GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY

Country:	Peru
Project Title:	***Strategy and Action Plan for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity in Peru***
GEF Focal Area:	Biodiversity
Country Eligibility:	Convention Ratified April 30th 1993
GEF Financing:	US$ 217,900
Government Contribution	in kind
GEF Implementing Agency:	UNDP
National Executing Agency:	National Biodiversity Commission (CONABIO)
GEF Operational Focal Point:	National Environment Commission (CONAM)
CBD Focal Point:	CONABIO
Estimated Starting Date:	July, 1997
Project Duration:	14 months

1. Background:

The Republic of Peru, lying in the centre-west of South America bordering the Pacific Ocean and covering 1,285,216 km^2 , is amongst the world's top megadiversity countries. Four major geographic zones can be distinguished in the country: the long, narrow and arid coastal region, or Chala; the semi-arid mountain or Andean zone of the Andean mountain range with fertile interandean valleys; the humid forest or Amazonian zone in the west that contains 80% of the countries total vegetation cover; and the Pacific Ocean Basin with three distinct sections- cold (+7° L.S), warm (+5° L.N) and transitional (6° L.). The country has three major hydrographic basins: the Pacific drainage system, with 53 river basins, the Amazonian Basin, with 33 river basins, and the endorrheic Titicaca Basin, with 12,000 lakes, lagoons and swamps.

This heterogeneity has given rise to a wide range of climatic and ecological conditions that support 84 life zones and seventeen transitional zones of the 104 that exist in the world. Eight major biogeographical regions can be distinguished: Desert, Yunga or High Forest (Selva Alta), Pacific, Paramo, Puna, Amazonian or Low Forest (Selva Baja), Equatorial Dry Forest, and Palm Savannahs. Species diversity is equally high with a reported 24,500 species of higher plants, including 13.8% of the world's endemic flora and 27% of tropical plants; 460 mammals, 1,715 birds, 1,700 fish, 375 reptile, and more than 18,900 lower phyla species, including 6,178 endemic species. The highest rates of endemism are found in the Selva Alta in the Departments of Amazonas, Cajamarca, Lambayeque, La Libertad, and the Maranon River that coincide with the Maranon evolutionary centre and pleistocene refuge. The extreme north is a zone of plant, bird, butterfly, spider and snail endemic species including the ceibo plant *Ceiba trichistrandra*. In the north-east, the Dry Equatorial Forest, with seasonal vegetation, houses Amazonian species as well as others from the Pacific ecosystems such as the endangered species Coto de Tumbes (*Alouatta palliata*) and Tumbes crocodile (*Crocodylus acutus)* species. Endemic species are also found in this region and include the horned toad (*Ceratophrys stolzmani*) the fish *Chilobrycon deuterodon, Pseudocurinata troscheli* and *P. peruana.*

Peru is also an important centre for germoplasm for commercially valuable species. The number of species with actual or potential use is an estimated 2,642, 682 of which are potential food sources, 1,044 have medicinal uses, 444 timber resources, 86 fodder crops, 55 potential fertiliser-use, 60 oil and grease production, 46 perfume and aromas, 75 with cosmetology potential, 22 with characteristics for use in preserving, and 128 dyes and colourings.

With a population of 23.95 million, Peru is a pluri-ethnic and multi-cultural country with 70 ethno-linguistic groups. Traditionally the population has been principally rural, living in small centres and communities in the sierra and forests zones and with a considerable knowledge of agro-ecosystem management. However, uncontrolled migration to coastal towns caused by terrorism and extreme poverty has significantly altered the population distribution in Peru. Currently, 70% of the population is urban, and 40% is found along the narrow coastal strip where most of the cities and industry is concentrated. High inflation and extreme poverty in the eighties and early nineties called for strict economic adjustments and cut backs in government spending. Inflation figures have dropped to 10.64% (1996) and resources derived from extensive privatisation programmes have been channelled into poverty reduction programmes and employment generation. The GDP per capita is US$ 1,160 (1995) with the agriculture sector contributing 12% to the total GDP, fisheries 1.2%, manufacturing 24%.

Despite this progress in the economy, environmental concerns are still largely treated as an isolated sector and are rarely incorporated into productive sector management. A National Sustainable Development Strategy was formulated in 1991 but this remains in draft form and has not been implemented. Over exploitation of resources, inadequate use of water and contamination are causing increasing environmental degradation and habitat fragmentation. The effect on the nation's biodiversity is evident with an estimated 71 taxa/10 mil m^2 being threatened (WRI 1990-91). Deforestation for timber extraction, medicinal plants and agriculture represent one of the major threats with annual deforestation rates reaching 261,158 ha (1995). In 1995, a reported 6 tons of *Uncaria tomentosa* (una de gato) were exported for medical purposes and the parrot *Lepidium meyenii*, an endemic Andean species, is threatened due to high extraction and low reposition rates.

In the fragile andean ecosystem of the sierra, much of the population derive income from small scale livestock and agricultural activities. These activities, once following more traditional and sustainable management techniques, are increasingly adopting more aggressive practices. This is leading to substitution of native species with exotic ones, overgrazing, deforestation and a resultant rapid degradation of the naturally nutrient-poor soil. Loss of vegetation cover is causing high rates of soil erosion as well as water shortages due to the loss of retention of seasonal rainfall. Contamination from mining, industrial and petroleum associated activities also threatens biodiversity not only in the Andean region but throughout the territory especially in waterways, for example in the River Amazon hydrocarbons concentrations have reached 4125 ppm.

The Government of Peru (GoP) has taken several steps to address this situation. As in many countries, biodiversity conservation in Peru depends heavily on its system of protected areas. In the past these have been grouped under the National System of Conservation Units (SINUC) but have recently been included together with other natural areas in the State Natural Protected Areas

System (SINANPE). This system has 46 protected areas under 8 different management categories covering 9.9% of the national territory including the Northeast Biosphere Reserve integrating the Cerros de Amotape National Park and the Reserve of Tumbes and Coto de Caza El Angolo. A Protected Areas National Protection Fund (PROFONANPE) was established in 1993 that includes a Trust Fund, partly funded through GEF,and other financial resources for the conservation of national protected areas and for the sustainable use of biodiversity in buffer zones. A Protected Natural Areas Strategic Plan (PASP) for this system has recently been formulated with support from GTZ and is expected to be approved by the Ministry of Agriculture in the immediate future.

Conservation *ex situ* is also growing with 70,860 samples from 126 crops distributed in different institutions including community-owned-businesses. The maize programme of the National Agrarian University in Lima has 250 germoplasm samples from wild, local and improved varieties.

In 1993 the GoP ratified the Convention on Biological Diversity and in the same year the New Constitution included a chapter on the Environment and Natural resources. Article 68 establishes the responsibility of the State to promote the conservation of biological diversity and natural protected areas and Article 67 confirms the commitment of the Government to develop mechanisms for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. A National Environment Council (CONAM) has been formed to take the lead role in environmental issues and a multi- and inter-sectoral National Commission on Biological Diversity (CONABIO) has been established to co-ordinate the biodiversity related aspects and the implementation of the CBD.

Finally a UNEP and GEF funded Country Biodiversity Study has recently been completed and lays the foundation for the development of the biodiversity strategy which is the objective of the project proposed herein.

2. Project Objectives and Brief Summary

The main objective of this proposal is the formulation of a national strategy and action plan for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity within the context of national development and poverty alleviation. A further objective is to develop the First National Report in accordance with CBD.

The project will be developed through a series of co-ordinated and fully participatory regional initiatives designed to cover the countries megadiversity and multi-cultural characteristics and building on the results of the UNEP Country Study. The strategy will be developed focusing on four macro-zones: the north, south, centre and forest areas, sub-divided into 15 regions corresponding to administrative divisions in the country and the exceptionally biodiversity-rich areas of Cuzco, Madre de Dios and Cajamarca. Regional initiatives will be co-ordinated through a multi-sectoral Technical Secretariat convened to development the Strategy at the operational level (see section 4). This Technical Secretariat, (TS), will oversee the work of the co-ordinators contracted through this project for each of the macro-zones as well designated regional focal points that will lead the organisation of the identification of options workshops in their areas.

At the start of the project, TS and CONABIO members will take part in a biodiversity-planning instruction session held with the assistance of an international expert. This will allow the members to become more familiar with the guidelines prepared by WRI, IUCN and UNEP (1995) and establish a more uniform level of knowledge that will facilitate the careful detailing of the work schedule and consultations to be held throughout the process. In addition, an innovative and cost-effective approach to increasing public awareness on biodiversity and participation in the NBSAP process will be undertaken in parallel to the biodiversity planning session. A short workshop will be held for representatives of the different forms of mass-communications (TV, radio, newspapers etc.) to present the principle objectives of the CBD, explain the implications of its implementation in the country and inform on the process of NBSAP that is to be started. This workshop will highlight the participatory nature of the process and develop strategies and material that the different media can use to disseminate information on the NBSAP process thus enhancing awareness and participation.

The first step of the strategy formulation will involve stocktaking of biodiversity related issues to complete and complement the recent UNEP Country Study. This will include an evaluation of cross-sectoral issues, human and institutional capacities, legal issues and identification of gaps. The results of this *complementary* stocktaking will be used by the TS, together with the UNEP Country Study and the CBD, to produce a document that will provide the basis for regional consultations for the identification of options stage.

This identification of options will be undertaken at the regional level through participatory planning workshops held in each of the administrative divisions in the country and the exceptionally biodiversity-rich areas of Cuzco, Madre de Dios and Cajamarca. Where possible these will count on the participation of the multi-disciplinary working groups set up under the UNEP Country Biodiversity Study and stakeholders from public and private sectors, universities, representatives of civil society, local biodiversity experts and NGOs. Each of the workshops will be led by one of a team of facilitators contracted to enable the workshops to take place over a short time and to ensure the use of techniques designed for multi-disciplinary and multi-ethnic groups and participatory planning. In view of the number of workshops planned, a co-ordination session will be held with this team of facilitators to clearly define the objectives and a common format for presenting the results. Each region will identify options for implementation of the CBD and priorities for the specific region, determining roles, responsibilities, resources and time frames for their execution.

The co-ordinators for each of the 4 macro-zones, with support from the TS, will review and integrate the respective regional proposals into 4 draft strategies and action plans that cover the north, south, centre and forest zones of the country. A National Meeting, with approximately 100 participants including CONABIO, the TS with the macro-zone co-ordinators and regional focal points will then be held to review the four draft strategies and align them with national policies and possible funding sources. Following this, the TS, with support from national consultants, will integrate the 4 strategies into a draft National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) that takes into account regional differences and priorities.

The draft NBSAP will be submitted for consultation to a range of private sector stakeholders, including the Association of Exporters, The National Forestry Chamber, Industrial Associations, professional and academic organisations, to confirm and co-ordinate proposed goals and implementation strategies. The TS will finalise the NBSAP based on these consultations and submit it for a final round of high-level political consultations with decision-makers in the Presidency, Council of Ministers and Congress for approval. Once approved, the NBSAP will be distributed to the Ministries for incorporation into planning processes and specific programmes. A national consultant will be contracted to develop a less technical, more accessible version to be used for wide-spread diffusion amongst broad civil society.

The first report to the CBD will be developed by TS with the assistance of a national consultant. In view of the December 1997 deadline for submitting this report, the Peru Report will be based on the first draft of the NBSAP.

3. Operational Criteria:

Coverage without Duplication: The project will build on current and recently completed initiatives that address environmental concerns and biodiversity. The most important of these are illustrated in the Standard Activity Matrix in annex. Some input can be expected from the IDB funded technical assistance programme that aims to strengthen CONAM thus providing a strengthened framework for environmental management in which the biodiversity strategy can be developed. Similarly, the USAID-funded Sustainable Environmental and Natural Resource Management Project, that aims to increase awareness on environmental concerns throughout different sectors and strengthen environmental policy dialogue, is expected to have a positive input to this project by increasing stakeholder receptivity and participation.

More specifically, the NBSAP process will build directly on information made available in the two-phase UNEP National Biodiversity Country Study (see footnote 1 of Standard Activity Matrix) that is presently in the pre-publication stage. Stocktaking exercises in the project proposed here will be limited to those issues uncovered or only partially covered by this study. The UNEP Country Study covered eight regions Madre de Dios, Cuzco, Iquitos, Piura, Cajamarca, Huaraz, Arequipa, Huáunaco. Seven other regions were not covered (Pucallpa, Puno, Moquegua, Huancayo, Tarapoto (High Forest with coca plantations) Trujillo, Lima and Tumbes. Stocktaking of biological resources in this project will include these regions that were not covered in the UNEP Study. Furthermore, the studies in regions covered by the UNEP Project were not all complete. Piura and Huanaco, for example, did not include complete information on species and ecosystems, degradation processes (and hence root causes of loss of biodiversity) and potential resources. None of the areas considered information on *populations* of threatened species only lists and geographical distribution. Finally the UNEP study did not include a complete review of national capacities, biotechnology, research outside protected areas, national and regional management capacities or national financial resources and international co-operation. In order to determine gaps and existing needs this complementary stocktaking is necessary.

In relation to conservation in situ, the present project will also draw on the guidelines from the State Protected Areas Strategic Plan (PASP) that has recently been formulated under a GTZ

funded initiative. Strong inputs will be provided to the forest macro-zone strategy from an Amazonian Co-operation Treaty regional project that has developed guidelines for a conservation and sustainable use of Amazonian biodiversity. In addition, existing socio-economic and environmental data from the National Statistics Institute, the Action Plan for the National Commission on Desertification, the case study on climate change funded by the World Bank and INRENA will also be used as far as possible. The Action Plan for strategy implementation will take into account the National Trust Fund for Protected Areas for which GEF contributed US$ 5.5 million and also the project under preparation with GEF PDF funds for the *in situ* conservation of cultivars. In view of this no duplication is expected.

Appropriate Sequencing of Activities:

Month	*1*	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*
Formation of team, definition of methodology and planning instruction sessions	X												
Media workshop and Awareness campaign design		X											
Complementary stocktaking		X											
Formulation of Document for ident. of options			X										
Facilitator-co-ordination Workshop			X										
Identification of options (15 regional workshops)				X	X	X							
Formulation of draft regional strategies (4)							X	X					
National Meeting to integrate regional strategies an align with national policies and funding mechanisms									X				
Formulation of draft NBSAP										X			
Consultations with private sector on draft NBSAP											X		
Formulation of Final NBSAP and approval process												X	
Publication and dissemination													X
Formulation of First National Report to CBD					X	X							

Best Practice: The preparation of the strategy will follow the recommendations established in the document "National Biodiversity Planning: Guidelines Based on Early Country Experiences" prepared by WRI, IUCN and UNEP (1995) and will be centred on Governmental policy that aims at sustainable development and poverty alleviation. The multi-sectoral character of the CONABIO and the Technical Secretariat, as well as the cascade design for the NBSAP formulation will assure full participation of a wide range of stakeholders and facilitate the integration of the strategy into sectoral plans. The vast majority of activities (approx. 90%) will be undertaken by national consultants and NGOs. Input from international experts will be sought for biodiversity planning instruction session and to prepare media workshop and awareness campaign design.

Deviations from Cost Norms: There are no deviations from the cost norms as stipulated in the operational criteria given the size and diversity of Peru and the great emphasis that the GoP is placing on the participation of stakeholders from all the countries regions and ethnic groups which requires extensive consultations and integration within the framework of national policies.

4. Institutional Framework

Until recently the main responsibility for biodiversity conservation in Peru has fallen under the National Institute for Natural Resources (INRENA-Ministry of Agriculture) and more specifically under its Protected Areas and Wildlife Directorate. However, the recently established National Council for the Environment (CONAM) now constitutes the lead authority for environmental issues and INRENA plays a more executive and operational role in biodiversity conservation. In order to co-ordinate the implementation of the CBD a National Biological Diversity Commission has been formed - CONABIO. This is responsible for the formulation and implementation of strategies and plans that aim to fulfill the countries committments in relation to the CBD. CONABIO will oversee and co-ordinate the project proposed here. Presided by CONAM, CONABIO is multisectoral and has representatives from both private and public sectors including:

- *Governmental institutions:* INRENA; the National Institute for Agrarian Research (INIA); the National Service for Agrarian Health (SENASA); National Meteorology and Hydrology Service; National Science and Technology Council (CONCYTEC); Peru Marine Institute (IMARPE); Ministries of Fisheries, Economy and Finance, Foreign Affairs, and Tourism, Industry and International Business; General Directorate of Environmental Health (DIGESA); National Directorate of Indigenous Affairs of the Ministry of Women and Sustainable Development; Tropical Medicine Institute (INMETRA) of the Ministry of Health; Ministry of the Presidency; National Institute for the Defense of Intellectual Property (INDECOP); Peru Amazon Research Institute (IIAP) and the Municipality of Metropolitan Lima
- *Non-governmental Organisations*: Protection and Conservation Association (APECO); Promotion and Development Association El Taller; Environmental Management Council (CAME); Pronaturaleza; Protierra; Pachamama; Peruvian Environmental Law Society (SPDA); and the indigenous communities representation: AIDESEP.
- *Universities*: San Antonio Abad del Cuzco National University; San Agustin de Arquipe National University; Pedro Ruiz Gallo de Piura National University.
- *International and Regional Organisations;* International Centre for the Potato (CIP); United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); Amazonian Co-operation Treaty (TCA) and independent biodiversity specialists.

CONABIO will be responsible for overseeing the developement of the NBSAP and will act as the National Director of the project. At the operational level, CONABIO has nominated a Technical Secretariat that will co-ordinate technical aspects of the NBSAP development and oversee the work of the four macro regional co-ordinators. This Secretariat (TS) is composed of representatives of a representative from CONAM, INRENA, RREE, APECO (NGOs), IIAP, MIPE, CONCYTEC and a biodiversity specialist representing national experts. The CONAM will preside the TS. In addition to the macro-regional co-ordinators, national consultants will be contracted to undertake specific tasks during the development of the NBSAP, for example, complementary stocktaking, facilitating regional identification of options workshops and assisting in the formulation of the first draft NBSAP. International expertise is expected to be required for the biodiversity planning instruction and media sessions.

The TS will be responsible for contracting the complementary stocktaking exercises, reviewing the results of these and integrating them, together with results from the UNEP Biodiversity

Country Study and an analysis of the CBD, into a document that will form the basis of consultations at the regional level for the identification of options. It will also be responsible for reviewing the four macro-zone strategies, co-ordinating the National Meeting and integrating the findings of this into a first draft NBSAP. In addition it will circulate this first draft through consultations with private sector and high-level political spheres and the CONABIO and, based on these, formulate the final NBSAP. The TS will co-ordinate the preparation of the First National Report to CBD and, under the guidance of CONABIO, will also lead the further development of the action plan within specific sectors.

5. Budget

	Product	Process	Total
Stocktaking and Inventory Existing Information	***10,000***		***10,000***
1. National Consultants	8,000		
2. Documentation and miscellaneous.	2,000		
Identification and Analysis of Options	***42,000***	***70,750***	***112,750***
1. Co-ordinators macro-zone initiatives (4x4 mths-16MM)	32,000		
2. Media Workshop and design of awareness-building campaign		10,000	
3. Biodiversity Planning Instruction session		5,000	
4. International Consultant (for planning session)	5,000	5,000	
5. Facilitators-co-ordination workshop		2,000	
6. 15 regional consultations		45,000	
7. Workshop facilitator consultants (3 MM)		3,750	
8. Travel, misc.(inc. international cons.)	5,000		
Preparation of a Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)	***29,500***	***34,000***	***63,500***
1. Preparation of draft regional strategies (4x 3,000)	12,000		
2. National Meeting to review and align regional drafts (100 participants		15,000	
3. First draft NBSAP (consultants, preparation, dissemination etc.)	6,000	5,000	
4. Consultations on draft NBSAP (private sector and political-level)		8,000	
5. Preparation of Final NBSAP (editing, printing)	4,500	4,000	
6. Preparation and dissemination of "popular" summarised version	3,000	2,000	
7. Travel and misc.	4,000		
First National Report	***9,000***	***6,500***	***15,500***
1. Preparation and translation	6,000	2,000	
2. Publication and dissemination	3,000	4,500	
Co-ordination and Management	***12,150***	***4,000***	***16,150***
TOTAL	***102,650***	***115,250***	***217,900***

STANDARD ACTIVITY MATRIX

ENABLING ACTIVITY	OUTPUT	CAPACITY BUILDING		PUBLIC PARTICIP.	COMMENTS
Commitment	Execution	Institutional St.	Training		
1. Stocktaking and Assessment, based on Existing Information					
1.1. Biodiversity and biological resources	BDCS /X	BDCS	BDCS		1
1.2. Cross-sectoral Issues	CONABIO/ X				2
1.3 Policy and Regulatory Framework	IDB/USAID/X				3
1.4 Institutional and Human Capacity	X				
1.5 Analysis of root causes of BD loss	BDCS / X				4
1.6 Technologies for Conservation and SU	SINITTA				5
1.7 Activities with Adverse Impact	BDCS				
1.8 Existing Measures and Programmes	X				
1.9 Preliminary Statement of Objectives	PASP/ X				6
1.10 Identification of Gaps	X				
1.11 Assessment of Existing Needs	PASP/ X				6
2. Identification and Analysis of options to Meet the Objectives of the CBD					
2.1 Strategies for Conservation in situ, ex situ	Var / X		X	X	7, 9,10
2.2 Strategies for Sustainable Use	DSP/ X		X	X	8, 9,10
2.3 Strategies for Benefit Sharing	X		X	X	9, 10
3. Planning and Preparation of a Strategy and Plan					
3.1 National Strategy	X			X	11
3.2 National Action Plan	X			X	11
4. Preparation of First National Report to CBD					
4.1. First National Report	X				

X = Activity Undertaken Within Enabling Activities Proposal; BDCS= UNEP and GEF funded Biodiversity County Study; PASP= GTZ funded Protected Areas Strategy Plan; IDB= Environmental Management Strengthening Programme;USAID= Sustainable Environment and Natural Resource Management Project; SINITTA= Agrarian Technology Research and Exchange System; DSP= National Strategy for Sustainable Development; Var.= PASP, National Strategy for Wetland Conservation, DSP and the Strategy for Biodiversity Conservation in the North of Peru.

Footnotes

1. *A two-phase Country Biodiversity Study funded through UNEP and GEF* has recently been completed. The first phase of this project, developed during the preparatory phase of UNCED and the CBD, undertook a series of surveys on biological resources in eight regions of the country. The second phase developed in the post-CBD period extended the study and aimed to provide a basis on which a National Biodiversity Strategy could be developed. This second phase will provide considerable input to the stocktaking stage of the project proposed here. It has also trained professionals in biodiversity data collection, provided information on specific high risk areas and threatened species, developed the structure of a data bank linked to GIS system, and formed eight centres of regional data in universities and research institutions. The study has produced eight thematic maps (soils, hydrology, forest resources, genetic resources of socio-economic importance, wildlife, protected areas, appropriate use, and communities and/or ethnic groups). The project proposed herein will complement the UNEP Study collating information on biological resources in seven regions not covered by the said study. Additionally it will review existing information on populations of threatened species not included in the UNEP study (see coverage without duplication page 5).

2. *The CONABIO composed* of a wide range of public and private sector representatives (see section 4) was formed to co-ordinate and advise on national plans and strategies for CBD implementation and provide a mechanism for cross-sectoral co-ordination in this area. As it is recently formed, a full analysis of cross-sectoral links has not been completed and will be undertake in this project.

3. Peru *has a highly fragmented policy and regulatory framework* related to the environment including sectoral laws such as the Forestry and Fauna Law of 1975, the General Law on Waters (1975), the Law on Native Communities and Development of the Sierra (1979), the Environment and Natural Resources Code (1990) and sectoral regulations in the fisheries sector. Both the IDB and USAID on-going environmental projects seek to review, harmonise and strengthen this policy framework. This project will complement these initiatives, highlighting issues specifically related to biodiversity.

4. *The Country Biodiversity Study* includes an analysis of the causes of biodiversity loss based on the eight regions that this study covered. This project will complemented in this by collating existing information on causes of biodiversity loss in a further seven regions and with the findings of the cross-sectoral links-analysis (see footnote 1)

5. *The Agrarian Technology Research and Exchange System.(SINITTA)* focuses on pest management biological control, organic agriculture, and traditional agroecosystems technology and have undertaken an inventory of national technologies.

6. *The Protected Areas Strategic Plan* (PASP) contains preliminary objectives for biodiversity conservation *in situ*. This will be reviewed and expanded to include broader issues in this project.

7. *The National Strategy for Wetland Conservation (1996)*, the Strategy for Biodiversity Conservation in the North of Peru (1993) and the PSAP will provide important inputs to strategy for conservation *in situ*. These will be reviewed and integrated to form part of the NBSAP. Similarly relevant information arising from the preparation of a project for the *in situ* conservation of cultivars with GEF PDF funds will be incorporated into the strategy preparation.

8. *The National Strategy for Sustainable Development (DSP)* developed in 1991, contains a preliminary basis for sustainable use of biodiversity, however it has not been approved nor does it contain elements of the governments current policies. This will be reviewed and up-dated in the light of the CBD.

9. *Members of CONABIO and the Technical Secretariat* will take part in a biodiversity planning instruction session to be held with the assistance of an international expert at the start up of the project. This will allow the members to become more familiar with the guidelines prepared by WRI, IUCN and UNEP (1995) and facilitate the detailing of the work schedule. A further workshop will be held with representatives of the media to inform on the CBD and the NBSAP process and to design an awareness building campaign that will enhance participation. In addition, through participation in the regional consultations, stakeholders from the public and private sector will have strengthened capacities for the management of biodiversity and heightened awareness to CBD implementation.

10. *A series of workshops (15)* will be held at the regional level to review the basic document produced by the TS . These will count on the participation of a wide range of private and public stakeholders and will define options for the implementation of the CBD and identify priority actions for the respective region.

11. *The findings of the regional workshops* will be integrated by the macro-zone co-ordinators into four strategies to be reviewed at a *national meeting* with the participation of approximately 100 participants

from different sectors. These strategies will be aligned with national policies and will be integrated into a first draft NBSAP. Consultations with private sector will be held to co-ordinate implementation mechanisms and a final version of the NBSAP will circulated at the political level to attain approval. A less-technical version of the NBSAP will be drafted and disseminated to the general public.