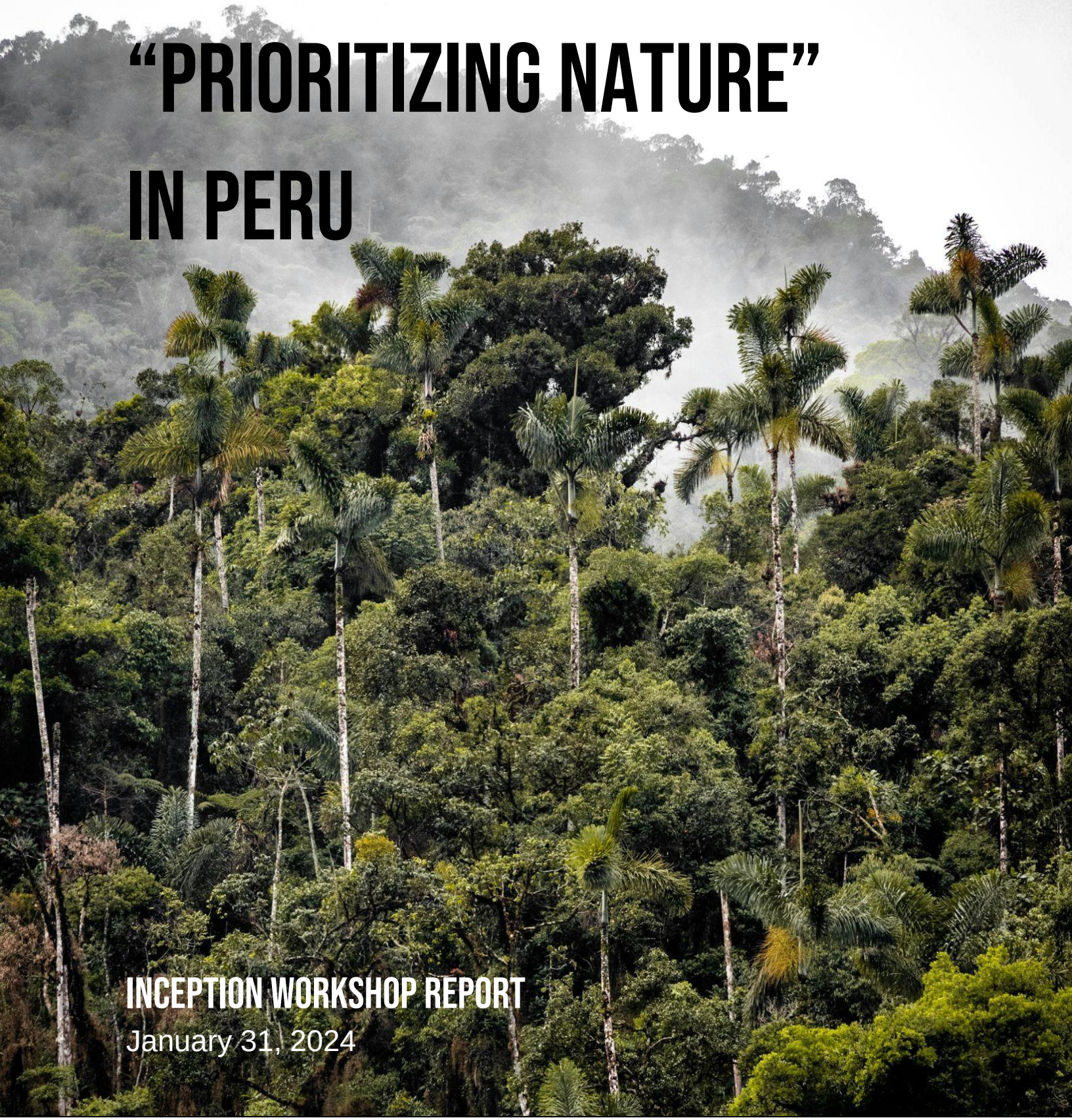
“PRIORITIZING NATURE” IN PERU



INCEPTION WORKSHOP REPORT

January 31, 2024

PERÚ Ministerio del Ambiente

UN environment programme WCMC

UNDP

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Box 1: Key resources

Link to the folder with the presentations

Workshop agenda

Data matrix

Feedback session (Jamboard)

Workshop recording

ACRONYMS

CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
ELSA	Essential Life Support Areas
GBF	Global Biodiversity Framework
MINAM	Ministry of Environment of Peru
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
OSINFOR	Supervisory Body for Forest Resources and Wildlife of Peru
SCP	Systematic Conservation Planning
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SERFOR	National Forest and Wildlife Service of Peru
SERNAMP	National Service of Protected Natural Areas of Peru
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On January 31, the Ministry of Environment in Peru (MINAM), UNDP CO Peru, and the UNDP Global Programme on Nature for Development, with the support of the Bezos Earth Foundation, convened more than 30 experts for the inception workshop of the project "Prioritizing Nature in Peru". The project was introduced during this workshop, and its vision was explained. The workshop also offered an opportunity to understand the science used in the project. The core of the workshop focused on interactive discussions with the participants to obtain feedback on the data and scientific context of the project, on its structure, and the work plan for 2024-2025.

PURPOSE OF THE INCEPTION WORKSHOP

- Introduce the project “Prioritizing Nature” (Bezos Earth Fund project) in Peru.
- Understand how this project will support Peru’s efforts in achieving Target 3 of the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF).
- Understand the science behind the project, with a focus on Systematic Conservation Planning (SCP).
- Provide initial feedback on the context around GBF Target 3 in Peru, including protected areas, other effective area-based conservation measures (OECM), and other areas, as well as qualitative elements on conservation in Peru.
- Identify key stakeholders that should be involved throughout the project.
- Confirm the structure of the project’s implementation and work plan for 2024 & 2025.

PARTICIPATION OF EXPERTS IN THE WORKSHOP

The inception workshop brought together more than 30 experts, mainly from the Ministry of Environment of Peru (MINAM), from different departments, including biological diversity, natural protected areas, and territorial planning. These participants brought diverse knowledge and

perspectives to the workshop discussions, contributing significantly to the feedback received. In addition, government authorities who are actively involved with policy development and programme implementation of protected areas in Peru were present, including the Vice Ministry of Strategic Development of Natural Resources, Mariela Canepa, who emphasized the efforts and challenges in the country to reach the target 3 of the Kunming Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and how the project Prioritizing Nature in Peru, as a continuation of the work done with ELSA, can help advance these efforts in Peru.

Participants were from the Ministry of Environment, most of them holding high-level positions in the General Directorate of Biological Diversity and the General Directorate of Land Management and Integrated Management of Natural Resources.

SESSION 1: INTRODUCTION TO THE PROJECT “PRIORITIZING NATURE” IN PERU

Monica Mora, from the UNDP Global Programme on Nature for Development, facilitated the workshop with Evelyn Tito, from the Ministry of Environment of Peru (MINAM). The workshop's first session opened with welcoming remarks for the consultation, which were delivered by James Leslie, Technical Advisor in Ecosystems and Climate Change at the UNDP Country Office in Peru, and Mariela Canepa, Viceminister of Strategic Development of Natural Resources, MINAM.

Opening remarks - James Leslie

James highlighted the project Prioritizing Nature, as the second phase of the project “Mapping Hope”, focused on mapping Peru’s Essential Life Support Areas (ELSAs). This tool can facilitate the use of spatial data to implement actions within the framework of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAPs) in 2024, in light of Kunming Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and its global targets. James emphasized the importance of this second phase to make improvements based on the lessons learned in the first phase. He highlighted the participation of both public and private actors in the first phase and the project “Mapping Hope”, during which the first iteration of the ELSA map for Peru was produced during the pandemic in 2020 and 2021; he also recognized the importance to align this project with other national processes and international support. James stressed that the ELSA webtool is part of a collective intelligence process aimed at strengthening technical capacities and contributing to biodiversity conservation planning in the context of a global crisis in this area.

In this new phase, he expects the tool to support strategic planning on how to achieve the new national targets of the NBSAP. For this, it is important to align the project with the GEF - Early Action Support Project, which is led by MINAM with technical support from UNDP.

He concluded by saying that the process of building the ELSA tool is valuable, as it is this project that will improve the technical capacity of decision makers related to conservation and biodiversity work in the country. This is crucial in this context of the biodiversity crisis, where we hope that this project will support in finding accurate decisions for the country, also to achieve the global commitments.

Opening remarks - Mariela Canepa

The Viceminister Mariela Canepa began by highlighting the results of the first phase of the project “Mapping Hope” in Peru, indicating that these results can be capitalized during this second phase of the project - “Prioritizing Nature”, in the context of updating the NBSAPs and collaborating to align national priorities with the goals of the Global Framework.

She stated that the country’s priority is working on Target 3 of the GBF, known as the “30x30” target. This involves strengthening activities and work plans with the National Service of Protected Natural Areas (SERNANP) and the Directorate of Biological Diversity to increase the national territory's current 17% to 30% by 2030, involving MINAM with its various partners, including SERNANP, and regional governments and authorities to implement national policies at the territorial level.

Similarly, she indicated that the identification of OECM is a central activity in Peru, which is also the focus of the project Prioritizing Nature as the second phase of the Mapping Hope project. In 2023, Peru established specific guidelines for validating OECM at the national level; the government is working on four categories, according to the Convention's registry. In 2024, the government aims to identify the largest number of OECM in the country, with partners such as the National Forest and Wildlife Service (SERFOR) and the Supervisory Body for Forest Resources and Wildlife (OSINFOR).

A third element that should guide the project is the focus on biological corridors. Mariela indicated that biological corridors have historically been present in conservation efforts, intended to be a tool for conserving nature. It is therefore essential to strengthen the national and regional management, through a robust stakeholder engagement process, including the Ministry of

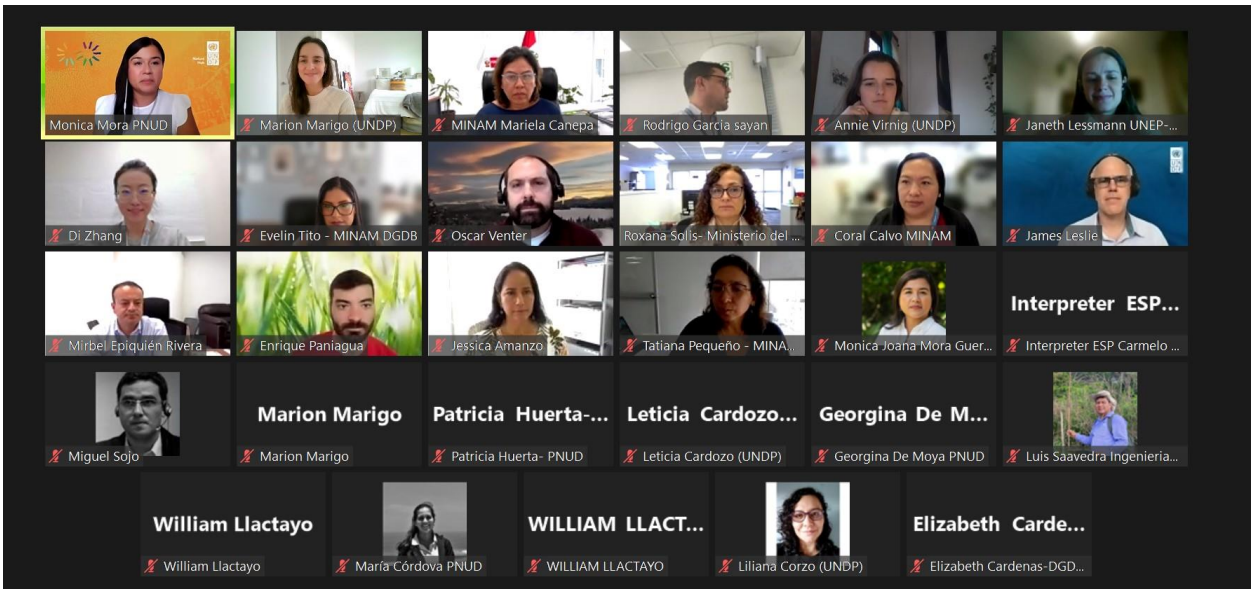
Environment, the Directorate of Biological Diversity, and Territorial Planning to strengthen the capacities of regional governments. Protected natural areas are present within landscapes with criteria such as species connectivity, which can help achieve the '30x30' goal. Mariela also pointed out that one of the lessons learned from the project "Mapping Hope" in 2020 and 2021 was the innovation brought by maps, geospatial data, and the establishment of synergies between biodiversity conservation, climate change, and sustainable development.

The focus of the first phase of the project on Ucayali was important, as this region is a priority area of work in the Amazon for the Ministry of Environment, with contributions from cooperating sources or financial mechanisms such as debt swaps, and prioritizing landscapes that may later become biological corridors in the southern area near Madre de Dios, in the central area between Ucayali and Loreto, and in Loreto. She indicated that the project "Prioritizing Nature", as continuation of "Mapping Hope", could help and complement efforts in these landscapes. These financial instruments strengthen the work of SERNANP, regional governments, and the Ministry of Environment through the Directorate of Biological Diversity and the Directorate of Territorial Planning.

Mariela also noted that the forest ecosystem is the largest in the country, occupying almost 80% of the territory. This new project's phase presents an opportunity to collaborate with two existing territorial planning tools in the country: forest zoning, led by the Ministry of Agriculture through CERSA, and ecological-economic zoning, led by MINAM. For MINAM, it is essential to be able to know what happens within these territories, particularly areas with enabling titles, whether they are protected natural areas or regional conservation areas. This will improve connectivity in these areas, the status of species, and the possibility of remote sensing to know the status of these areas.

Another opportunity is to use the information and geospatial data available for forest management and protection, including the conservation of forests' resources, the maintenance of the ecosystem, and its resources being exploited - such as wood - in a sustainable manner. The project "Prioritizing Nature", building on Mapping Hope, could support efforts in aligning activities, information, and offer capacity strengthening opportunities to regional authorities.

Figure 2. Grupal photo



SESSION 2: 30X30 IN PERU

Presentation of the project “Prioritizing Nature”

Marion Marigo - Capacity Building and Biodiversity Senior Officer, UNDP

Context

Marion Marigo discussed the significance of nature in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and addressing climate change, highlighting the adoption of the Kunming Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework at COP 15 in December 2022. Marion highlighted that spatial data is essential for the implementation of Targets 1, 2, and 3 of the GBF, and can additionally support efforts around other targets, such as target 6 on invasive alien species, target 10 on sustainable agriculture/aquaculture/fisheries/forestry, and of target 21 on sharing available data, information, and knowledge for decision making. Target 21, in particular, also deals with how countries must implement actions to be able to implement this framework in their national biodiversity strategies and action plans.

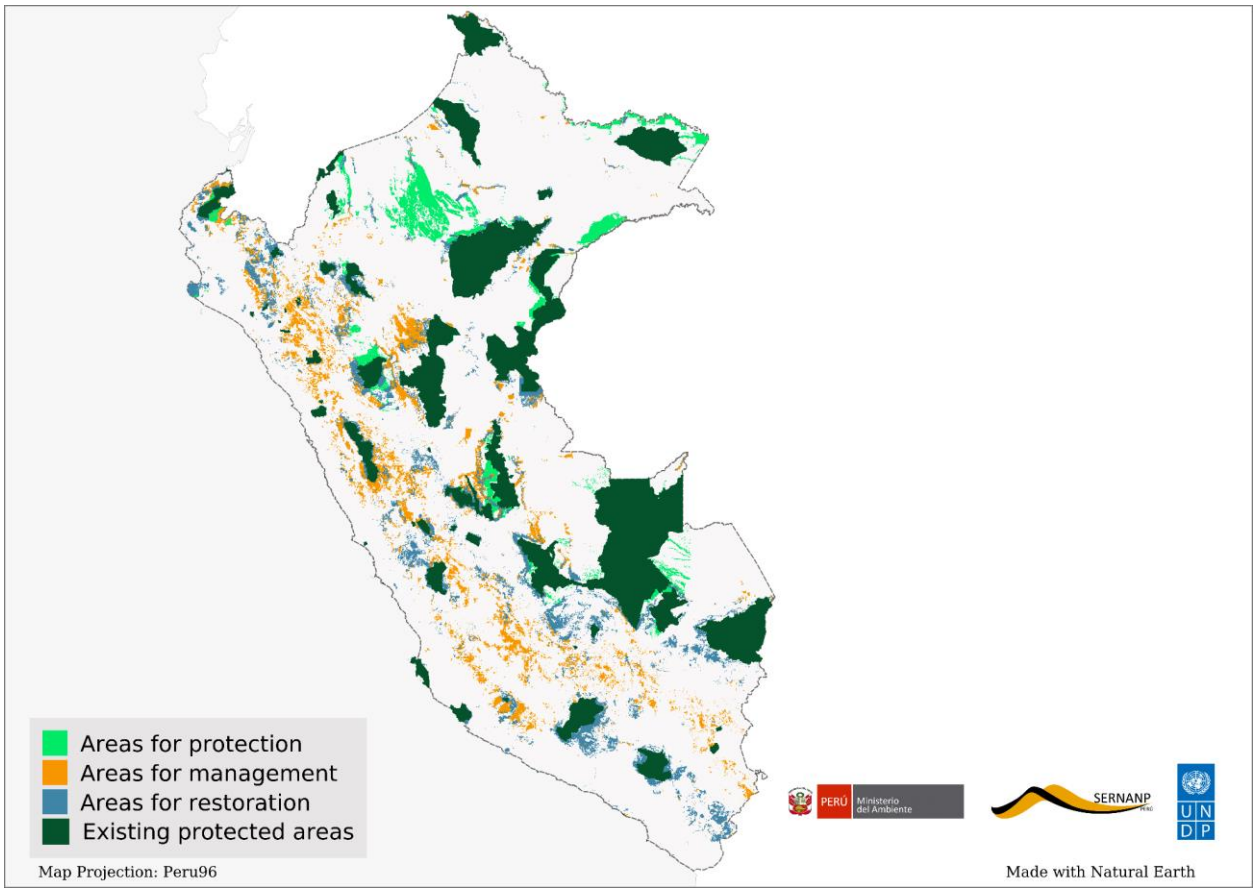
She then emphasized Target 3, indicating it has caught the attention of many actors and is precisely the focus of this project. This target aims to conserve 30% of Land, Waters and Seas by 2030. The target also has qualitative elements, such as the “ecological representative, well-connected and equitably governed” systems, and it mentions Protected Areas as well as other effective area-based conservation measures, the “OECM”, or “OMEC” in Spanish. This target also mentions the rights of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, that must be recognized and respected. Marion indicated that, for this target, using geospatial data is extremely relevant as a key tool, offering the possibility to countries to accurately assess the status of their ecosystems and the services they provide. Furthermore, new conservation planning methodologies can enable countries to discover cross-cutting solutions to planning problems, convene stakeholders, and integrate their priorities into a single data-driven framework.

UNDP has worked for almost a decade to support countries using national and global spatial data, with tools such as the UN Biodiversity Lab - or UNBL - a platform that provides access to global datasets and analytic tools that support governments in decision-making, as well as monitoring and reporting activities. UNDP has refined its support to countries through the project “Mapping Hope” also known as ELSA (standing for “Essential Life Support Areas”). Peru was one of the five initial pilot countries for this project, with the implementation of the project effectively done between 2020 and 2021. Marion explained that this project consisted of following national priorities and using “Systematic Conservation Planning” to map countries’ ELSAs - areas where actions to protect, sustainably manage, and restore nature, can best contribute to achieving diverse national priority policy targets for biodiversity, climate change, and human well-being. The value of using SCP to run the ELSA analysis is two-fold: it enables capitalization on synergies to determine where actions can most effectively achieve the greatest impact across all policy targets; it also enables diverse stakeholder groups to weigh the relative importance of the various planning features associated with the priority policy targets, view trade-offs that result from conflicting priorities, and foster dialogue around cross-sectoral collaboration and implementation.

Marion explained that UNDP has worked extensively with the Peruvian government to identify the national priorities in terms of biodiversity, climate change, and sustainable development, and has collected key national datasets, and obtained feedback from national experts to create Peru’s first ELSA map, finalized in 2021. This map can support decision-making, or can serve as a tool for further analysis and diverse applications, depending on the needs and choices of the country. The ELSA analysis provided Peru with an outcome-orientated map (Figure 3) to implement

nature-based solutions that will contribute to the achievement of the 10 priority policy targets and support the country in achieving adaptive sustainable management of natural ecosystems.

Figure 3. Peru ELSA map



Marion then insisted on the potential positive broad impact of GBF Target 3. Under this project, the Bezos Earth Foundation has provided grants to key national and international players working on Target 3, aiming to support countries' ongoing work around the new framework, with the specific purpose of developing a roadmap to achieve Target 3.

Objectives and expected products

The overall project has 5 main objectives, one of which is led by UNDP, corresponding to overall objective 2: "Support government-led multi-stakeholders spatial planning processes to identify priorities and national targets for new protected and conserved areas". Marion encouraged participants to highlight potential synergies with other ongoing projects focusing on Target 3, considering the large number of actors working on the topic, and the need to avoid the duplication of efforts. She indicated that the activities led by UNDP with the 3 countries (Peru, Colombia and

Ecuador) will also support the activities led by UNEP-WCMC on piloting and enhancing the monitoring of the effectiveness of protected and conserved areas and identifying ecological corridors.

Marion then presented the project's overview: there is a strong emphasis on protected areas, as well as ecological corridors and OECM. MINAM will be lead efforts a robust multistakeholder process with the support of UNDP, in order to understand how protected and conserved areas planning can have important co-benefits for additional priorities around climate change and sustainable development. This project is directly building on the ELSA analysis, and that's why it is also referred to as the "ELSA +" project. The project will help identify and propose new protected areas and/or OECM, which are areas of high importance for both protection and conservation; it will help assess the effectiveness of the current OECM and PAs in the country; it will also leverage existing global and national datasets; identify actions to enhance protected areas connectivity; identify key national stakeholders and engage with them; develop effective recommendations to achieve the GBF Target 3; and lastly, support the development and implementation of relevant national policies – with a particular focus on NBSAP. Once the analysis will done, capacity-building activities will be offered to MINAM and other key actors, ensuring the full ownership of the project data, tools, and results.

At the end of the project, several documents will be available, including an updated scientific analysis to identify new protected areas and/or OECM at the national level and in Ucayali; an online webtool available in Windows, enabling MINAM to iterate further analyses in the country; two consultation reports; training materials on the scientific approach, data processing, stakeholder engagement, and monitoring & reporting; and a brief on the methodology, results and policy recommendations customized for Peru.

Timeline of the project

The inception workshop objective was to present the project and its vision, understand how this project can support Peru's priorities and understand the science behind the project, as well as to agree on the work plan, key stakeholders.

Following the inception workshop, the project will be implemented through the work of smaller working groups, happening between March and August 2024, one focusing on the policy, and the other one on the science. These meetings will also be the occasion to focus on data, looking at

data updates & identification of new data, and collecting input into the development of the scientific analysis.

A second stakeholder consultation is expected to happen in August 2024, with a focus on reviewing the different zones and targets in Peru, presenting in detail the national datasets used in the analysis, collecting feedback from national experts, and finalizing the analysis.

Finally, capacity building activities will focus on the science, data, stakeholder engagement, UN Biodiversity Lab, and update the Ucayali results, and will be hosted late in 2024 – early 2025.

Marion concluded her presentation by emphasizing that the NBSAP-related processes, including revision, implementation and monitoring, will be key in 2024 and 2025; it will be important to ensure that the great work undertaken in this project is reflected in the new version of the NBSAP, and the technical outcomes are used for decision making.

How does this project contribute to achieving the GBF Target 3 in Peru?

Janet Coral Calvo - Biological Diversity General Direction, MINAM

Janet indicated that MINAM is evaluating how this project can contribute to establishing a roadmap to achieve the 30x30 goal of the GBF in the context of national commitments related to environmental policy. An important axis of this policy is the attention to ecological diversity and the decrease in the goods and services provided by the environment. The focus is on ecosystem conservation, and one of the most important achievements of this articulation with the ELSA project is to generate an articulation of information that can then be transferred, applied, and prioritized by decision-makers on the management of these spaces.

Janet indicated that MINAM is also conducting a situational conservation analysis in protected areas and OECMs in the country. Some initial coordination has been made with SERFOR and OSINFOR on the potential to generate a report on OECMs, an analysis of their situation, and which ones can be reported.

An important point is the development of incentive mechanisms that allow OECMs to have a framework for sustainability, and therefore effectiveness. This project will provide a starting point

for geospatial data to be hosted at the Ministry of Environment and to support decision-making processes, for relevant sectors relying on biodiversity and for regional and local governments.

Janet concluded her presentation by indicating that there is political will to reach the '30x30' goal, but it is necessary to gather information that allows for adequate decision-making; on example is the establishment of conservation corridors in the country, or focusing on ecological connectivity corridors. She indicated that there is a willingness to advance these initiatives, and thanked the support of this project in the process.

The science behind the project Prioritizing Nature in Peru

Dr. Oscar Venter - Lead scientist, UNDP

Dr. Oscar Venter began with an overview of Phase 1 the ELSA process in Peru, which worked to identify Essential Life Support Areas, which if protected, managed, or restored will support nature-based commitments to biodiversity, climate change, and human well-being. The starting place for Phase 1 of ELSA was a thorough policy review and a policy hackathon in 2020, which identified the ten most important nature-based commitments in the country. The project then identified and gathered relevant national data to map these targets and brought it into a single repository. The science team used Systematic Conservation Planning to produce a custom spatial prioritization analysis to identify the most important areas for Peru to protect, manage, and restore to contribute to the achievement of the 10 priority national targets. The ELSA approach is unique from the science perspective and, as far as the project team knows, hasn't been conducted anywhere else in the world. The final workshop report and science brief from ELSA Phase 1 provide more information on this initial process, and can be found on the Learning for Nature website: https://www.learningfornature.org/es/mapeo-de-la-naturaleza-para-las-personas-y-el-planeta-en-peru-taller-de-inicio/

Phase 2 of the Bezos project will build on the work undertaken in 2020-2021 to support Peru to plan and deliver on the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and associated national targets in Peru. The project can provide scenario analysis for planning for Targets 2 and 3 to demonstrate where restoration and protection should be undertaken to support the achievement of Peru's other national GBF targets. Target 3 in particular presents new challenges and new opportunities to understand how Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures (OECMs)

can be implemented in a way that contributes to the other GBF targets. This project will work to support Peru to do this. In addition, it will support efforts to understand current management effectiveness and land use patterns within existing protected areas in Peru, a direct request from the country coming out of Phase 1 of the ELSA project. The project will also provide the opportunity to update the input data used during Phase 1 of the ELSA project. Finally, Phase 2 will provide targeted trainings and capacity building for MINAM and other key stakeholders around the scientific analyses used in the project.

Dr. Venter explored several key areas where input from national experts will be critical to shape the development of the scientific analysis. First, he outlined the need to identify and recognize existing Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures (OECMs) within the scientific analysis, building on national definitions for OECMs in Peru. To best reflect Peru's context, the science team needs input from national stakeholders to understand whether OECMs in Peru are places that already exist and need to be recognized and validated, or whether MINAM would like to identify new potential OECMs. In either case, he emphasized, Systematic Conservation Planning can support this process.

Likewise, the science team needs to understand how MINAM approaches protected areas in Peru. The IUCN approach to classifying protected areas includes a range of protection, from people-free protection of wilderness areas to locations that are managed and used by local people for subsistence needs. In Peru, the science team would like to understand what activities are permitted and what type of management actions are possible within protected areas. Once they have this information, the ELSA analysis can help to identify areas within protected areas that could benefit from enhanced management or restoration.

Dr. Venter also highlighted the opportunity to downscale the national Phase 2 ELSA analysis to the regional level through the project, based on national requests. The project will demonstrate this for Ucayali, using this as an opportunity to train the national team in the data processing and modifications needed to implement the analysis at the regional level. Finally, Dr. Venter highlighted that the project will develop the ELSA Webtool in Windows, as requested by Peru. The ELSA Webool brings together all data used by the project and enables stakeholders to run the optimization in real-time, enabling national stakeholders to have full control over the project outputs and to iterate the analysis in the future.

Input into the science behind the Prioritizing Nature project in Peru - Group discussion

To begin to provide information to inform the development of the science for ELSA Phase 2, national experts participating in the workshop provided comments in response to several key questions via a Jamboard. The questions and responses are summarized below.

Are there protected areas in Peru where land conversion and industrial-scale resource extraction are permitted?

- The protected areas are on community lands, so there is permanent land use, but not industrial.
- No, land conversion and extraction is not carried out in protected areas, much less on an industrial scale.
- No category of National Protected Area (NPAs) in Peru allows land conversion, nor resource extraction on an industrial scale.
- Yes, indeed, the NPAs have activities at the level of local people's enterprises, but not on an industrial scale.

What kind of management activities are undertaken within protected areas in Peru to protect habitat?

- Productive conservation in national reserves.
- Community control and surveillance.
- Establishment of management committees.
- Agreements with the local population for sustainable use / Conservation agreements.
- Sustainable ecotourism.
- Important to consider the zoning of the NPAs.

What restoration activities are undertaken within protected areas in Peru to enhance habitat?

- Management of livestock activity, to facilitate passive restoration of natural pastures (in landscape reserves).
- In protected areas, most work is done in conservation, and in restoration there are reactive actions such as revegetation.
- Revegetation with native species.
- Natural recovery, excluding degrading factor.
- Zoning to determine intangible zones in NPAs.
- Rehabilitation of gray infrastructure for water management for irrigation; recovery of sidewalks.
- Restoration actions, reforestation, vigilance committees, etc.

- Passive restoration (rr.nn. and fences) in areas deforested by illegal crops or invasions.

What are potential OECMs in Peru?

- Conservation agreements with local communities recognized by SERNANP?
- territories recognized as ICCAs? / Indigenous territories.
- Conservation concessions.
- Ecotourism concessions.
- Ramsar Sites or Wetlands of International Importance outside Natural Protected Areas.
- Concessions for forest products other than timber.
- Areas of high ecological value identified in ecological and economic zoning.
- Areas in ecosystems with no degradation indicators.
- Fragile ecosystems.
- Areas that have potential for bio- and eco-businesses and where associated populations exist.

Are these all places that already exist, or are these places that spatial planning can help identify?

- They already exist, but spatial identification is important to complement the analysis.
- Many conservation modalities already exist, but they should be reviewed for compliance with the criteria, the spatial location allows us to see if they contribute to connectivity.
- They are already identified as potential OECM areas, but it would be useful to complement them with information that could provide data on effectiveness.
- It can be articulated with PNCB and OSINFOR.

If they already exist but are not yet recognized, how can spatial planning help demonstrate their biodiversity and other values?

- In the Peruvian context, we do not speak of recognition but of OCEM reporting.
- Identify and map them with relevant data in the existing land use planning instruments [Zonificación Económica y Ecológica (ZEE) ; Plan de Acondicionamiento Territorial (PAT), Zonificación Forestal (ZF)].
- It would be interesting to see what OECM criteria can be "spatialized", it would be helpful for OECM reporting.
- To see if they contribute to the connectivity of ecosystems, NPAs and important species routes, to see if they coincide with areas of conservation importance.
- Spatial planning can be used to prioritize areas for targeting limited cooperation funds to support the creation/consolidation of OECM.
- Identify pressures and monitor them frequently to support OECM reporting and follow-up.

What new or updated data are available for Peru?

- Human Footprint map with national data that have recently been produced.

- New data on ecosystem degradation at the national level and by region.
- Map of the target population for conservation and restoration.
- Access to high-resolution images for nationwide validations.
- Map of ecosystem services for water regulation, risk regulation, erosion control, etc.
- Map of riparian forests.
- Map of functional diversity.

Who are the key focal points to help us identify and access these data after the workshop?

- General Directorate of Land Management of MINAM. For all the data mentioned in the previous question.

SESSION 3: WORK PLAN, STAKEHOLDERS AND NEXT STEPS IN 2024

Suggested activities and proposed work plan for 2024 - Group discussion

Following the extensive feedback on the science, data, zones and definition around OECM, PA and Target 3 more generally, Marion Marigo led an interactive discussion on the project's objectives and overall structure. She detailed the proposed structure for the project, as it follows:

She also presented the activities and work plans for 2024 - Q1 2025, which reflect lengthy discussions with MINAM during 2023. The proposed activities are:

High-level project timeline in Peru

Taller de inicio	**Miercoles 31 de enero 2024**	• Bienvenida, visión, objetivos • How to best support Peru? • Presentation of SCP • Agreement on work plan, key stakeholders & next steps
Science & policy working group meeting (s)	**March - August 2024**	• *Policy:* Discussion on alignment on the GBF • *Policy:* Policy cohesion mapping between GBF and existing policies • *Science:* Data updates & identification of new data • *Science:* Input into development of the scientific analysis
Stakeholder consultation #2	**August 2024**	• Review of the zones and targets in Peru • Presentation of the national datasets used in the analysis • Weighting exercise & first iteration of the analysis • Final national analysis
Capacity building & NBSAP work	**Q4 2024 – Q1 2025**	• Trainings on science, data, stakeholder engagement, and UN Biodiversity Lab • Update of Ucayali analysis • Include results of the project in the NBSAP & other relevant policy docs

PROPOSED WORK PLAN 2024 – 2025

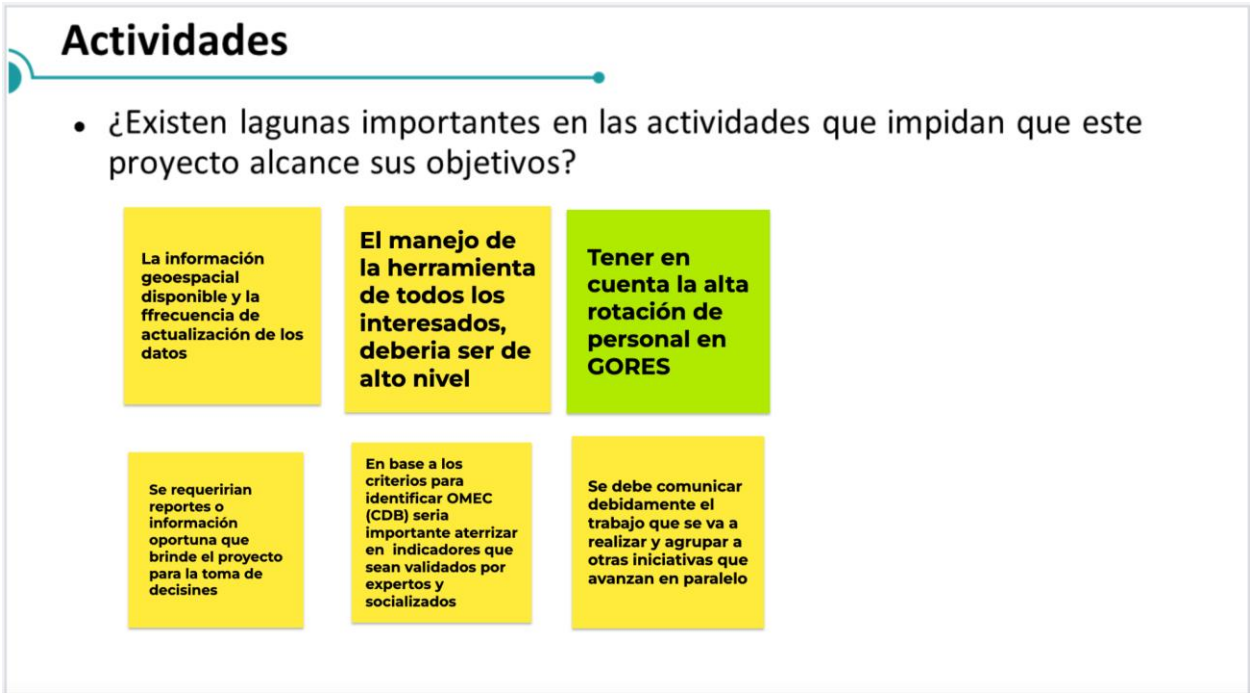
ACTIVITY	TIMELINE
Stakeholder engagement and participation of key actors	
Participación de las partes interesadas y alcance en todo el Ministerio de Medio Ambiente, el Ministerio de Agricultura, la Agencia de Áreas Protegidas, las instituciones nacionales de research, la sociedad civil, la oficina de país del PNUD y otras organizaciones clave.	*November 2023 - February 2024*
Ciencia & datos	
Analyze the scope of different partners and organizations working in each country around systematic conservation planning, OECMs and protected areas to ensure that project activities are complementary and supportive of ongoing activities, including planned work implemented by UNEP-WCMC and national partners.	*January 2024 – April 2024*
Stakeholder consultations to provide input on proposed improvements to the ELSA analysis, guide scientific development and iterate the ELSA map to identify priorities for 30x30 implementation in the country.	*February 2024 & August 2024*
CORE ANALYSIS: Build on the initial scientific analysis and spatial prioritization planning tool created through the ELSA project in each country to include: (1) measures of biodiversity importance other than species richness; (2) social data that are a priority for inclusion to reflect the text of Target 3; (3) new KBA data; (4) management effectiveness and recommended actions within existing protected areas; (5) identification of new protected areas and OECMS, taking into account existing territorial governance and tenure regimes. If UNEP-WCMC has data identifying conditions/pressures within protected areas, we should use it.	*Q2 - Q4 2024*
Support nationally led ELSA analyses to inform national (and sub-national if appropriate) processes on the identification of new protected areas, OECMs and ecological corridors, prioritizing the recognition of existing governance and tenure regimes, and including the identification of potential transboundary protected areas and support to review NBSAPs.	*Q2 - Q4 2024*

ACTIVITY	TIMELINE
Transferencia de las herramientas	
Transfer the ELSA tool to a stable location for long-term ownership by the national team (national servers, UNBL workspace, UNICC servers). Costs would be borne by the selection. ELSA online tool available on Windows OS.	*Q4 2024 – Q1 2025*
Refinamiento y mayor desarrollo de los espacios de trabajo de la UNBL existentes para cada país para respaldar el trabajo 30x30.	*Q3 & Q4 2024*
Fortalecimiento de capacitades	
Training for the country team and partner agencies to develop and execute stakeholder consultations using the ELSA tool to iterate and produce updated prioritization maps based on changing national priorities.	*Q4 2024 – Q1 2025*
Training for the national team and partners to process data layers for input into the ELSA tool to allow the national team to update all data as new data layers become available. Training for the national team and partners to administer the ELSA tool (either on national servers or at UNBL) and drive updates to technology and data layers.	*Q4 2024 – Q1 2025*
Entrenamiento para la selección nacional de la UNBL	*Q4 2024 – Q1 2025*
Capacitación en planificación sistemática de la conservación	*Q4 2024 – Q1 2025*
Finalize the analysis and Ucayali and “train the trainers”	*Q1 2025*

ACTIVITY	TIMELINE
Trabajo en la EPNAB & politicas nacionales	
Mobilize stakeholders from all ministries to incorporate the results of the analysis into protected area and OECM planning, including the revision of NBSAPs and the development of national policies and laws. Ensure linkages with the EAS project	*Q3 2024 – Q1 2025*
Develop a policy brief that analyzes the opportunities for using the ELSA tool and a prioritization analysis to support policy development and implementation for 30x30 (final document with recommendations).	*Q3 2024 – Q1 2025*
Comunicaciones	
Update existing material or develop national and global communications products showcasing use of spatial data and prioritizations to support Target 3 of the GBF.	*Q4 2024 – Q1 2025*

Following her presentation, Marion went back to the Jamboard to capture the feedback from the different stakeholders on several aspects of the project:

About the activities:

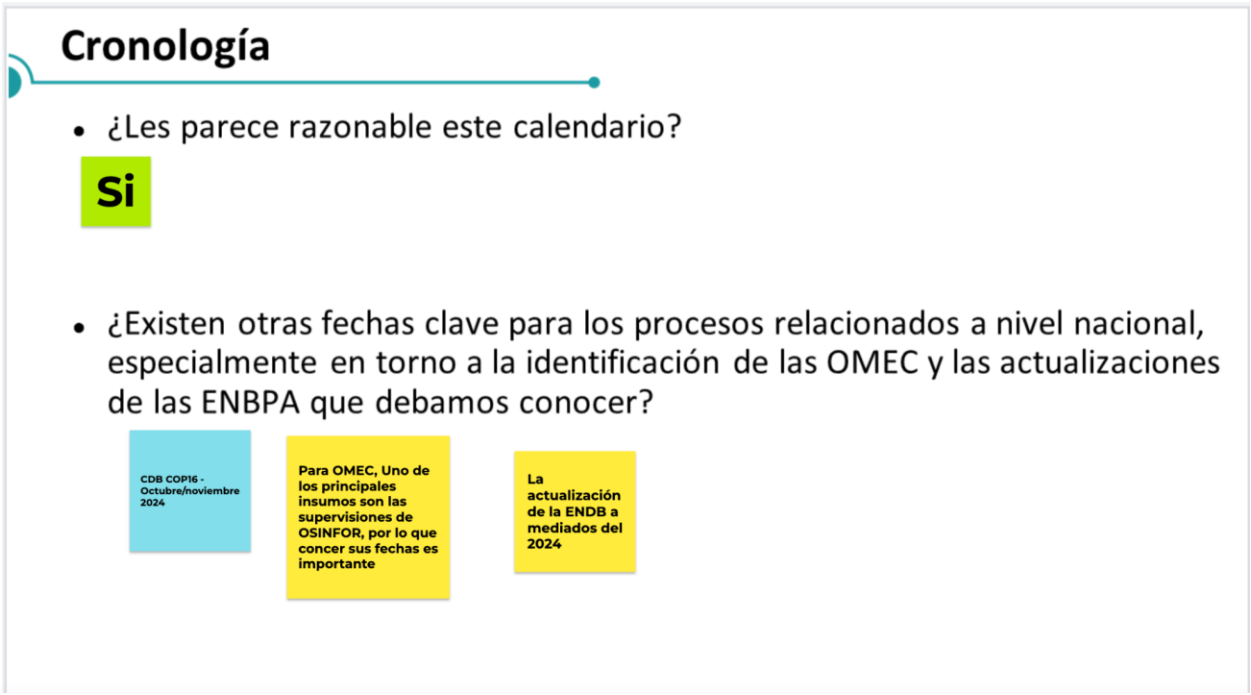


On activities wanted within the project:

- The available geospatial information and the frequency of data updates.
- Management of the tool by all stakeholders should be at a high level.
- Based on the criteria for identifying OECM (CBD) it would be important to land on indicators that are validated by experts and socialized.

- Timely reports or information provided by the project would be required for decision making.
- The work to be carried out must be duly communicated and grouped with other initiatives that advance in parallel.

About the timeline:



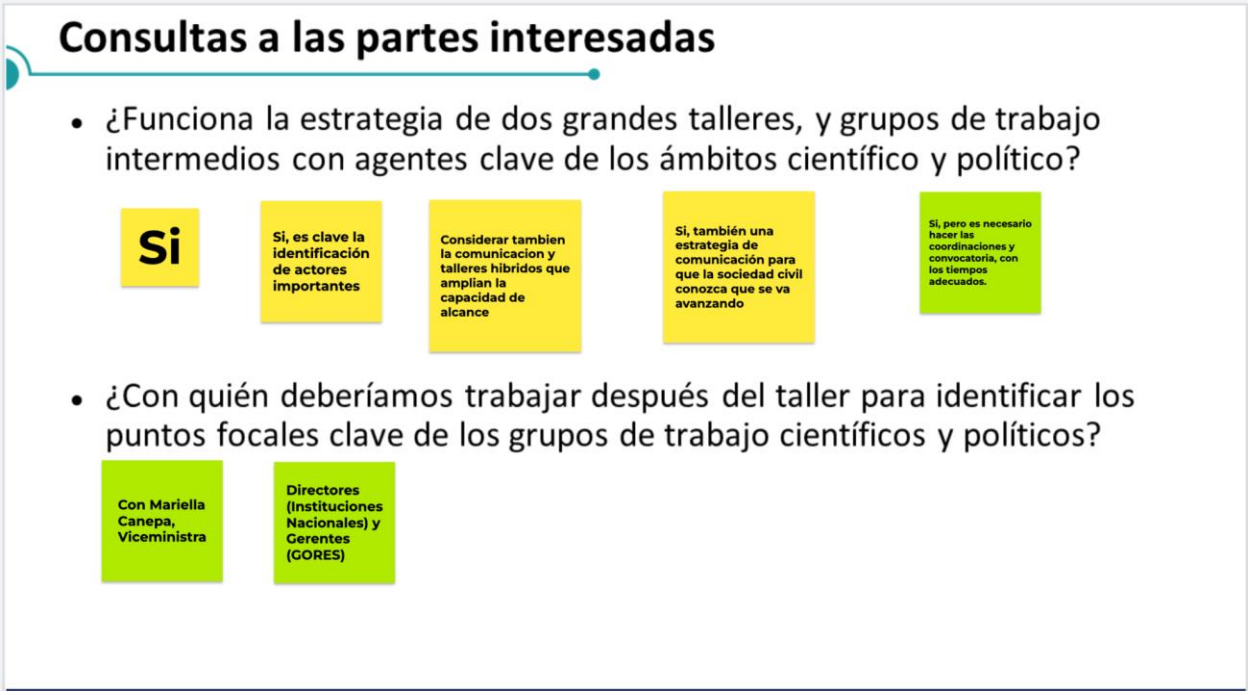
The timeline for the project seems reasonable for you?

- Yes

There are other key dates that should be consider at national level around the OECMs and the NBSAP update that we must consider in the project?

- CBD/COP 16 – October-November 2024
- For OECM there are supervisions from the OSINFOR that are important to consider
- The NBSAP update in the mid - 2024

About the consultation process:



About the consultation to other relevant stakeholders:

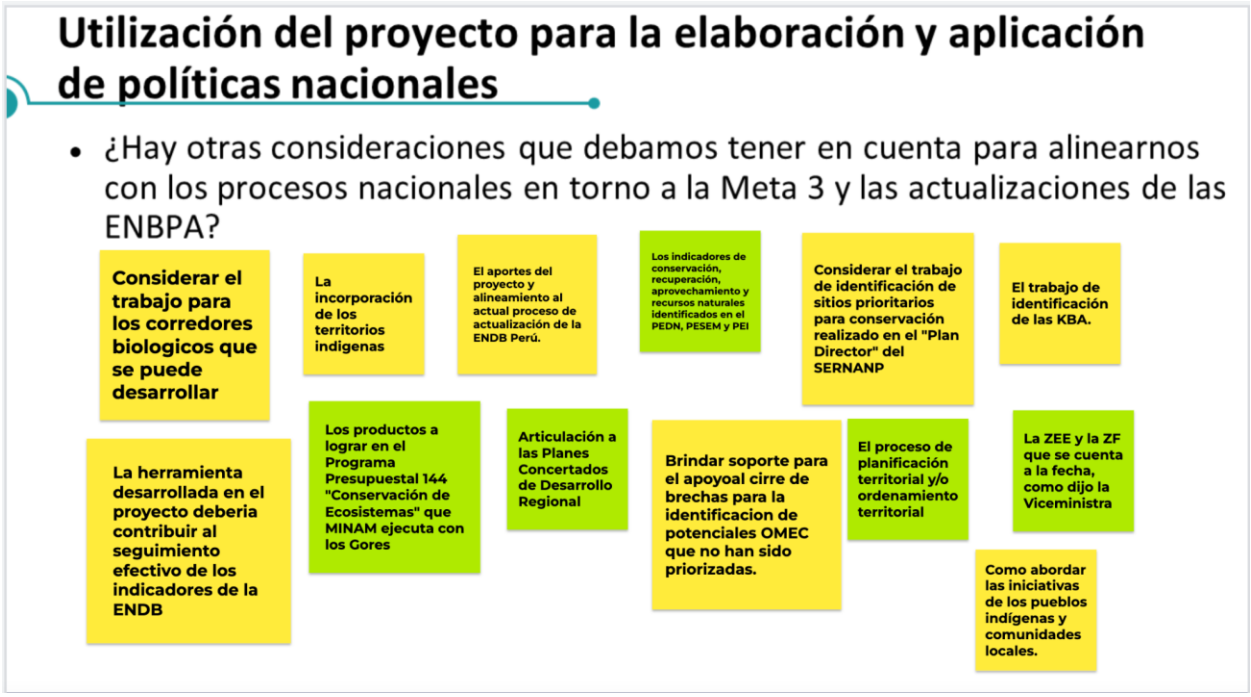
Do you think that works the strategy of having two main workshops and working groups with stakeholders to discuss about science and policy?

- Yes
- Yes, it is crucial to identify the relevant stakeholders.
- It is important to consider hybrid format to reach more people.
- Include a communications strategy for the civil society, to know the project progress.
- Yes, but is important to do the coordination ahead of time.

With whom we must coordinate after the workshop to identify the focal points for the working groups around science and policy?

- With the Vice ministry
- With the Directors from national and regional institutions.

About of how to use the projects outcomes for the elaboration and implementation national policies:

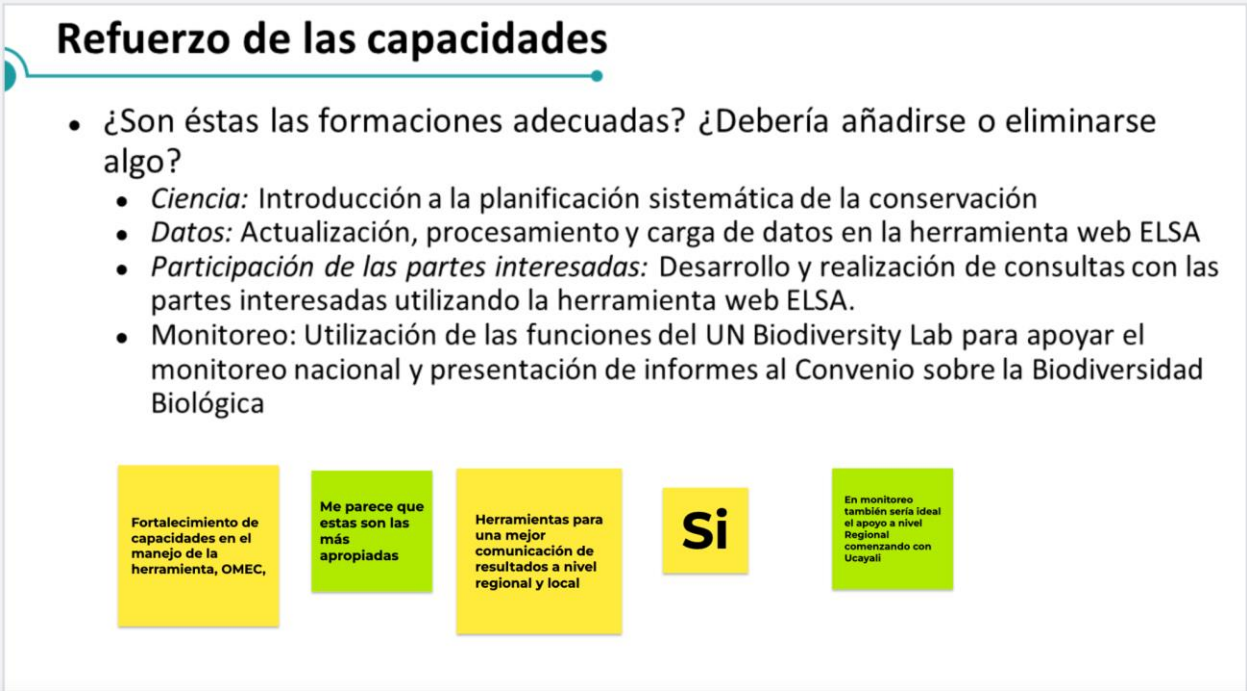


On potential applications to design national policies

- Consider the work for the biological corridors that can be developed.
- The incorporation of indigenous territories.
- The project's contributions and alignment with the current process of updating the ENDB Peru.
- Conservation, recovery, use and natural resource indicators identified in the PEDN, PESEM and PEI
- Consider the work of identifying priority sites for conservation carried out in SERNANP's "Master Plan".
- Work to identify KBAs.
- The tool developed in the project should contribute to the effective monitoring of the ENDB indicators.
- The products to be achieved in the Budget Program 144 "Ecosystem Conservation" that MINAM executes with the Gores.
- Articulation with the Concerted Regional Development Plans.
- Provide support for gap-circling support for the identification of potential OECMs that have not been prioritized.
- The process of territorial planning and/or land use planning.

- The SEZ and the FZ to date, as the Vice-Minister said
- How to address the initiatives of indigenous peoples and local communities

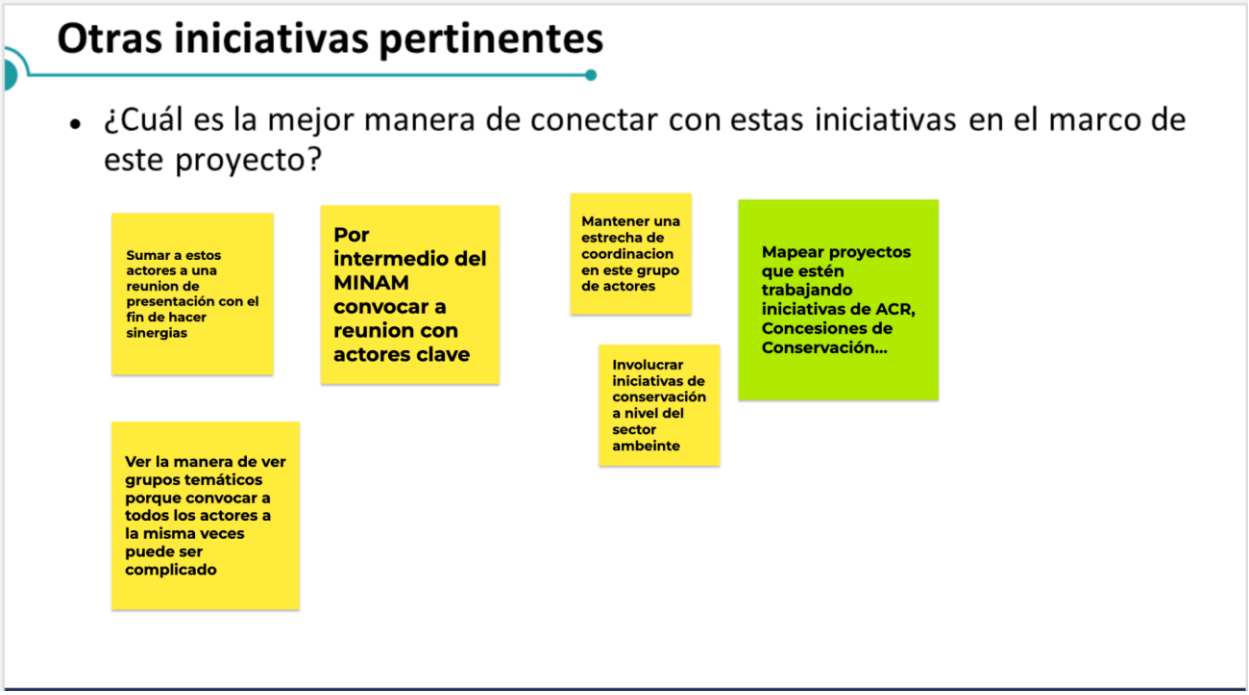
About capacity building:



On capacity Building:

- Capacity building on the use of the tool
- Tools for better communication of results at regional and local level

About the best option to look for synergies with other initiatives:



About another relevant initiatives:

- Add other key actors in the results sharing meetings.
- Find the way to work in working groups by different themes.
- Through MINAM call other key actors to the meetings.
- Keep a close coordination with this group.
- Involve the conservation initiatives.
- Map projects that are working in the Conservation Areas.

The team also discussed the importance of including existing indicators in the analysis and tying the web tool and indicators to the update of NBSAP.

Marion concluded the presentation by highlighting the next immediate steps for the project. The annual work plan, reflecting activities for 2024 and 2025, would be finalized and approved by MINAM. While the inception workshop's report was being finalized, UNDP Global Programme on Nature for Development will work with MINAM and UNDP CO Peru to identify the right stakeholders to participate in the working groups on policy and on science and start establishing sessions to implement the project. Work will focus in priority on obtaining all relevant information on Target 3 in Peru, including potentially identified OECM and relevant definitions, as well as updated geospatial datasets that would be relevant for the analysis.

CONCLUSION OF THE WORKSHOP & ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

A combination of efforts allowed to successfully host this inception workshop for the project Prioritizing Nature in Peru. The UNDP Nature for Development team extends its deep appreciation to those mentioned below and the many others who joined in this inception workshop.

- To the UNDP Country Office in Peru, for its support at the highest level at UNDP, and thank Bettina Woll, the Resident Representative, for her support in advancing the project.
- To James Leslie and Patricia Huerta, who have provided valuable guidance and insight to develop and implement this project in Peru, and daily support to make this consultation happen.
- To the Ministry of Environment - MINAM, with special thanks to Mariela Canepa for her welcoming remarks and for all her support during the project.
- To the Dirección General de Diversidad Biológica, especially to Janet Coral Calvo and Dirección General de Ordenamiento Territorial y de la Gestión Integrada de los Recursos Naturales of MINAM.
- To our technical partners at UNEP-WCMC.
- To Jamison Ervin, from UNDP, for creating this vision and inspiring us to explore how it could serve Peru, together with Marion Marigo and Annie Virnig.
- To Monica Mora, Technical Analyst at UNDP, who facilitated the session with the help of Evelyn Tito from MINAM.
- To Oscar Venter, and to our spatial experts Scott Atkinson, Di Zhang, and Leticia Cardozo who will support this work going forward.
- To Carmelo Vasquez and Miguel Sojo, the interpreters.
- And last but not least, to our participants for sharing their time and knowledge to shape the project to meet Peru’s needs.