms (approximately 96% affirmed this).

In addition, 76% of those who responded to the survey considered the workshop very useful, while 24% considered it somewhat useful.

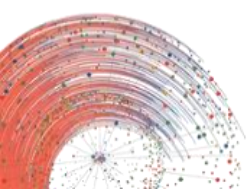
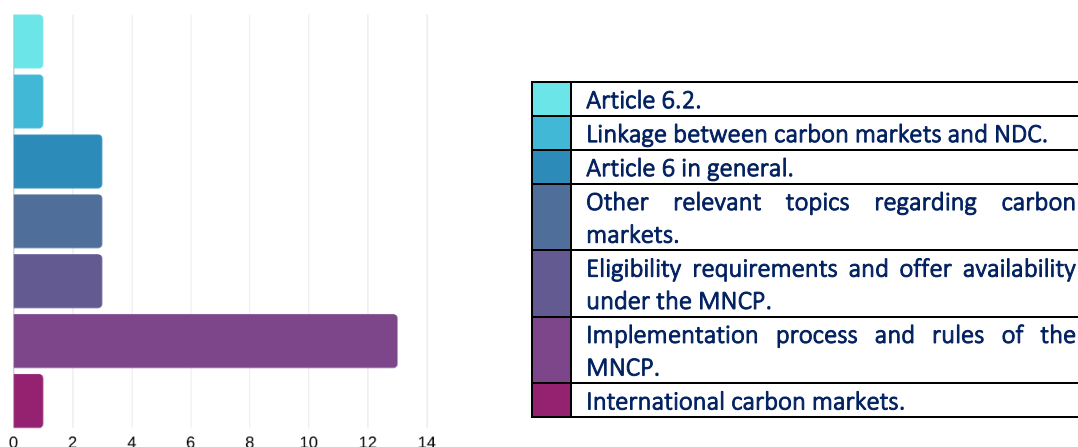
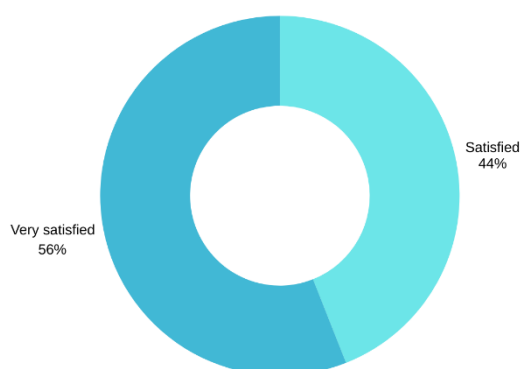


Figure 26. What topics or aspects of the workshop would you like to learn more about?



Source: Prepared by the author, based on information gathered during the workshop.

Figure 27. What is your overall impression of this workshop?



Source: Prepared by the author, based on information gathered during the workshop.

Finally, more than half of the attendees who filled out the survey (56%) considered that they were very satisfied with the workshop presented, while 42% were satisfied. No one reported feeling neutral, dissatisfied, or very dissatisfied with the workshop. These responses indicate that the workshop generated positive feedback and was useful to the participants.

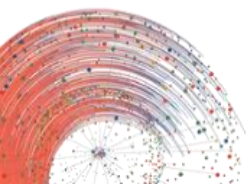
Summary of feedback received through the post-workshop satisfaction survey.

- An excellent understanding of topics such as the CiACA Project and the role of the private and public sector in the implementation of carbon markets was achieved.
- There was a good understanding of topics such as the concepts related to carbon pricing instruments, the cooperative approaches of Article 6.2 and 6.4 of the Paris Agreement, and the Voluntary Carbon Market.
- Issues such as awareness of the national readiness phases for Article 6, the participation requirements of Article 6.2 and 6.4, and the distinction between MCUs and ITMOs require further reinforcement.
- In terms of relevant topics for the public for future training opportunities, there was a great interest in learning more about the process of implementation of the MNCP and the establishment of its rules and requirements for participation.

6. Recommendations

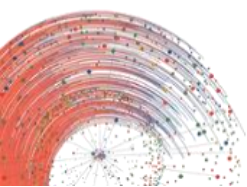
The Kick-off workshop not only made it possible to disseminate valuable information regarding the MNCP, Article 6 and regional examples, but also to receive feedback from the participants, enriching the outcomes. The following is a summary of relevant recommendations arising from the results obtained.

- **#1 – Accelerate the review, clarification and development of incentives and regulations necessary to strengthen the domestic market and encourage the participation of stakeholders.** According to the feedback received during the 3-day workshop, both private and public sector actors highlighted the need to establish clear regulations and incentives to promote the participation of relevant actors in carbon markets.
- **#2 – Prioritize the launch of a national registry of carbon projects to facilitate MiAMBIENTE's monitoring and reporting of national mitigation actions and lay the groundwork for future decisions under the MNCP.** Following the lessons learned from Colombia, it is recommended that one of the first tasks is to make available to the public a mandatory project registry, which allows the State to be informed of the climate action developed in the national territory.
- **#3 - Increase the involvement of actors outside the DCC in the construction of the MNCP, generating spaces for exchange and collaboration.** The Kick-off workshop highlighted the importance of collaborative work when introducing instruments such as carbon markets. Cooperation between the public and private sector is crucial to develop effective policies that are applicable and sustainable over time. The feedback obtained during the 3-day workshop shows that participants are not only aware of this importance, but also request more space



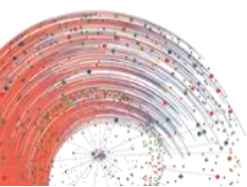
for collaboration and exchange in the process of building the National Carbon Market and its articulation with other international markets.

- **#4 – Clarify the role of the state as a facilitator and enabler of opportunities under carbon markets.** Participants expressed concern regarding the complexity of the issue and the complexity of processes to enable their participation in market schemes. According to the feedback received, it is expected that the State will clarify the rules of participation, simplify processes, clarify the cost-benefit and generate support structures that make participation in carbon markets more viable and attractive.
- **#5 – Focus efforts on generating simple didactic material in Spanish that is easily accessible to the public. If possible, complement the material with training sessions for relevant stakeholders.** According to the feedback received during the 3-day workshop, many of the participants lack technical knowledge on carbon pricing instruments and on Article 6 cooperative approaches. The topic is perceived as highly complex, and recommendations were made to simplify the language and develop more material focused on knowledge development and adapted to different actors.
- **#7 – It is important to keep in mind that carbon markets are complex systems that require time to implement and build the necessary capacity to function properly. Phased implementation is an attractive option to allow relevant stakeholders to make a staggered transition.** Faced with the presentation of a possible mandatory scenario, the participants of day 01 (private sector) provided mostly positive responses, focusing mainly on the possibility of a phased transition from voluntary to mandatory, on applying flexibility and training measures to achieve effective participation. This indicates that the invited private actors are aware of the need to integrate this type of tool to achieve compliance with climate commitments.
- **#8 – Take the results of the Kick-off workshop and integrate them into the development of the Roadmap for the implementation of carbon markets in the context of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement.** As next steps of the CiACA project Panama will initiate the development of the roadmap document. It is expected that the inputs obtained can be integrated into the document, so that MiAMBIENTE also counts with the perspective of other relevant stakeholders. In addition, as with the next steps, a workshop will be organized to present the finalized Roadmap, in response to the requests shared by the participating stakeholders to generate more spaces for exchange and coordination.



7. Annexes

- a. Agenda.
- b. List of participants.



Support for Panama's elaboration of a Roadmap for Implementing the National Carbon Markets under the context of the Paris Agreement, under the CiACA Project Kick of Workshop

General Information

Activity Title:	Kick-off Workshop for the CiACA Project
Date:	Tuesday, September 10, 2024 (Day 01)
Time	09:00 – 13:00
Format:	In person
Venue:	Holiday Inn Panama Canal
Duration:	4 hrs
Scope:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project description. • Relevant concepts related to the international carbon markets. • Status of Panama's National Carbon Market. • Presentation of international cases – Colombia. • Status at sectoral level and receipt of feedback and input from stakeholders. • Next steps and recommendations.
Objectives:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To officially launch the CiACA Project and the Roadmap for the Implementation of markets in Panama. • Obtain feedback and input from relevant mapped stakeholders. • Clarifying project objectives and understanding expectations. • Outline current progress and next steps and deliverables. • Others identified by MiAMBIENTE, RCC LatAm or the consultant.

Day 01: Tuesday, September 10, 2024

Agenda

Workshop Day 01 Kick-off Workshop for the CiACA Project - Private sector and civil society stakeholders		
Time	Topic	Speaker/Moderator
10 minutes (9:00 – 9:10)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Welcome Remarks 	<p>Fabiana Rodrigues RCC Latin America Lead UN Climate Change Secretariat</p> <p>Javier Martínez Head of Mitigation Department Climate Change Directorate Ministry of Environment of Panama</p>
5 minutes (9:10 – 9:15)	RCC and CiACA Introduction	Ana Domínguez RCC Latin America UN Climate Change Secretariat
10 minutes (9:15 – 9:25)	Session 1: Icebreaker activity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presentation of the agenda. Introduction of participants. 	Ana Moreno Carbon Market Consultant CiACA Project
15 minutes (9:25 – 9:40)	Session 2: Introduction to Carbon Pricing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key concepts. Review of the main types of instruments. Introduction to the most relevant carbon market mechanisms. 	Ana Moreno Carbon Market Consultant CiACA Project
10 minutes (9:40 – 9:50)	Q&A and Comments	All participants
30 minutes (9:50 – 10:20)	Session 3: Article 6 of the Paris Agreement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opportunities for Panama under 6.2 Opportunities for Panama under 6.4 Opportunities and relevance of the involvement of the private and civil society sector. 	Ana Domínguez RCC Latin America UN Climate Change Secretariat
10 minutes (10:20-10:30)	Q&A and Comments	All participants
40 minutes (10:30-11:10)	Session 4: Experiences in the region - Case of Colombia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carbon pricing instruments in Colombia. 	Adriana Gutiérrez Carbon market and Article 6 expert

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ How governments can encourage private sector investment in mitigation actions from the Colombian perspective. ○ Participation in international markets 	Colombia
10 minutes (11:10 – 11:20)	Q&A and Comments	All participants
15 minutes (11:20 – 11:35)	Coffee Break	All participants
15 minutes (11:35 – 11:50)	Session 5: Panama's National Carbon Market <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Background and status. ○ Relevant stakeholders, their roles and opportunities. ○ Linkage opportunities: MNCP and other international mechanisms. 	Ana Moreno Carbon Market Consultant CiACA Project
10 minutes (11:50 – 12:00)	Q&A and Comments	All participants
55 minutes (12:00 – 12:55)	Session 5: Interactive Activity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Explanation of the activity ○ Division of groups ○ Teamwork ○ Presentation of the activity 	Ana Moreno Carbon Market Consultant CiACA Project
5 minutes (12:55 – 13:00)	Closing of the day	Javier Martínez Head of Mitigation Department Ministry of Environment of Panama
13:00	Lunch	All participants

Support for Panama's elaboration of a Roadmap for Implementing the National Carbon Markets under the context of the Paris Agreement, under the Ci-ACA Project Kick of Workshop

General Information

Activity Title:	Kick-off Workshop for the Ci-ACA Project
Date:	Wednesday, September 11, 2024 (Day 02)
Time	09:00 – 13:00
Format:	In person
Venue:	Holiday Inn Panama Canal
Duration:	4 hrs
Scope:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project description. • Relevant concepts related to the international carbon markets. • Status of Panama's National Carbon Market. • Presentation of international cases – Colombia. • Status at sectoral level and receipt of feedback and input from stakeholders. • Next steps and recommendations.
Objectives:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To officially launch the Ci-ACA Project and the Roadmap for the Implementation of markets in Panama. • Obtain feedback and input from relevant mapped stakeholders. • Clarifying project objectives and understanding expectations. • Outline current progress and next steps and deliverables. • Others identified by MiAMBIENTE, RCC Latam or the consultant.

Day 02: Wednesday, September 11, 2024

Proposed Agenda

Workshop Day 02 Kick-off Workshop for the Ci-ACA Project - Public sector stakeholders		
Time	Topic	Speaker/Moderator
10 minutes (9:00 – 9:10)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Welcome Remarks 	<p>Fabiana Rodrigues RCC Latin America Lead UN Climate Change Secretariat</p> <p>Javier Martínez Head of Mitigation Department Climate Change Directorate Ministry of Environment of Panama</p>
5 minutes (9:10 – 9:15)	RCC and Ci-ACA Introduction	Ana Domínguez RCC Latin America UN Climate Change Secretariat
10 minutes (9:15 – 9:25)	Session 1: Icebreaker activity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presentation of the agenda. Introduction of participants. 	Ana Moreno Carbon Market Consultant Ci-ACA Project
15 minutes (9:25 – 9:40)	Session 2: Introduction to Carbon Pricing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key concepts. Review of the main types of instruments. Introduction to the most relevant carbon market mechanisms. 	Ana Moreno Carbon Market Consultant Ci-ACA Project
10 minutes (9:40 – 9:50)	Q&A and Comments	All participants
30 minutes (9:50 – 10:20)	Session 3: Article 6 of the Paris Agreement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opportunities for Panama under 6.2 Opportunities for Panama under 6.4 Opportunities and relevance of the involvement of the public sector. 	Ana Domínguez RCC Latin America UN Climate Change Secretariat
10 minutes (10:20-10:30)	Q&A and Comments	All participants
40 minutes (10:30-11:10)	Session 4: Experiences in the region - Case of Colombia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carbon pricing instruments in Colombia. 	Adriana Gutiérrez Carbon market and Article 6 expert

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ How governments can encourage private sector investment in mitigation actions from the Colombian perspective. ○ Participation in international markets 	Colombia
10 minutes (11:10 – 11:20)	Q&A and Comments	All participants
15 minutes (11:20 – 11:35)	Coffee Break	All participants
15 minutes (11:35 – 11:50)	Session 5: Panama's National Carbon Market <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Background and status. ○ Relevant stakeholders, their roles and opportunities. ○ Linkage opportunities: MNCP and other international mechanisms. 	Ana Moreno Carbon Market Consultant Ci-ACA Project
10 minutes (11:50 – 12:00)	Q&A and Comments	All participants
55 minutes (12:00 – 12:55)	Session 5: Interactive Activity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Explanation of the activity ○ Division of groups ○ Teamwork ○ Presentation of the activity 	Ana Moreno Carbon Market Consultant Ci-ACA Project
5 minutes (12:55 – 13:00)	Closing of the day	Javier Martínez Head of Mitigation Department Ministry of Environment of Panama
13:00	Lunch	All participants

Support for Panama's elaboration of a Roadmap for Implementing the National Carbon Markets under the context of the Paris Agreement, under the CiACA Project Kick of Workshop

General Information

Activity Title:	Kick-off Workshop for the CiACA Project
Date:	Thursday, September 12, 2024 (Day 03)
Time	09:00 – 13:00
Format:	In person
Venue:	UNEP Panama Offices, C. 60 East
Duration:	4 hrs
Scope:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Description. • Relevant concepts related to international carbon markets. • international carbon markets. • Situation of Panama's National Carbon Market. • Presentation of international cases - Colombia. • Situation at the sectoral level and reception of comments and comments and contributions from interested parties.
Objectives:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To officially launch the CiACA Project and the Roadmap for the Implementation of markets in Panama. • Obtain feedback and input from relevant mapped stakeholders. • Clarifying project objectives and understanding expectations. • Outline current progress and next steps and deliverables. • Others identified by MiAMBIENTE, RCC LatAm or the consultant.

Day 03: Thursday, September 12, 2024

Agenda

Technical exchange – MiAMBIENTE and representatives of the Government of Colombia		
Time	Topic	Speaker/Moderator
10 minutes (9:00 – 9:10)	Welcome Remarks	Fabiana Rodrigues RCC Latin America UN Climate Change Secretariat Javier Martínez Head of Mitigation Department Ministry of Environment of Panama
15 minutes (9:10 – 9:25)	Session 1: Icebreaker <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participant Introductions. Presentation of the Agenda. 	Ana Moreno Carbon Market Consultant CiACA Project
35 minutes (9:25 – 10:00)	Session 2: Presentation of the Colombia case (national level) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Description of the status of carbon pricing instruments in Colombia. Regulatory framework. Required institutional arrangements. 	Representative of Colombia (Adriana Gutiérrez) Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development of Colombia
20 minutes (10:00 – 10:20)	Q&A and Comments	Ana Moreno Carbon Market Consultant CiACA Project
35 minutes (10:20 – 10:55)	Session 3: Presentation of the Colombia case (international level) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Colombia's participation in international markets. Experience with SPAR6C. Project eligibility matrix. Lessons learned and recommendations. 	Representative (Adriana Gutiérrez) Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development of Colombia
20 minutes (10:55 – 11:15)	Q&A and Comments	Ana Moreno Carbon Market Consultant CiACA Project
25 minutes (11:15 – 11:40)	Coffee Break	All participants
35 minutes	Session 4: Group exercise	All participants



(11:40 – 12:30)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Review proposed structure for Panama and implement recommendations. 	
20 minutes (12:30 – 12:50)	Session 5: Interactive for group work (Mentimeter or Kahoot) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Collection of inputs by the attendees 	Ana Moreno Carbon Market Consultant CiACA Project
10 minutes (12:50 – 13:00)	Closing of the day	Ana Moreno Carbon Market Consultant CiACA Project

Participants- Day 01: Workshop for the private sector		
#	Sector	Entity
1	Public	National Secretariat of Science, Technology, and Innovation (SENACYT)
2	Civil Society	Ancon
3		Association of Cattlemen (ANAGAN)
4		National Association of Reforesters and Allied Industries of Panama (ANARAP)
5		National Council of Private Enterprise (CONEP)
6	Private	AES Panama, S.R.L.
7		Argos Panama, S. A.
8		BAC International Bank, Inc.
9		Bahia Motors, S.A.
10		Banesco (Panama), S.A.
11		Latin American Stock Exchange, S.A.
12		BYD de Panamá, S.A.
13		Cemento Bayano, S.A.
14		Vaccination and Research Center, Inc. (CEVAXIN)
15		National Brewery
16		Company Universal at Perfumery Francesa S de R.L.
17		Empresa de Transmisión Eléctrica, S.A.
18		Foundation for the Conservation of Natural Resources, NATURA
19		Futuro Forestal, S.A.
20		Gas Natural Atlantico S. de L.R.
21		Global Bank Corporation
22		Green Tower Properties, Inc.
23		Leafsinc S.A.
24		LLASO, S.A.
25		London & Regional Panamá
26		MMG Bank Corporation
27		Morgan & Morgan
28		Nestlé Panamá, S.A.
29		Productos Alimenticios Pascual, S.A.
30		PROMARINA S.A.
31		National Data Processing Society (SONDA, S.A.)
32		VAXTRIAL S.A.
33	Academy	Technological University of Panama
Participants – Day 02: Workshop for the public sector		
#	Sector	Entity
1	Public	Climate Change Directorate, MiAMBIENTE

2		Forestry Directorate, MiAMBIENTE
3		Directorate of Coasts and Seas, MiAMBIENTE
4		Indigenous Peoples Environment Office, MiAMBIENTE
5		Directorate of Protected Areas and Biodiversity, MiAMBIENTE
6		National Budget Directorate, Ministry of Economy, and Finance
7		Public Financing Directorate, Ministry of Economy, and Finance
8		National Energy Secretariat
9		Agri-environmental Unit and Climate Change, Ministry of Agriculture
10		National Ozone Unit, MINSA
11		Association of Municipalities of Panama
12		Civil Aviation Authority
13		Urban and Household Sanitation Authority
14		Panama Canal Authority
Participants – Day 02: Panama-Colombia Technical Exchange		
#	Sector	Entity
1		Mitigation Department, Climate Change Directorate, MiAMBIENTE
Facilitators		
#	Role	Entity
1	Facilitator	UNFCCC RCC Latin America
2		Expert in Carbon Markets and Article 6 from Colombia