Song Li / Chona / Ali

PROPOSAL FOR PDF BLOCK B GRANT

Country Name:	Panama	
GEF Project Name:	Biodiversity Conservation Program	
Associated Project Name:	Rural Poverty and Natural Resources Project	
GEF Focal Area:	Biodiversity	
Total Project Cost (IBRD, GEF, GOP)	US$38.9 million	
Financing Plan:	IBRD Loan:	US$20.2 million
	GEF Financing:	US$ 8.3 million
	Donor:	US$ 2.0 million
	GOP:	US$ 8.4 million
Requesting Agency:	World Bank	
Executing Agency (GEF):	Renewable Natural Resources Institute	
PDF Block B Request:	US$285,000	
PDF Co-financing:	US$121,852 PHRD	
	US$174,500 PPF	
	US$ 50,000 GOP	
Block A Grant Awarded:	No	

INRENARE ?

(1) meso-american biological corridor context

(2) "pristine" or remote sites?

IBRD to finance grants

Introduction

1. The proposed, integrated Rural Poverty and Natural Resources/Biodiversity Conservation Program (IBRD/GEF) deals with the root causes leading to migration to the agricultural frontier and invasion of public forests and protected areas while enhancing on-site protection of areas with biodiversity values of regional and global importance, assisting local and national government and communities to internalize the costs of natural resource degradation and biodiversity loss, and improving the conservation and management of biodiversity inside and outside of protected areas. The program includes two associated projects whose objectives are: (i) to pilot methodologies that direct resources for investment and technical assistance towards priority areas of rural poverty and natural resource degradation in order to reduce their incidence and outmigration; and (ii) to conserve priority biodiversity in areas of global, regional and national interest.

Biodiversity and Threats in Panama

2. **Biodiversity Importance.** The Isthmus of Panama is the terrestrial bridge which has united the continental masses of North and South America and separated the waters of the Pacific and Atlantic oceans since the Pleistocene. These and other biogeographic and climatic factors combine to make Panama a high biodiversity country. The other factors include: Panama's location at the juncture of the Caribbean, Northern Andean, and Central American bioregions; its narrow mass between two oceans and sharp attitudinal gradients compressing life zones and causing rapid changes within and between habitat-types; and the influences of the strong climatic gradients created by the

→ EIAs for mining + logging
land grabbing due to encroachments

Trade Winds encountering the central cordillera. These factors create the multiple habitats and microhabitats which greatly enhance this small country's (75,517km^2) biological diversity and importance. The former Canal Zone, which transects the country along the types of gradient described here, represents the only location in the Americas where an inter-oceanic biological corridor is still practically uninterrupted.

3. From a conservation perspective, a recent study indentifies Panamá [1] as the one country in the Central American Isthmus with areas of globally important Tropical Moist Broadleaf Forest (Chocó/Darién moist forests). It places these forests in "highest" priority category in Latin America for biodiversity conservation. Also of note from this study, on a Latin American scale the Tropical Moist Broadleaf Forests of the Talamancan mountain range and the mangroves of Bocas del Toro/Bastimentos Island/San Blas are considered to be "high" priority for biodiversity conservation; indeed, two-thirds of the Panamá falls either into the "highest" or "high" priority category. A total of 24 distinct landscape units are recognized, within which a considerable number of endemic species are found. In terms of species diversity among mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians Panamá is first among the countries of Central America and the Caribbean; in terms of vascular seed plants it is second only to Costa Rica (Winogad, 1995).

4. There yet exist some outstanding examples of relatively intact and healthy areas of global and regional biodiversity importance. Areas of note include: (i) the Darién region's lowland rainforests, riverine systems -- including the country's largest river system (Tuira River), wetlands and coastal areas; (ii) the Province of Bocas Del Toro whose archipelagos have been described as the "Galapagos Islands" of the next century due to their geologic history and current conservation status; significant elements of primary humid and wet tropical, Premontane and montane forests, inland marshes and coastal wetlands, healthy coral formations and transient populations of manatee and green turtles yet exist; (iii) the Talamanca Range, crossing the border between Panama and Costa Rica, which is estimated to be the region of highest biodiversity on the Central American isthmus (source: WWF, 1991); an area of extremely high endemism, it encompasses the largest complex of protected areas within one bioregion in Central America (La Amistad International Park) and it is one of the most diverse, virtually intact ecosystems in Central America encompassing a variety of habitats including lowland rainforest, cloud forest, subalpine plains, high marshes and glacial vestiges.

5. These areas are all included in the Panamanian Atlantic portion of the Meso-American Biodiversity Corridor, a regional project which aims at conserving a series of high biodiversity areas of global importance extending from Southern Mexico to Northern Colombia, thus providing a critical biological link between the continental masses of North and South America. UNDP is now finalizing a Central American study to refine the definition and priorities of the MBC. In Honduras the World Bank and UNDP are collaborating in the preparation of the GEF/IDA Biodiversity Conservation Project which supports Honduras' contribution to the MBC; in Nicaragua the GEF/IDA

[1] Dinerstein, et al. 1995. *A Conservation Assessment of The Terrestrial Ecoregions of Latin America and the Caribbean*. The World Bank, Washington, D.C.

Atlantic Biodiversity Corridor project is under preparation to support Nicaragua's contribution to the MBC. In Costa Rica the protected areas system has recently been restructured with explicit "biological corridor" objectives.

6. **to Biodiversity.** Threats to these ecosystems comes from diverse anthropogenic influences including: (i) the advance of the agricultural frontier and spontaneous colonization caused by outmigration of poor farming families from areas in the Pacific of high poverty and serious natural resource degradation; (ii) new road projects, which, under frontier conditions, would offer improved access into unprotected, intact ecosystems of the Atlantic; (iii) mining in the Cordillera Central of Panama, which is included in the Atlantic corridor, and which is considered to be one of the last major unexplored porphyry copper-gold belts in the world; (iv) native forest exploitation through extraction permits given to individuals or community groups and logging concessions; (v) wildlife-habitat conversion, fragmentation and hunting; and (vi) contamination of fresh and coastal waters from non-point source pollution from agriculture, rural processing facilities, urban wastewater, petroleum wastes and spills in the canal and the cross-country pipelines.

7. **GOP Strategy to Manage Threats to Biodiversity.** In spite of these threats, Panama has been more successful than most other Central American countries in preserving biodiversity and an almost uninterrupted corridor of yet relatively intact ecosystems along the Atlantic coast and inland *de facto* exists. Three of the most important biodiversity areas of the country discussed above, the Darien, Bocas del Toro and the Talamanca range, are outstanding examples of relatively intact and healthy areas included in the corridor.

8. Panama's successes in preserving the Atlantic coast and its most important biodiversity in spite of the serious threats stem from a combination of national policies and projects, namely:: (i) a services based economy that was able to absorb considerable surplus labor from rural areas into the Panama City, which contains today about half of the Panamanian population; (ii) the inaccessibility of most of the Atlantic coast due to the non-existence or poor state of roads and which helps reduce migratory and logging pressures since economic activities have low profitability; (iii) protected areas that for the most part are not "paper" parks and count with a minimum administrative presence, including the Darien, Bocas del Toro and the Talamanca Range; (iv) the Kuna reserve which is a world recognized success in giving indigenous communities (the Kunas) full territorial and natural resource rights and which has been protected by the Kunas from potential threats; (v) the Panama Canal watershed which protects the water supply of a $400 million per year operation of tremendous global economic importance and where GOP and donors have invested considerable resources for protection; (vi) pro-biodiversity national legislation including the legislation creating the National Protected Area System (1994), the Forestry Law (1994), the EIA/Environmental Framework Law (1994) and the Wildlife Law (1995) and adherence to international treaties (see below); and (vii) several on-going conservation and sustainable development projects that directly or indirectly contribute to biodiversity conservation including the GEF/UNDP project

NGOs, private sector, and local governments in support of the Atlantic Biodiversity Corridor (PABC) strategy; (iii) training and technical assistance to central government (non-INRENARE) on incorporation of corridor strategy into sectoral planning; (iv) human resource development for protected areas administration and management, including NPAS, NGOs and local governments/communities; (v) modernization of protected area management including upgrading of management norms, strengthening of protected areas planning, assistance in development of decentralized and participatory management systems, training of personnel, and development of a revenue capture and financial management system.

(B) *Panama Atlantic Biodiversity Corridor (PABC) Information and Planning* (IBRD/GEF). This component would finance eligible costs of : (i) supporting studies (biodiversity, socio-economic, legal; planning and consensus building) for continued planning, for assessments of threats to biodiversity from mining, transport, forestry, tourism, and fishing sectors, and for the design of mitigating strategies; (ii) continued participatory planning of the corridor; (iii) biodiversity monitoring to identify and monitor threats to the corridor and biodiversity; and (iv) corridor promotion and information dissemination nationally and among communities in the region.

(C) *Panama Atlantic Biodiversity Corridor (PABC) Investment Program* (IBRD/GEF). This component would finance eligible costs of: (i) protected area management investments and activities in priority protected areas within the corridor including management studies; execution of management plans; costs associated with development of strategic alliances with local communities, governments and private sector for protected areas adminstration, management and financing; protection investments (equipment, delimitation and demarcation of critical limits, infrastructure); and a declining share of recurrent costs while financing mechanisms are being established; financing would be based on prior analysis of funding, fund distribution and sustainable financing within the NPAS system as a whole from government, donors, and NGOs; (ii) a small grants program for biodiversity conservation and management activities related to the corridor to be carried out by indigenous and non-indigenous communities; NGOs and municipal governments and the private sector; types of eligible activities would include training; technical assistance; public awareness and environmental education; promoting biodiversity conservation and sustainable use; protection of sensitive areas by communities or municipalities; indigeneous land tenure in critical boundary areas (e.g., demarcation, delimitation and legalization); biodiversity monitoring and targeted research; ecotourism; and sustainable use of biodiversity resources; in all cases grants would be conditioned on explicit *quid pro quo* agreements that establish the responsibilities of grant recipients as regards sustainable resource use.

(D) *Pacific Zone Protected Area Management* (IBRD). This component would finance eligible costs of management activities for priority protected areas of national importance: Cerro Hoya National Park and the Islas de Canas, Isla Iguana and Isla Tortuga Wildlife Refuges) and for the development of ecotourism potential with involvement of local communities.

Associated Project Description

12. The objectives of the associated Rural Poverty and Natural Resources project (IBRD) are to promote sustainable rural development as a means of alleviating rural poverty, improving the management of critical natural resources and reducing the social and environmental costs associated with out-migration to the country's agricultural frontier areas. The projects operational goals include: (i) creation of capacity at the community-level to organize, self-diagnose problems, plan through participatory means, seek out and negotiate assistance, and act in pursuit of resolving priority quality of life issues; and (ii) the establishment of a demand driven financing mechanism which operates in the high poverty areas of the Pacific and provides matching grants to communities for activities which help reduce rural poverty, improve quality of life, and offer alternatives for sustainable natural resource management and livelihood. To meet these goals the IBRD financed project would have three closely related components:

(A) *Institutional and Communal Training, Organization and Planning* would consist of (i) training and rural organization for Ministry of Agriculture's (MIDA) Department of Rural Development, NGO and communities for the development of community and district action plans; (ii) technical assistance in production technology development; and (iii) technical assistance to prepare subprojects to be financed through FUSARD (see below).

(B) *Fund For Sustainable Agricultural Development (FUSARD)* to provide grant co-financing to productive communal activities developed in the community action plans (CAP).

(C) *Project Coordination* would finance a small Project Coordinating Unit (PCU) to coordinate implementation of the two associated projects.

Parallel Projects

13. The proposed IBRD/GEF projects would be a Panamanian contribution to the integrated MesoAmerican Biodiversity Corridor (MBC). These two projects alone would be insufficient to bring about the conservation of the Atlantic Biodiversity Corridor which covers 30% of the country, but in association with other efforts and parallel projects under preparation or implementation, the chances of success are optimistic.

14. Present efforts of note directly related to biodiversity conservation include: (i) the Natural Resources Subcommittee in the Colombia-Panama Border Commission where INRENARE (for Panama) and the Ministry of Environment (for Colombia) are working on furthering exchange and scientific cooperation between the GEF-financed Bio-Darién and Colombian Bio-Pacific projects; and (ii) the development of a national Biodiversity Strategy, which is as yet in its initial stages, with assistanced through UNEP.

15. The parallel projects, which contribute directly or indirectly to biodiversity and the Atlantic Biodiversity Corridor, include:

(A) *Eastern Panamá:* (i) Sustainable Rural Development, Darién (IFAD): a six years (1996-2002), US$ 14.3 million project for communities along the six main rivers in and around the National Park ; (ii) Biodiversity Conservation, Darién (GEF/UNDP): a five years (1994-99), US$ 2.5 million project with activities focused on the identification of options for sustainable development which take into account management and conservation of biodiversity inside and outside of protected areas, involvement of indigenous communities, and supporting research and monitoring activities; (iii) Community Management of Cativo Forest: a US$ 1.6 million project in the provinces of Darién and Panamá.

(B) *North-Central Panamá*: (i) Natural Resource Management (Nature Conservancy/USAID): a US$ 44 million project over seven years (1991-98) which has established a US$ 25 million trust fund and foundation to assist INRENARE with protected areas financing and financing of community-based natural resource management focused primarily on the Canal Zone; (ii) The 'Triple-C' (IFAD): a proposed project which would start in 1997 or 1998, with objectives similar to those of the Sustainable Rural Development, Darién, with the inclusion of a central objective on natural resource management and focused on the provinces of Coclé, Colón and Panamá; (iii) Portobelo National Park project (SICA): a US$ 1.1 million which is providing assistance to the national park and within its buffer zone; (iv) Sustainable Forest Management Donoso District, Colón (ITTO): a one year project to develop forest management planning approaches for sustainable forest management in the humid tropical zone of Panamá.

(C) *Western Panamá*: (i) Ngobe-Buglé (IFAD): a six year project (1994-2000), US$ 14 million project working with indigenous communities in sustainable livelihood and rural development; (ii) Conservation for Sustainable Development (CATIE/OLAFO): a three year (1993-95), US$ 0.7 million project focused on community and smallholder resource management; (iii) Cooperative Agroforestry, Bocas Del Toro (CATIE/GTZ): a four year (1995-98) US$ 0.35 million project; (iv) Ngobe, Development of Forestry and Agroforestry Systems (GTZ): a four year (1992-95) US$ 0.35 million project.

Baseline vs. GEF Alternative

16. In terms of the Atlantic protected areas and their buffer zones within the areas proposed under the Biodiversity Conservation Project, in 1996 a total of about US$6.3 million (of which 80% was donor funding) was budgeted. The major financing source is the Natural Resource Management project (USAID) accounting for over 60% of 1996 donor financing. Of these funds, about 60% went into the Panamá Canal watersheds, 17% into the Darién, 8% to Portobelo National Park, 8% to the protected area system in general, and the remaining 7% more or less equally to La Amistad and Isla Bastimentos. For 1997, a very rough estimate of potential total financing (GOP and donor) directly for

natural resource management in what would be corridor areas outside of protected areas and buffer zones would be US$ 1 million. This does not include the 1997 IFAD project financing of productive agricultural activities.

17. While all these projects contribute to the biological corridor by promoting rational land uses and resource management activities, alone they would not do the job. The role of the IBRD/GEF project would be to cover existing gaps, of which the most important ones are: (i) the need for a corridor planning and monitoring framework to guide public investments; (ii) the need to involve a large number of public, private, NGO and community stakeholders in the corridor concept; (iii) the need to enhance coordinating mechanisms among the various initiatives; and (iv) the need to enhance biodiversity conservation investments in areas of the corridor not well covered by the above projects. These areas are (Table 1): (i) in the East: Darien, where there is already a GEF/UNDP project, focused on community involvement primarily in the buffer zone, but where additional resources are needed for activities inside the protected area; (ii) in the Central Region West of Panama Canal: Omar Torrijos-El Cope; (iii) in the Western Region: La Amistad-Volcan Baru, Bastimentos and San San Pond Sak.

Proposal of Protected Areas For Strengthening Under the Project

PROTECTED AREA	PRINCIPAL ECOSYSTEMS	AREA (HA)
	NATIONAL PARKS	
Darien	Lowlands and low hills with humid tropical forest, rainforest and undisturbed wetlands, on Miocene sediments; among the oldest vegetative communities in the country. Large riverine systems (Tuira, Balsas and Sambú rivers). Contains excellent examples of coastal cliffs and associated, small, protected beaches.	579,000
La Amistad	Humid tropical forest, rainforest, cloud forest and paramo. Riverine systems (Chaquinola, Teribe, and Culubre rivers. High elevation wetlands and natural lake.	207,000
Volcan Baru	Montane tropical forest, paramo and native grass meadows. Main cover type is evergreen forest, dominated by Lauraceae and Fagacea (Quercus spp.). Protected area with greatest life zone diversity.	14,000
Isla Bastimentos	Humid tropical forest, lagoons, coastal wetlands, beach, coral reefs and seagrass meadows.	13,226 80% marine
Omar Torrijos-El Cope	Premontane humid tropical forest and rainforest, montane humid tropical and cloud forest	25,275
	WETLANDS OF INTERNATIONAL IMPORTANCE	
San San Pond Sak	Lagoons, coastal wetlands, beach, coral reefs and seagrass meadows.	16,125

Eligibility

18. Panama ratified the Convention for Biological Diversity on January 12, 1995. The project is eligible for GEF funding under three of the four operational programs within the Operational Strategy for Biodiversity: Mountain, Forest, and Coastal Wetlands, the project would also strengthen protection of freshwater ecosystems. In accordance with Article 8 of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the project focuses on *in situ* conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in the Atlantic watershed and along Panama's borders with Costa Rica and Colombia. It would protect biodiversity across a

diverse range of ecosystems and sharp altitudinal gradients encompassing tropical lowland and montane tropical forests, coastal wetlands, reefs, and major riverine systems; including the globally distinct Chocó/Darién moist forests, Bocas del Toro archipelagos, and areas of the Talamanca Range with the highest levels of biodiversity on the Central American isthmus.

19. The participation of GEF within the project would be consistent with the First Conference of the Parties (COP1 and COP2) guidance as it: addresses *in situ* conservation; includes institutional capacity building; strengthens conservation management, and suitable use of ecosystems and habitats, including coastal and marine ecosystems and mountain regions; strengthens the involvement of local and indigenous peoples and integrates social dimensions, including those related to poverty. The proposed GEF is also part of a larger GEF-supported strategy for an integrated Mesoamerican Biological Corridor which is included in the GEF Operational Strategy. Other related projects are currently under preparation with IDA and GEF support in Honduras and Nicaragua; this project would complement those efforts in securing the integrity of the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor.

20. The project has been a priority on the national natural resource agenda for the last five years, the development of which has included support from the Tropical Forestry Action Plan process. Preliminary discussions on the National Biodiversity Strategy have also noted the national contribution to the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor (MBC) as a high priority. In 1994 Panama signed the Central American Alliance for Sustainable Development which included objectives of guaranteeing the conservation of regional biodiversity. The proposed project builds on UNDP/GEF-supported planning activities, carried out by CCAD under a PDF Block B, to define the Mesoamerican Corridor and the respective national contributions. The first phase of the UNDP Regional PDF has been completed and has generated outputs of high relevance to the proposed project; these include: (i) more precise definitions of the Panamanian biological corridor and planning elements, to enrich the current national protected areas system plan; and (ii) an articulated framework for compatibilizing national interests with regional priorities.

National Level Support

21. The current government has an adopted policy of integrated development whose elements include the promotion of social development within a context of economic efficiency and support to those mechanisms which provide environmental oversight of development and economic activities. Specific to biodiversity these latter are: (i) the 1994 resolution creating the National Protected Areas System and defining the norms, regulations and management categories for its administration; (ii) the 1994 Forestry Law providing the regulatory framework for the conservation of forests; and (iii) the 1995 Wildlife Law providing the regulatory framework for the conservation of wildlife. Biological corridors in Panama have been identified as priorities on the national natural resource agenda for the past five years.

22. Panama is a signatory to a number of regional and international agreements, in addition to the Convention on Biological Diversity: RAMSAR (on wetlands), CMS (international trade in migratory species), CITES (international trade in endangered species), Central American Agreement for the Conservation of Biodiversity, and the Central American Alliance for Sustainable Development; Panama is also a member of IUCN (International Union for the Conservation of the Nature). Panama has participated actively in the UNDP/GEF/CCAD regional corridor planning exercise, and the proposed project would implement its major recommendations.

Justification for PDF Grant

23. Substantial project preparation work has already been accomplished, financed by GOP and a PHRD grant. The PDF grant would help complete preparation by financing some additional preparation activities needed for those components of the project which are expected to have an entirely or largely global benefit. Further preparation of components that are expected to generate significant national benefits would be financed with preparation funds from the associated IBRD project (PPF) and GOP.

Preparatory Activities for the Biodiversity Conservation Project

24. Preparatory activities already completed include:

(1) **Preparation of Ecotourism Activities.** PHRD resources financed the preparation of ecotourism development activities.

(2) **Soil Conservation Activities.** PHRD resources financed the preparation of soil conservation activities.

(3) **Protected Area Planning.** PHRD resources financed the design of the protected area system in light of global, regional and national priorities and the definition of main needs and appropriate management systems and a detailed investment program for protected areas of the Pacific and the Atlantic.

(4) **Forest Management Activities.** PHRD resources financed the preparation of forest management activities in buffer zones of protected areas.

(5) **Indigenous Peoples Issues.** PHRD resources financed a preliminary evaluation of indigenous peoples needs and a strategy for addressing

25. Those preparation activities which remain to be carried out would be financed through the IBRD Project preparation Facility (PPF), Government of Panama (GOP) and with PDF preparation funds (details are in the detailed cost table at the end of this

request). The remaining preparation activities to be carried out are:

(6) **Atlantic Biodiversity Corridor Planning.** Preparation resources would finance consultants, studies, aerial surveys, ground truthing, data collection and workshops for further detailing at the regional and local level the corridor proposal already completed as part of the Regional MesoAmerican Corridor Initiative, supported through the UNDP. In particular this planning exercise would identify appropriate activities and management models for non-protected areas included in the corridor.

(7) **Preparation of Monitoring and Biodiversity Assessment Activities.** PDF resources would finance consultants for the design of a rapid biodiversity assessment and monitoring system and a biodiversity impact assessment and mitigation process geared at proposed logging and mining concessions and roads and other infrastructure projects

(8) **Training Needs for Protected Areas.** PPF resources would finance the design of a training program for government and communities involved in protected area management.

(9) **Preparation on Non-protected Area Activities and Identification of Economic Incentives.** Preparation of this component is well under way, financed with counterpart funds through the PHRD; additional financing would be provided through a PPF.

(10) **Strategy for Managing Mining and Roads Threats.** PDF resources would finance studies, consultations and workshops with the mining industry and by the public institutions responsible for roads to better evaluate the threats posed by mining and roads for the corridor and identifying preventive measures to reduce those threats.

*GOP should allocate funds to do the EIAs for mining + logging

(11) **Social Evaluation and Participation Strategy for Indigenous and Non-indigenous peoples.** PDF resources would finance stakeholder assessments and the development of a participation plan for project implementation.

(12) **Analysis of Legal Framework for Indigenous Lands.** Counterpart PPF resources would finance a study to evaluate the legal status of indigenous lands within the corridor and to propose corrective measures if necessary.

(13) **Financial Sustainability of Protected Areas.** Counterpart PPF resources would finance a strategy for increasing revenues from protected areas and for managing and utilizing these resources for protected area management.

(14) **Incremental Cost Analysis.** PDF resources would finance a study to

measure the incremental costs of corridor activities, which would be financed by GEF.

(15) **Institutionalization of the PABC within INRENARE and the Protected Areas System.** PDF and counterpart PPF resources would finance an institutional assessment of INRENARE, identify needs and strengths and propose corrective measures in light of the incremental needs imposed by the PABC. Additionally, PDF resources would finance consultants to design a plan for modernizing management of protected areas to include the development of formal alliances with local and national stakeholders and private sector interests to increase protection and enhance management.

(16) **Promotion and Dissemination of the MBC and PABC.** PDF resources would finance activities to initiate dissemination of the concepts of the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor and Panama's contribution to it (PABC) with the objectives of raising biodiversity and conservation issues around the corridor to the level of public debate, ~~creating the~~ framework for engaging civil society both nationally and in the Atlantic region) in the conservation of the PABC, and facilitating the participation of stakeholders in finalizing the project preparation and its implementation.

(17) **Coordination and Management.** This activity would involve preparation management, consultant supervision, quality control, intra- and inter-institutional coordination, and general administrative costs. These items would be fully funded by PHRD, PPF, and GOP resources.

Items to be Financed

26. The detailed cost table/financing plan shows both financing for preparation activities already carried out, as well as those to be financed through the PDF grant and PPF. The PDF grant would finance studies, workshops, seminars, local participation activities, local and international consultants and training.

Preparation Costs

27. The total cost of preparatory activities for the proposed biodiversity conservation project is estimated at US$631,352. This amount would be financed by: (a) PHRD grant: US$121,852; (b) proposed PDF Block B grant: US$285,000; (c) GOP budgetary support: US$50,000; and (d) PPF loan funding: US$174,500. Not included are an additional US$0.5 million from the PHRD grant and US$1.0 million in PPF funding to finance preparatory and pilot activities of the associated IBRD project.

Implementation of PDF Activities

28. INRENARE would be the recipient of the PDF grant and would be responsible for executing the PDF work program. PDF activities would be completed by July 1996.

Project Preparation Costs (in US$)

GEF

Preparation Activity	PDF - B	PHRD	PPF	GOP	Total
(1) Preparation of Ecotourism Activities					
Consultants		24,540			24,540
(2) Soil Conservation Activities					
Consultants		5,622			5,622
(3) Protected Area Planning					
Consultants		35,550			35,550
(4) Forest Management Activities					
Consultants		18,540			18,540
(5) Indigenous Peoples Issues					
Consultants		4,800			4,800
(6) Atlantic Biodiversity Corridor Planning					
Recopilation of data			10,000		10,000
Consultants	10,000				10,000
(7) Preparation of Monitoring and Biodiversity Assessment Activities					
Consultants	30,000				30,000
Workshops	5,000				5,000
(8) Training Needs for Protected Areas					
Consultants			5,000		5,000
(9) Non-protected Area Activities and Identification of Economic Incentives					
Consultants	20,000				20,000
(10) Strategy for Mining and Roads					
Consultants	26,000		7,500		33,500
Workshops	10,000		5,000		15,000
(11) Social Evaluation, Participation and Training Needs for Indigenous and Non-indigenous Communities					
Consultants	40,000				40,000
Meetings			20,000		20,000
(12) Indigenous Legal Framework					
Consultants			30,000		30,000
(13) Financial sustainability of protected areas					
Consultants	10,000		20,000		30,000
(14) Incremental Cost Analysis					
Consultants	15,000				15,000
(15) Institutionalization of the PABC within INRENARE and the Protected Areas System					
Consultants	15,000		40,000		55,000
Workshops			8,000	5,000	13,000
(16) Promotion and Dissemination of the MBC and PABC					
Media/Materials Devt. and Dissemination	35,000				35,000
Facilitators	29,000		10,000		39,000
Meetings and other events	40,000				40,000
(17) Coordination and Management		32,800	19,000	45,000	96,800
TOTAL	**285,000**	**121,852**	**174,500**	**50,000**	**631,352**

$55,000
+ 29,000
14
$84,000