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NATIONAL PLAN FOR AQUACULTURE DEVELOPMENT (2010 – 2021)



SUPREME DECREE Nº 001-2010-PRODUCE, dated January 7th, 2010



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NATIONAL PLAN FOR AQUACULTURE DEVELOPMENT

General Aquaculture Directorate
Deputy Minister's Office for Fisheries
Ministry of Production



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National Plan for Aquaculture Development - PNDA





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INTRODUCTION

Since mid-80's, reference has been made in Peru to the enormous potential it has for aquaculture development, quoting as demonstrative elements; an available large variety of native species, favorable conditions for marine and freshwater aquaculture in the coast and in vast areas of the Peruvian Amazon area and highlands, experience gained by researching the qualities of different native species for aquaculture production, technical staff trained in different fields applied to aquaculture and the cases of Ecuador and Chile -Peru's coastal neighbors- which have successfully developed important aquaculture systems based on prawn farming in Ecuador's case, and salmon and trout farming in Chile's case. However, it wasn't until 2000 that the Ministry of Fisheries (today Ministry of Production) defined aquaculture development as a significant objective for 2001-2006. This priority objective was also included in the Law on Promotion and Development of Aquaculture (Law No 27460) and its Regulations (D.S. No 30-2001-PE), which entrusted the General Aquaculture Directorate of the Ministry of Production with the preparation of a National Plan for Aquaculture Development (PNDA).

The PNDA, legally established by Law No 27460 "Law on Promotion and Development of Aquaculture", has been prepared by the General Aquaculture Directorate of the Deputy Minister's Office for Fisheries of the Ministry of Production in coordination with different public organizations, regional governments, private sector and other users of aquaculture, with the support of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) within the framework of the "*National Strategy for the Sustainable Development of Aquaculture in Peru*" TCP/PER/3101 (D) Project, and it is a guide for the development of the aquaculture sector in 2010 to 2021 term.





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The National Plan for Aquaculture Development (PNDA) formulated by the General Aquaculture Directorate and based on the strategy prepared with the FAO's support, was the result of a large and complex process of policy and planning development, which involved recognizing the need of a policy on aquaculture development reflected in Law No 27460 enacted in 2001, a diagnosis on aquaculture in Peru prepared in 2004 by Peruvian experts with the FAO's technical support and updated at the beginning of 2008, a strategy and action plan preparation process in consultation with different users of the Peruvian aquaculture sector through different participatory workshops (*in Annex*).

The PNDA defines the vision that is expected to attain in the long-term for Peruvian aquaculture and the PNDA's mission. Furthermore, it sets forth strategic principles and objectives, which will be the basis for its development, and offers strategy guidelines and an action plan for its development and application.

Finally, the PNDA aims for supporting and guiding the process of aquaculture development, by mobilizing resources from the public sector (central government, regional governments), the private sector and the international cooperation; the development of human resources and improvement in the performance of the institutions in charge of promoting and encouraging aquaculture in Peru.





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I. LEGAL BASIS

Law Nº 27460 “Law on Promotion and Development of Aquaculture – LPDA” provides in its Article 21 the preparation of the National Plan for Aquaculture Development – PNDA, which shall propose variables and identify objectives, policies and actions, as well as measures to be adopted by the public and private sector with the purpose of developing the farming of aquaculture species, its processing and quality control.

The Regulations of the LPDA, approved by Supreme Decree Nº 030-2001-PE, in its Article 46, Chapter II, stipulates that PNDA shall be approved by the Ministry of Fisheries (today PRODUCE), prepared on the basis of a situational Diagnosis on aquaculture and the Sectorial Strategic Plan, in agreement with its short and medium term goals.

II. LONG-TERM VISION FOR PERUVIAN AQUACULTURE

Peru has a competitive and diversified aquaculture sector, economically and sociably feasible and environmentally sustainable in time, which contributes to the people’s food safety; develops farming technologies for new species and produces significant contributions in foreign currency, having a dynamic public and private sector collaborating closely with each other.





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III. MISSION OF THE NATIONAL PLAN

Promoting the generation of relevant human, material, technological and financial resources, as well as proper technical services and institutional conditions, in order to facilitate private investment in aquaculture production and commercialization of aquaculture products in the domestic and foreign market.

IV. GOVERNING PRINCIPLES

The National Plan for Aquaculture Development will be based on the governing principles below:

-  **Participation and collaboration:** Aquaculture is important for national objectives. Participation and collaboration among central government, regional governments, private sector, academic institutions as well as other aquaculture users, are important to attain the environmental sustainability, feasibility and economic growth of aquaculture.
-  **Social responsibility:** Aquaculture, as a productive activity, shall contribute to the social development, mainly in rural and marginal areas, by generating local jobs, increasing high-quality protein availability at affordable prices and strengthening of capacities, avoiding conflicts based on the use of resources and land.





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Applying sustainable measures for production: The aquaculture sector should apply sustainable measures for production, such as the use of Aquaculture Best Practices, institutional strengthening, the use of schemes for local development and management, sanitary certification, manufacture of safe products, biosafety, vaccination protocols, traceability and application of the precautionary principle to minimize potential environmental impacts and irreversible changes in the ecosystem and the application of the ecosystem approach to aquaculture (EAA) in order to promote the aquaculture to generate economic growth and simultaneously to contribute to an equitable access to its benefits, without harming significantly the environment where it is performed or generating negative impacts on local societies.



Application of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries: The aquaculture development shall be based on Article 9: “Aquaculture Development” of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, which indicates that aquaculture management measures will be efficient, practical and cost-effective, and will use the available resources. Such resources shall allow the development of proper national and regional policies, growing investments and risk reduction in farming and moving aquatic organisms.



Equity: Actions to be developed for aquaculture activities shall take social asymmetries into account in order to direct efforts to generate opportunities in the aquaculture sector on an equitable basis.





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Institutional joint responsibility: The actions to encourage and develop Peruvian aquaculture shall be designed and agreed, whenever possible, in a participatory, transparent, coordinate, ethical manner and in line with the regulatory framework, and shall be promoted by all social sectors involved in or affected by the aquaculture activity. All stakeholders shall be committed to jointly perform such actions.



Decisions founded objectively: The aquaculture development and management shall be based on the findings of scientific investigations and expert opinion, so that their impacts are foreseeable with high certainty and the probable future scenarios are visualized with high accuracy. Such development shall be performed in collaboration, and whenever possible, in association with governmental bodies (national and regional), private entrepreneurs, scientific institutions and other institutions involved in aquaculture, ensuring the participation of users with legitimate interests in aquaculture.





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V. EXTERNAL CONDITIONS FOR SUCCESS

The achievement of the National Plan's objectives depends on a proper implementation of the actions established in the Strategy Guidelines for the Sustainable Development of Aquaculture in Peru. However, there is also a series of external factors assumed that may condition the full success of this instrument and the projects arising from it, identifying the following:

- ✚ National sociopolitical stability and such of neighboring states.
- ✚ National economic stability as well as inflation and exchange parity maintenance at competitive levels.
- ✚ Maintenance of purchasing power in states demanding Peruvian aquaculture products.
- ✚ Suitable exploitation of commercial treaties and agreements in general.
- ✚ Reinforced and growing regional economy.
- ✚ Absence of natural phenomena changing negatively the climate regime or causing disasters.
- ✚ Absence of unforeseeable epizootics¹ affecting production and/or reliability of investors and consumers.
- ✚ Short-term maintenance of purchasing prices of aquaculture inputs at levels feasible for the economic sustainability of the sector.

¹ Disease affecting one or several species within a region or country, with a transitory nature





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The abovementioned external conditions correspond to factors beyond the control of the sector, expected to be achieved with the implementation of the National Plan; however, in cases such as the eventuality of natural phenomena and potential epizootics, it will be possible to reduce the impact with assurance instruments or others compensatory mechanisms.

The dimension of risk and severity of the impact produced on the sector by one or more of the external factors above shall be a reason for analysis in the light of historical experiences and relevant indicators, in order to predict possible scenarios and take founded precautions.





VI. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

In order to attain the vision of the National Plan for Aquaculture Development, the following objectives have been identified as basis for the formulation of strategy guidelines:

1. Increasing quality, productivity and volume of aquaculture production commercialized at the national and international level. This objective aims for promoting the development and strengthening of internal market and to extend the export market of aquaculture products, as well as the quality and safety required by the markets in relation to these products.
2. Increasing private investment in aquaculture. This objective aims for promoting economic profitability and competitiveness of aquaculture companies, by supporting and training farmers in organization and business management issues, extending the aquaculture border at the national level and promoting the improvement of basic services infrastructure in areas of aquaculture development.
3. Promoting national production of inputs for aquaculture. This objective involves identifying strategic elements related to the production of inputs for aquaculture to attain a greater development of aquaculture activities.





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4. Promoting the development of education, training and technical assistance services for aquaculture production and commercialization. This objective involves defining the training services to encourage the use of the best aquaculture practices, and improve the capacity to meet the requirements referred to public health, innocuousness and respect for the environment established for accessing markets and trading.
5. Promoting the development of sanitary control services for aquaculture production and commercialization. This objective involves promoting proper management practices and precautions to ensure the best health conditions for aquatic organisms under farming. The development of the Peruvian aquaculture sector requires instruments to support producers and to protect, in the best way possible, the healthy growth of the industry, as well as to meet international sanitary and quality requirements.
6. Promoting investigation, development, adaptation and technological transfer in aquaculture matters. This objective aims to orient investigation efforts first and foremost to native and exotic species that have shown economic profitability and which adapt environmentally and competitively to the conditions of the country.





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7. Having a proper organizational structure and human capacities to ensure an effective preparation, implementation and assessment of policy provisions and instruments to promote aquaculture. This objective is oriented to strengthen the capacities of officials both from the National Government as well as Regional Governments both in the aquaculture policies for design, implementation and assessment, including technical, managerial and marketing aspects and the strengthening of the aquaculture sector in the country.
8. Optimally obtaining and using financial resources for the aquaculture promotion. This objective is oriented to properly exploit the financial resources from both public source and international cooperation in the promotion, fostering and development of Peruvian aquaculture.

VII. STRATEGY GUIDELINES

The strategy guidelines of the National Plan have been elaborated indicate the way for achieving its objectives, which shall in turn lead to attain the vision established for the sustainable development of aquaculture in Peru.

The strategy guidelines shall direct the participation in this activity during the next 11 years of the Ministry of Production and its specialized units, and of other governmental bodies, regional governments, private sector, relevant scientific and academic institutions and international cooperation interested in supporting the aquaculture development of aquaculture in Peru. These guidelines represent only the most evident part of what should be made to contribute to an intensive and sustainable development of aquaculture in Peru, as the competent bodies and private sector shall continue analyzing the aquaculture situation in the country and





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trying to solve many other problems which are not included in the National Plan or that may arise from aquaculture development daily practice.

The strategy guidelines for the Peruvian aquaculture, based on the objectives as established in the National Plan, are as follows:

1. Objective No 1 – Increasing quality, productivity and volume of aquaculture production commercialized at the national and international level.

- 1.1. Supporting the development of export capacities of aquaculture production companies, through actions of commercial information and advisory services, in charge of public and private institutions related to the international commerce; as well as to promote partnership among companies to facilitate its access to the export market.
- 1.2. Promoting the positioning and strengthening of products derived from aquaculture in the international markets, through PROMPERU's commercial promotion activities, having the support of the Ministry of Foreign Commerce and Tourism.
- 1.3. Developing the internal market for aquaculture products, through actions led to know the internal market, train personnel related to the manipulation of fishing products and developing an appropriate infrastructure for aquaculture products marketing.
- 1.4. Strengthening assurance and quality control mechanisms for aquaculture products, with a training and technical assistance strategy to SANIPES in charge of fishing and aquaculture products' health and training to educators in issues such as assurance, innocuousness and quality control of aquaculture





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products using the innocuousness and quality control manual for aquaculture products.

- 1.5. Promoting the design of technical regulations for aquaculture, in order to contribute to quality and strengthen the competitiveness of aquaculture products, oriented to the positioning in new markets.

2. Objective No 2 – Increasing private investment in aquaculture.

- 2.1. Encouraging economic feasibility and competitiveness of aquaculture farms through training and technical assistance, strengthening the management capacity and formality of existing small-scale and subsistence aquaculture producers, as well as those appearing in the next years.
- 2.2. Encouraging the organization and commercial management of small and medium aquaculture farmers, establishing training, technical assistance and direct advisory programs to producers, so that they may group in societies or associations and improve their knowledge and abilities to manage aquaculture farms as economic production units.
- 2.3. Promoting the access to credit for small and medium aquaculture farmers, establishing financial programs to improve their access to credit so that they may invest, purchase productive inputs and access to training and technical advisory services.





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- 2.4. Having an aquaculture updated, decentralized and interconnected geographical data system. For this, an assessment of the most important bodies of water shall be carried out nationwide; the data so compiled will be published in the National Aquaculture Registry to promote aquaculture investment for such resources. Furthermore, to interconnect the National Aquaculture Registry with the Region it is necessary to identify a proper software to be implemented in the Regions, so that information is available in a timely manner and in real time. Moreover, required training shall be provided to optimize the use of the registry and its interconnection in the Regions.
- 2.5. Promoting improvement in communication and service infrastructure in aquaculture development areas, managing before Regional Governments, Private Public Associations (APP) and companies, as the case may be, the constant improvement of access and communication roads, cold chains, extension of power supply and other basic services in aquaculture production or development areas.
- 2.6. Promoting paperwork reduction for granting rights for aquaculture development both at a big as well as at a small scale, allowing a better performance of the Aquaculture One-Stop Window and promoting investment at different production levels.
- 2.7. Establishing measures to strengthen legal stability and the rights to use aquatic areas for aquaculture.
- 2.8. Promoting land-use management favoring the development and expansion of aquaculture at the national level, preventing conflicts with different sectors for the use of aquatic areas.





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3. Objective Nº 3 – Promoting national production of inputs (seeds and balanced food) for aquaculture.

- 3.1. Promoting the improvement of governmental aquaculture production centers in the country through Regional Governments, the Private Sector or Public-Private Associations (APP) so that they in their places of influence may supply with good quality seeds to aquaculture farmers, among other supporting activities for aquaculture.
- 3.2. Promoting the production of good quality food for aquaculture, maintaining the legal stability of the food industry for industrial farming or at larger scale and provide them with conditions or benefits to reduce the costs for food production, as well as promoting, favoring and providing conditions for the preparation of technical regulations on balanced food for aquaculture, considering fish meal or other low-priced substitutes as inputs and promoting the installation of pilot plants of balanced food which apply the technical regulations.

4. Objective Nº 4 – Promoting the development of education, training and technical assistance services for aquaculture production and commercialization.

- 4.1. Improving the training for aquaculture staff through the establishment of systematic training and/or extension programs in the Regions both in aquaculture production centers and aquaculture farms of the country.
- 4.2. Implementing protocols of best aquaculture practices in all stages for farming Peruvian aquaculture species through demonstrative aquaculture farms.





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- 4.3. Promoting the improvement in aquaculture education for professionals at universities and graduated programs levels.

5. Objective No 5 – Promoting the development of sanitary control services for aquaculture production and commercialization.

- 5.1. Preventing and controlling diseases in aquaculture. For this purpose, it is important to implement an aquaculture health system with enough capacity to support aquaculture farmers in the fight against pathogens affecting their farms and provide a timely and efficient response to potential epizootic outbreaks. The national sanitary system for aquaculture shall have reference centers provided with proper equipment and staff in the areas concentrating the main farming systems as well as base units where farming health monitoring can be carried out.
- 5.2. Regulate the provision of services related to aquaculture health, in order to strengthen the institution in charge of those tasks inherent to aquaculture health services and enabling it to take care of epizootics cases that may affect aquaculture species.

6. Objective No 6. Promoting investigation, development, adaptation and technological transfer in aquaculture matters.

- 6.1. Establishing priorities for aquaculture development research. In Peru, certain marine and inland water species have been identified, which due to their success and indicators within the local and external market, shall be taken into account for an investigation plan, whether to introduce them into the country

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(*exotic species with known cultivation technologies*) or to elaborate new technologies (*native species*). Regarding exotic species, investigation efforts should be mainly oriented towards those species that have shown economic feasibility and which are environmentally and competitively adaptable to the country's conditions. In order to make the investigation on exotic species effective and their findings applicable to the production, they shall be carried out through the association of research institutions and companies, business associations or private investors, interested in obtaining the investigation findings to apply them in the production. Investigations on native species shall be preceded by market researches (researches on demand and prices, mainly), indicating the potential economic feasibility of species under investigation.

- 6.2. Developing and adapting technologies for producing good quality seed for aquaculture in the country. Basically, the industrial farming of prawns and trout have based their development in the import of nauplius and postlarvas in the case of prawn as well as improved embryonated eggs in the case of trout, causing an imminent danger regarding the entrance of potential diseases, as well as the exposure to external contingencies that may affect the development of such farms in the country; thus, since there are available international technologies for the production of these species' seeds, the support among industrial aquaculture companies is deemed important and, if necessary, the collaboration of the State for developing and adapting these existing technologies for the production of a high-quality seed according to the industrial requirements.





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7. Objective Nº 7 - Having a proper organizational structure and human capacities to ensure an effective preparation, implementation and assessment of policy provisions and instruments to promote aquaculture

- 7.1. Strengthening organizational capacities and human resources in charge of organizing, encouraging and developing the aquaculture activity at the national level, contributing to the enhancement of aquaculture management in the country.
- 7.2. Strengthening and optimizing the training and dissemination system for statistical information regarding regional and national aquaculture. This will provide consistent, representative, truthful and timely information to give evidence and support to the decision-making process on aquaculture at the public and private institutions level.

8. Objective Nº 8 - Optimally obtaining and using financial resources for the aquaculture promotion.

- 8.1. Analyzing, designing and implementing instruments for increasing, distribution and optimal use of financial resources for aquaculture development.





VIII. PERIOD

The long-term vision for the aquaculture sector, the abovementioned basic principles, in addition to the strategic objectives of the National Plan for Aquaculture Development and its strategy guidelines, shall be considered as policies of the Ministry of Production for the sustainable development of aquaculture in Peru for the **2010 to 2021** period, although the concrete proposals of the Action Plan for the implementation of the National Plan are conceived mainly for the 2010 to 2015 period.

IX. MECHANISM FOR IMPLEMENTATION, CONTROL AND MONITORING

Implementation

The implementation of the National Plan for Aquaculture Development (PNDA) is responsibility of the Ministry of Production through the Deputy Minister's Office for Fisheries and its General Aquaculture Directorate, and for this purpose it is also important to count with the participation of other governmental organizations, public bodies of the Ministry of Production, Regional Governments, private sector, societies and associations of aquaculture producers and other users of aquaculture, and it will be carried out through an Action Plan to be executed in the medium and short-term. Moreover, the implementation of the PNDA requires to be complemented with the creation of regional commissions for aquaculture, which will be advisory bodies certified by legal provisions that will legally set them up and provide them with legal stability, and the preparation of specific strategies and plans for aquaculture development at the regional level.





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Control and monitoring

The implementation of the PNDA will be monitored by the Deputy Minister's Office for Fisheries, through the General Aquaculture Directorate (DGA). Likewise, the participation and collaboration of the organizations, institutions and other users having responsibilities in such implementation will also be required to support this monitoring.

Since most of those participating in the implementation, monitoring and follow-up of the PNDA are members of the National Aquaculture Commission (CNA), which is the top-level forum in issues related to the development of aquaculture, the DGA will report to the CNA on important matters related to the implementation of the PNDA.

In this regard, the DGA will prepare a final report on the progress achieved and difficulties found in the implementation of the PNDA, which will be the basis for holding an annual meeting between CNA and other participants having legitimate interests in the development of national aquaculture, in order to analyze the progress and difficulties observed in the aquaculture development and suggest relevant adjustments and changes to the specific objectives of the PNDA for its implementation.

Furthermore, given the fact that any productive activity evolves and the PNDA is expected to improve the conditions for an ideal and proper sustainable development of Peruvian aquaculture, the strategy guidelines and the action plan shall be subject to follow-up and continuous amendments; however, before reaching the fifth year of execution and implementation, a deep review and, if applicable, a reformulation of the main elements of the strategy guidelines and action plan shall be made for a new five-year term.





Finally, it is worth mentioning that pursuant to Law No 28522 “Law of the National System of Strategic Planning and the National Center of Strategic Planning (CEPLAN)”, the PNDA will be adjusted, as appropriate, to the Strategic Plan of National Development (PLADES) and to the provisions that CEPLAN may determine.





X. PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The purpose of the performance indicators is to measure the impact of implementing the National Plan for Aquaculture Development and its strategy guidelines, through fishing statistics and specific data provided by the organization responsible for the application of the National Plan.

In this regard, indicators properly related to each specific objective presented in this Plan have been established:

10.1 Increasing quality, productivity and volume of aquaculture production commercialized at the national and international level

- Increase in the volume of aquaculture harvest in MT;
- Increase in the volume of aquaculture products commercialized in the country in MT;
- Increase in the volume of aquaculture products commercialized at the international level in MT;
- Increase in the value of aquaculture product exports in USD;
- Increase in the consumption of aquaculture products (Kg / per capita / year);





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10.2 Increasing private investment in aquaculture

- Increase in aquaculture private investment;
- Increase in the amount of credits granted for the development of aquaculture;
- Increase in the number of concessions and permits granted to larger and smaller operational scales for the development of aquaculture.
- Increase of suitable areas for the development of aquaculture in marine and inland waters in Ha.

10.3 Promoting national production of inputs (seeds and balanced food) for aquaculture

- Production of prawn seed/total demand.
- Production of trout seed/total demand.
- Number of reorganized and reinforced aquaculture centers.

10.4 Promoting the development of education, training and technical assistance services for aquaculture production and commercialization

- Number of Regional Governments with training and/or extension programs in aquaculture.
- Number of demonstrative aquaculture farms per species implemented in the regions.
- Number of protocols per farming stages of aquaculture species.





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10.5 Promoting the development of health services directed to aquaculture production in farming centers

- Number of health reference centers for aquaculture.

10.6 Promoting research, development, adaptation and technological transfer in aquaculture

- Number of investigation programs for aquaculture.

10.7 Having a proper organizational structure and human capacities to ensure an effective preparation, implementation and assessment of policy provisions and instruments to promote aquaculture

- Number of training programs addressed to the National Government and Regional Governments on design, implementation and assessment of aquaculture public policies, including technical, management and market aspects.
- Number of Regional Governments with proper capacities for the collection and dissemination of statistical data for aquaculture.





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10.8 Perfectly obtain and use financial resources for the promotion of aquaculture

- Increase of the public budget for promoting, encouraging and developing aquaculture (by government levels);
- An aquaculture investigation fund implemented.





XI. GOALS TO BE ACHIEVED IN AQUACULTURE FOR 2015

Establishing goals will aid to measure quantitatively and qualitatively the effectiveness of the Action Plan in the implementation process of the National Plan for Aquaculture Development. In this regard, the following goals for Peruvian aquaculture for 2015 have been established:

11.1 Increase quality, productivity and volume of aquaculture production commercialized at the national and international level

- Volume of aquaculture harvest between **95 to 110 thousand MT**
- Volume of aquaculture products commercialized domestically between **16 to 18 thousand MT**
- Volume of exports between **25 to 27 thousand MT**
- Value of exports between **170 to 186 million USD**
- Consumption of aquaculture products between **0,86 to 0,94 kg per capita**

11.2 Increasing private investment in aquaculture

- A 50% Increase of private investment
- A 100% Increase in credits for aquaculture
- An overall increase of 20% in aquaculture rights (permits and concessions at larger and smaller scale in marine and inland waters)
- A 15% Increase in available areas for the development of aquaculture





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11.3 Promoting national production of inputs (seeds and balanced food) for aquaculture

- Reduction of 30% in prawn postlarvas imports (national seed production supplies the 30% of total demand)
- Reduction of 5% in trout ova imports (high-quality trout offer will depend on the investigation success).
- Seven (07) reorganized and reinforced aquaculture production centers

11.4 Promoting the development of education, training and technical assistance services for aquaculture production and commercialization

- Twelve (12) Regional Governments with training and/or extension programs in aquaculture.
- Six (06) demonstrative aquaculture farms implemented in the regions (at least 01 demonstrative aquaculture farm for each species such as trout, tilapia and Amazonian fishes and per type of system – cages and ponds-).
- One farming protocol for each aquaculture species which are farmed in Peru.

11.5 Promoting the development of health services directed to aquaculture production in farming centers

- Four (04) health reference centers for aquaculture (one reference center of aquaculture health in the north zone, one in the central zone, one in the south zone and one in the east zone).





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11.6 Promoting investigation, development, adaptation and technological transfer in aquaculture

- Four (04) investigation programs for aquaculture (one investigation program per group of species. For example: fishes, crustaceans, mollusks and algae).

11.7 Having a proper organizational structure and human capacities to ensure an effective preparation, implementation and assessment of policy provisions and instruments to promote aquaculture

- One (01) training program addressed to the National Government and Regional Governments on design, implementation and assessment of aquaculture public policies, including technical, management and market aspects
- One implemented National Network of Aquaculture Information
- Twelve (12) Regional Governments with proper capacities for training and disseminating statistical data for aquaculture.

11.8 Optimally obtain and use financial resources for aquaculture promotion

- A 60% Increase of the public budget for promoting, encouraging and developing aquaculture (by government levels);
- An implemented aquaculture investigation fund.





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XII. ACTION PLAN

The Action Plan for implementing the National Plan for Aquaculture Development aimed at identifying priority actions, which may contribute to the application of the strategy guidelines for the development of Peruvian aquaculture that shall be used as a guide for governmental organizations and other users of aquaculture in their participation in the development of this activity during the implementation period of the action plan for the National Plan for the Development of Aquaculture (2010 – 2015).

In this regard, the Action Plan of the PNDA contains specific actions that shall contribute to the achievement of objectives and strategic guidelines of the National Plan for the estimated horizon 2010-2015; the proposals of the actions include objectives, activities to be performed, participants, execution terms, estimated costs, possible financing sources, among other aspects. It is worth mentioning that the actions are approximations that shall be finally specified and formulated prior to implementation², and as the case may be, pursuant to the regulations and procedures so established for the formulation of development projects. Such actions will be performed according to the medium and short-term plans of the institutions, with their available or so managed resources.

² The Action Plan and the full version of the PNDA are available at www.produce.gob.pe





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XIII. ANNEX I – INSTITUTIONS PARTICIPATING IN THE WORKSHOPS

1.- Public Institutions

- Deputy Minister's Office for Fisheries - PRODUCE
- General Aquaculture Directorate - PRODUCE
- General Legal Counseling Office - PRODUCE
- Fisheries Development Fund - FONDEPES
- Peruvian Marine Research Institute – IMARPE
- Fishery Technological Institute - ITP/SANIPES
- Sierra Exportadora - SIEX
- Commission for the Promotion of Peru for Export and Tourism – PROMPERU
- National Institute for the Defense of Competition and Intellectual Property – INDECOPI
- National Science, Technology and Technological Innovation Council – CONCYTEC

2.- Regional Governments

- Regional Directorate of Production of Ancash
- Regional Directorate of Production of Ayacucho
- Regional Directorate of Production of Junín
- Regional Directorate of Production of Loreto
- Regional Directorate of Production of Madre de Dios
- Regional Directorate of Production of Piura
- Regional Directorate of Production of Puno
- Regional Directorate of Production of San Martín
- Regional Directorate of Production of Ucayali





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3.- Private Sector

- Gam Corp. S.A.
- Alicorp – Nicovita S.A.
- Acuicultura y Pesca S.A.C. – ACUAPESCA
- Piscifactorías de los Andes S.A. – PISCIS
- Paracas S.A.
- Ecoacuícola S.A. – ECOSAC
- Acuícola Los Paiches S.A.C.
- IPECMAR

4.- Other Institutions

- The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations – FAO
- Centre for Marketing Information and Advisory Services for Fish Products in Latin America and the Caribbean – INFOPESCA
- Latin American Organization for Fisheries Development – OLDEPESCA
- National Fisheries Association – SNP
- Peruvian Association of Exporters – ADEX
- Puno's Trout Farmers Association - APT Puno
- Peruvian Prawn Farmers Association - ALPE
- Artisanal Fishermen Association for Technology and Cultivation of Bahia Independencia
- Civil Association of Support to Fishery and Aquaculture Communities - ACACPAP
- Universidad Nacional Agraria La Molina (National University) – UNALM
- Support Program for Artisanal Fisheries, Aquaculture and Environmental Sustainable Management” - PROPESCA
- CETMAR - Xunta de Galicia
- Intelligence Project for the Aquaculture Investment in Peru – CENTRUM - PUCP





PERÚ

Ministerio
de la Producción

**General Aquaculture Directorate
Deputy Minister's Office for Fisheries
Ministry of Production**

Calle Uno Oeste Nº 060 - Urb. Corpac, San Isidro - Lima

Phone: (51-1) 616-2222, Anexo 1211

Email: dga@produce.gob.pe