



# Panamá\_ National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan

Based in the First National Report of Biodiversity, was prepared in 1997-1999 the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan of Panama, adopted and published in 2000. The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan are linked with the National Environment Strategy, and with the Panama General Law of Environment, from July 1998, which create the National Environment Authority of Panama (ANAM), the national government institution responsible of the environmental issues in the Republic of Panama. The general objective of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan is to set up a coherent framework of national politics, regional and sectorial, focusing to the protection, conservation, recuperation, utilization, knowledge, and valuation of the biodiversity with the purpose to raise the life quality of the panamanian population. Panama National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan have 12 strategic objectives, and 60 strategic guidelines.

## ¿Qué hemos logrado?

In 2006, the article of the Environmental General Law related to genetic resources was regulated in order to establish the access to those resources.

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In 2004 signed a Memorandum of Understanding among ANAM and NGOs to support the national implementation of the Programme of Work of CBD for Protected Areas, starting up the national ecological gap analysis to the national system of protected areas.

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Reaching the objectives of our National Biodiversity Strategy, the Wildlife Law has been regulated, establishing the procedure related to actions over wildlife. In 2005, Panama introduced for the first time the environmental crimes; that same year, hunting activities were regulated.

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In 2006, the National Environmental Authority (ANAM) updated the protected species list which dated from 1980, including, for the first time, a list of protected flora species. At this moment, Panama is working in some National Policy: Biodiversity, Biosafety and co-management of protected areas.

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Gazetted Law 72 in december 2001, adopted the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety. Law 48 of August 2002 through has been created National Commission of Biosafety. In december 2007 was proposed Draft of Biosafety Regulatory Framework, to improve and up to date the Law 48 from 2002.

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Adopted decree-law 59 in march 2000, to regulate the process of Environmental Impact Assessment. Through Panamanian Mesoamerican Biological Corridor Project (CBMAP) 1998-2005 a series of activities have been carry out to improve the conservation of biological diversity.

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## La meta 2010 para la biodiversidad

1 Promover la conservación de ecosistemas y hábitats

2 Promover la conservación de la diversidad de las especies

3 Promover la conservación de la diversidad genética

4 Promover el uso y el consumo sostenibles

5 Reducir las presiones de la pérdida de hábitats

6 Controlar las amenazas de las especies exóticas invasoras

7 Responder a los desafíos del cambio climático y la contaminación

8 Mantener la capacidad de los ecosistemas para entregar servicios

9 Mantener la diversidad cultural de las comunidades indígenas y locales

10 Asegurar la participación justa y equitativa en los beneficios provenientes de los recursos genéticos

11 Garantizar la disposición de los recursos adecuados

