



The Effectiveness of Selected Peruvian Biodiversity Policies

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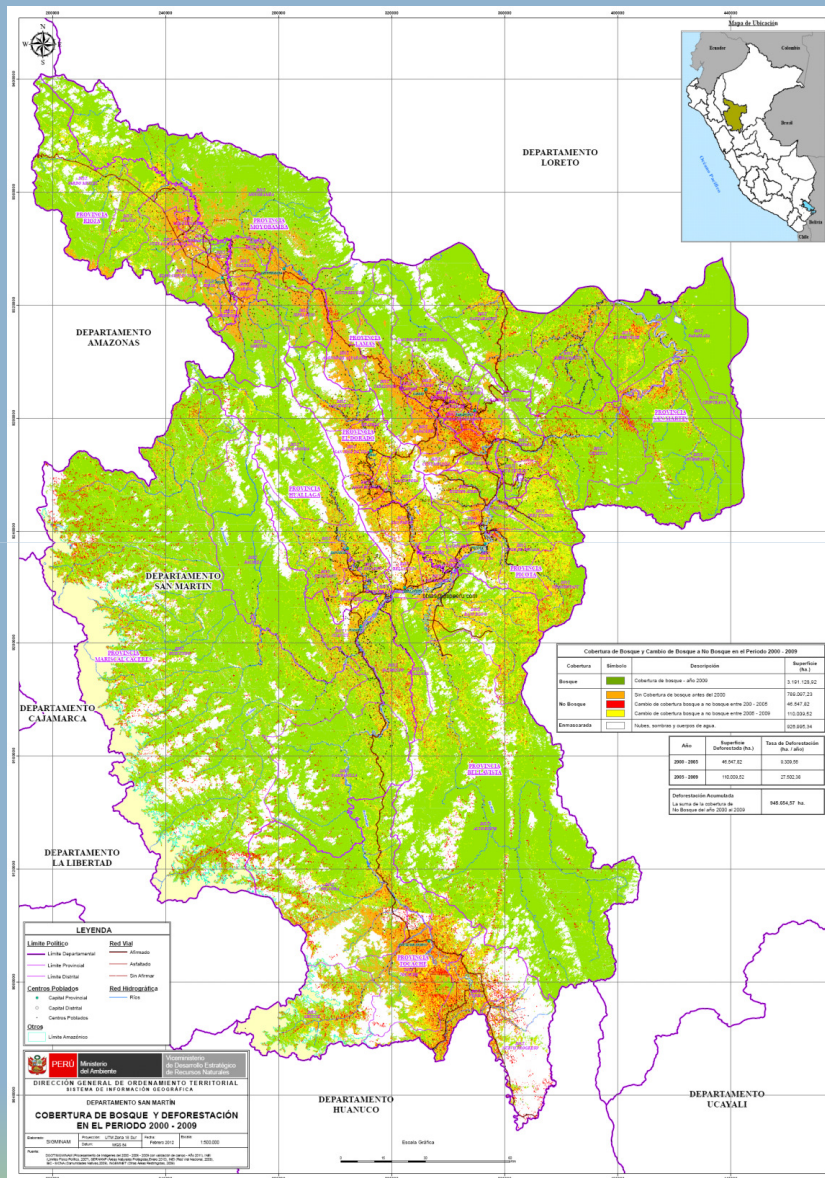


Biodiversity Loss in Peru

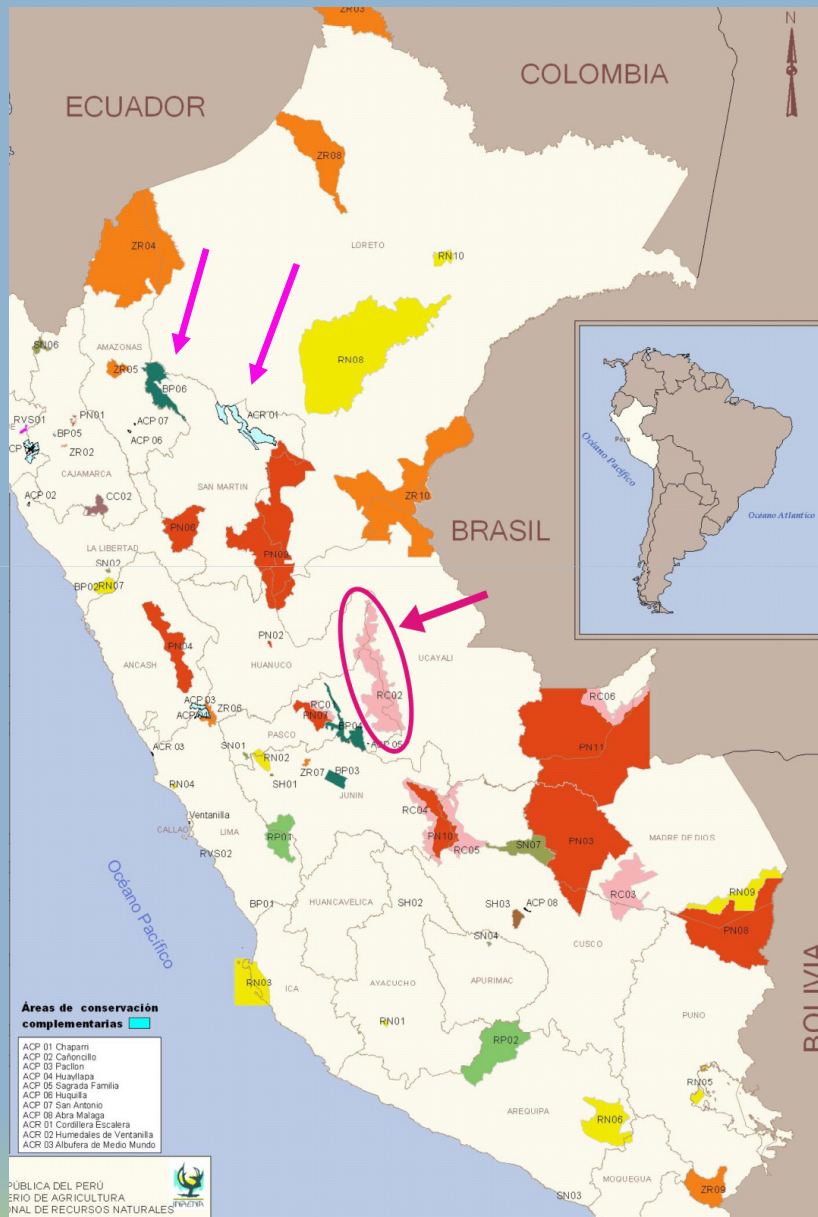
Political Region

San Martín

lost ¼ of its primary forest
from 2001 to 2009



Protected Areas in Peru



CBD - Aichi target 11:

- Protected areas cover 17 % of terrestrial area
- effectively managed (and connected)
- integrated into the wider landscape

Peru:

- 75 National Protected Areas
- 15,3 % of surface area

...but effective? Integrated?

Definitions

- **Environmental Governance** consists of „interventions aiming at changes in environmental related incentives, knowledge, institutions, decision making and behaviours“¹
- **Effective management of protected areas** leads to the appropriate balance between human needs and protection of ecosystem function²

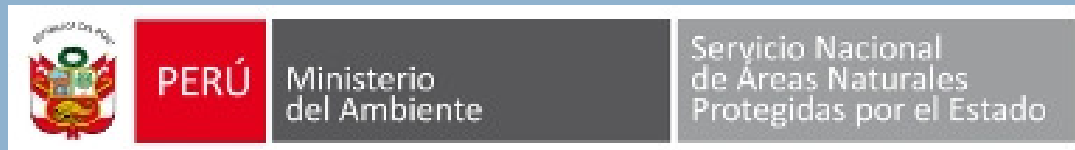
1 – Lemos and Agrawal, 2006, *Environmental Governance*

2 – De Fries et al, 2007, *Land Use Change around Protected Areas: Management to Balance Human Needs and Ecological Function*

Research Question

What is the role of the National Government for the effectiveness of Biodiversity Governance?

... looking at the local experiences from the application of selected policy instruments in Peru



Methodology

- Qualitative stakeholder interviews

- Park managers
- Regional and local governments
- NGOs + experts
- Local population



- Collection of primary information and documents
- **Conflicts** as indicators of obstacles to effectiveness

Case study Focus and Selected Policy Instruments

Protected areas in case study	Surface Area	Established in	Category IUCN
Bosque de Protección Alto Mayo	182.000 ha	1979	VI – sustainable use
Reserva Comunal El Sira	616,413.41 ha	2001	VI – sustainable use
Area de Conservación Regional Cordillera Escalera	149 870,00 ha	2005	Regional PA – sustainable use

Selected Policy Instruments:

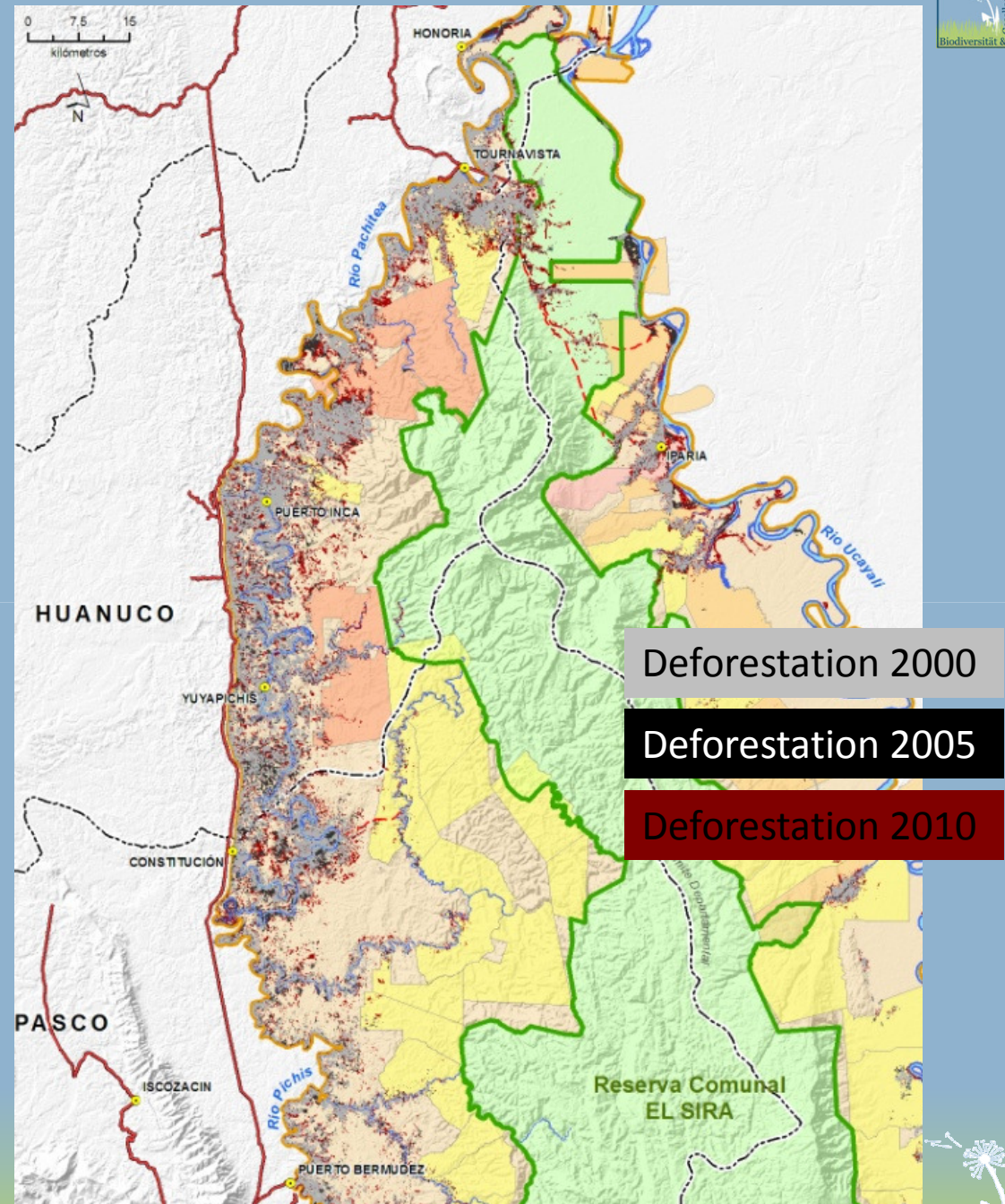
1. **Protected areas (Pas)**
2. **Promotion and Supervision of Sustainable Production** - Certified production, BioTrade
3. **Land-Use Planning** - defining “relation between the territory and its occupants”³

3 - CONAM and GTZ, 2006 ,



PA El Sira

- Perverse Incentives
 - Land titles
 - Infrastructural projects
 - Agrarian policies
- ➔ Harmonisation of policies
- ➔ Supraregional vision of development
- ➔ Building institutional linkages



Deforestation 2000

Deforestation 2005

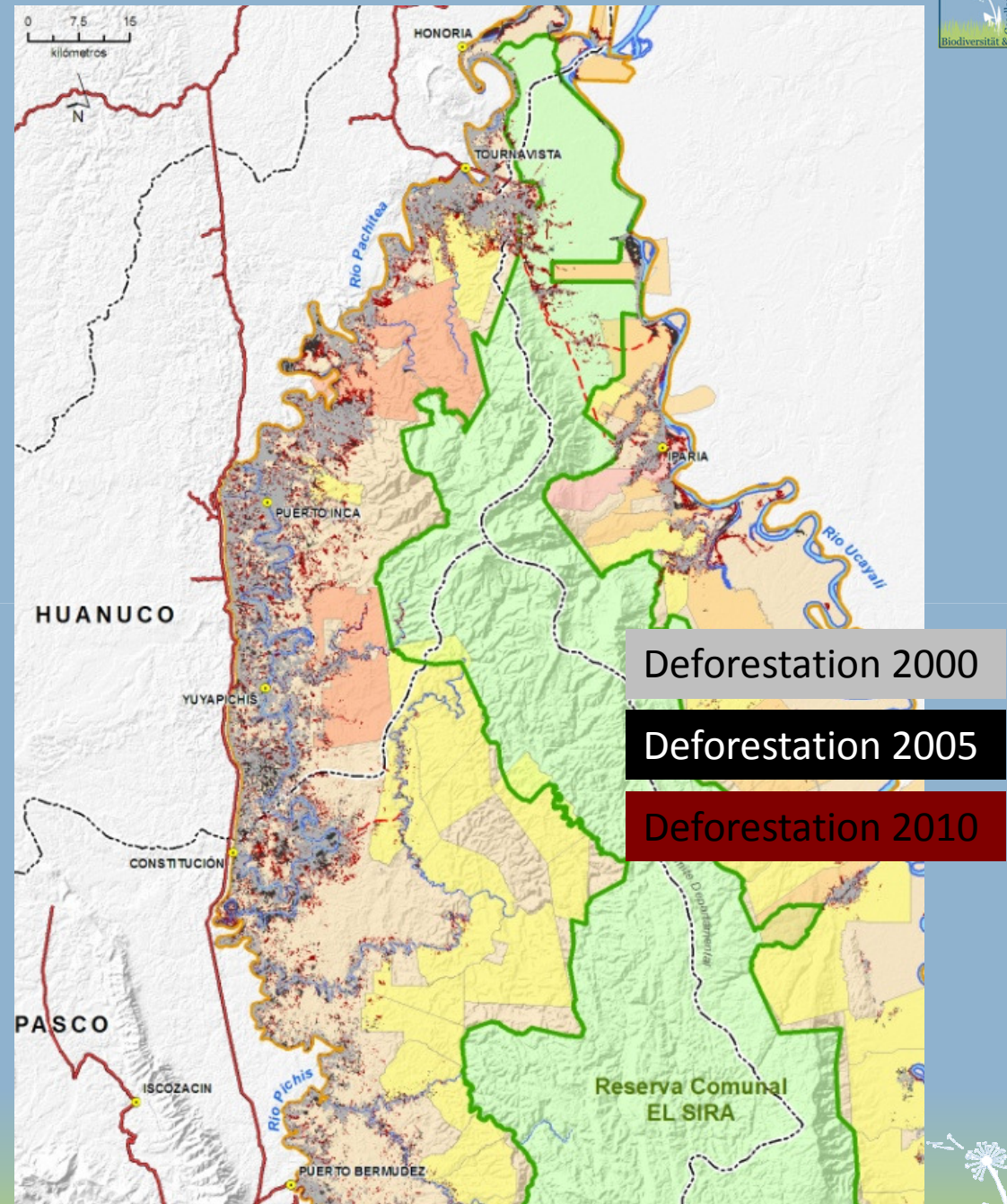
Deforestation 2010

PA El Sira

- Population as
 - *Time bomb*¹ or
 - *Forest defenders*²?
- *Ecosira* in community co-management
- ➔ Generating platforms for participation
- ➔ Training and support

1 - Terborgh and Peres (2004)

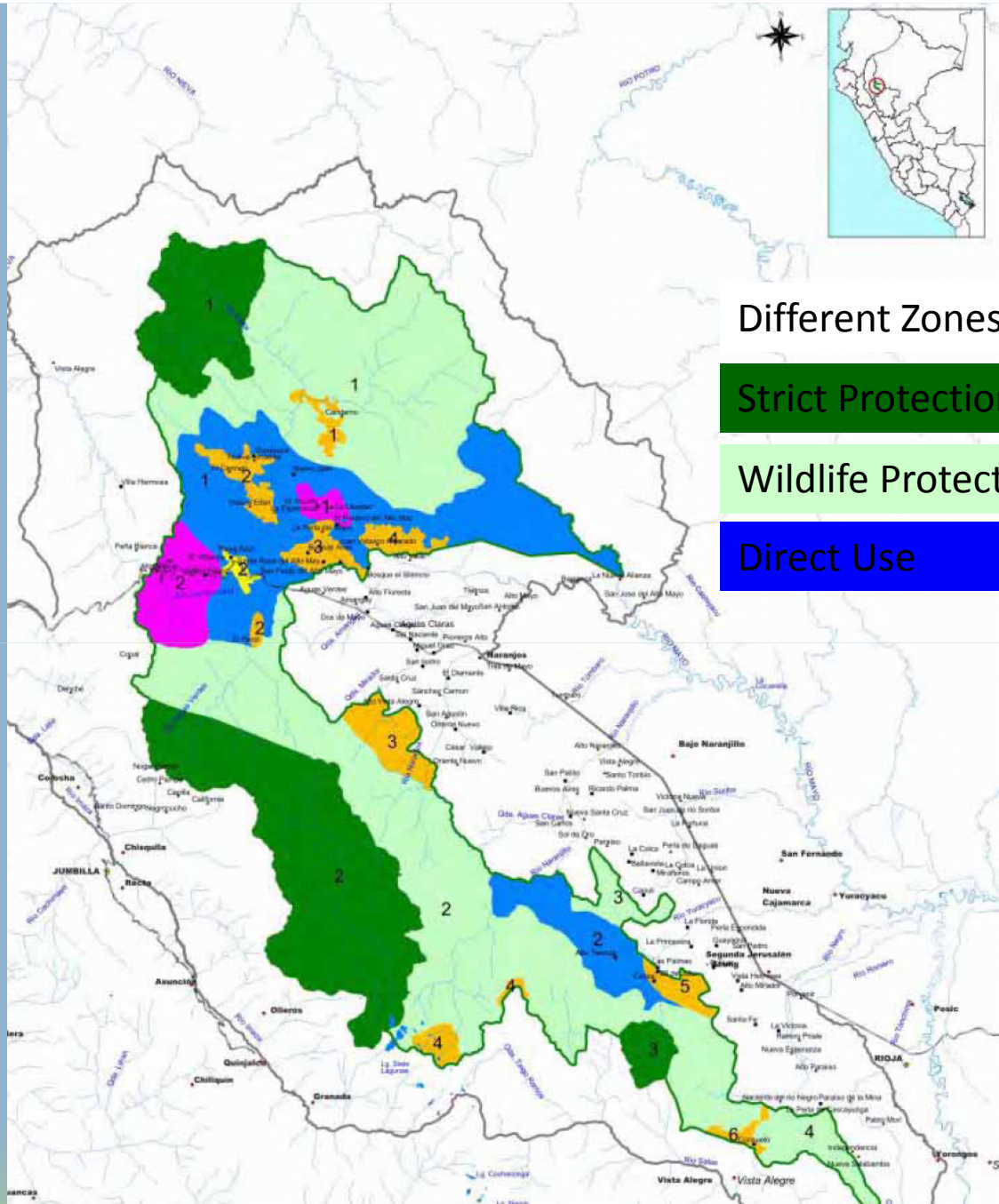
2 – Schwarzmann et al (2000)



PA Alto Mayo

- Land conversion, „booms“
- Lack of enforcement

➔ planning of economic incentives



Different Zones:

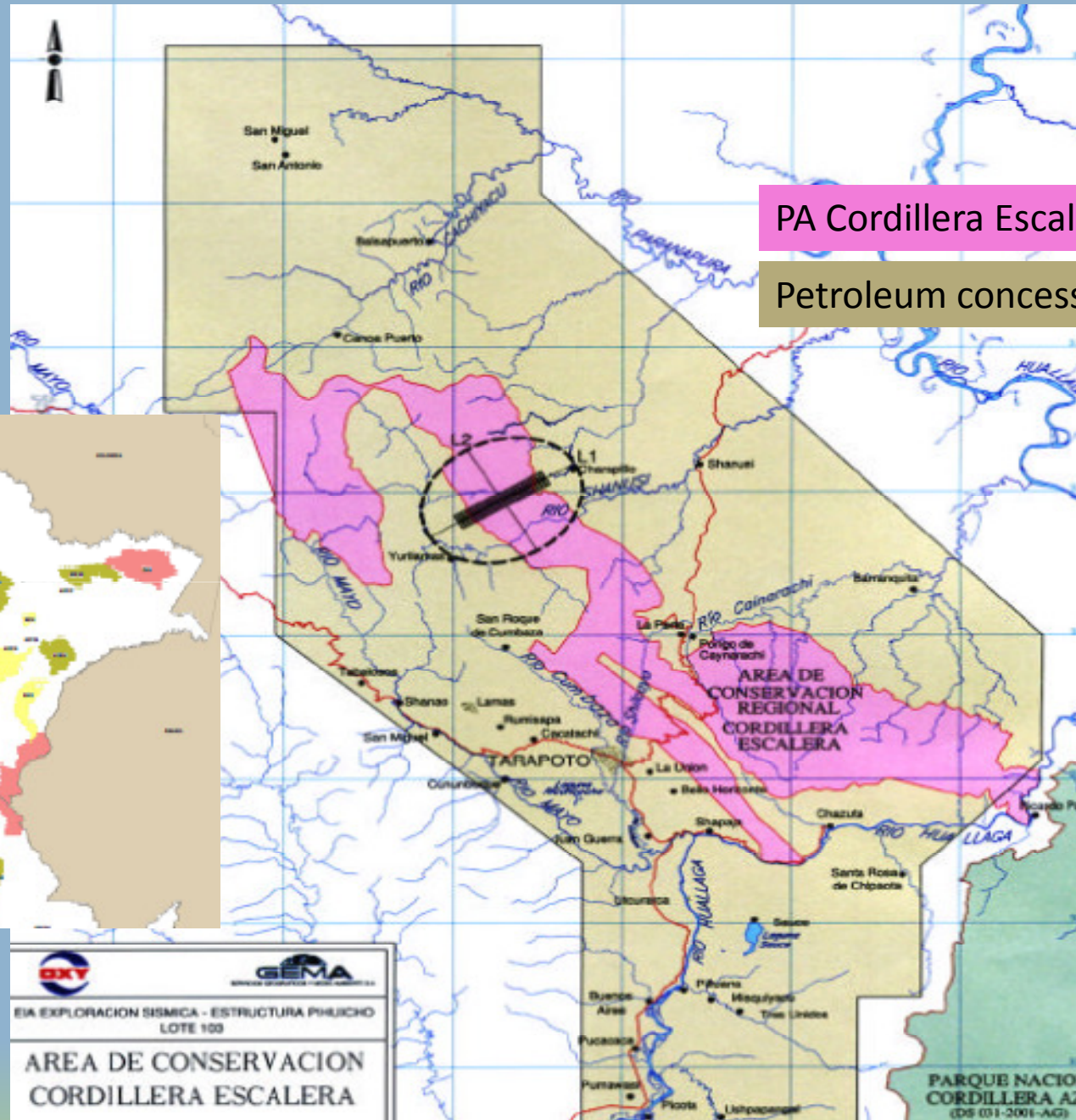
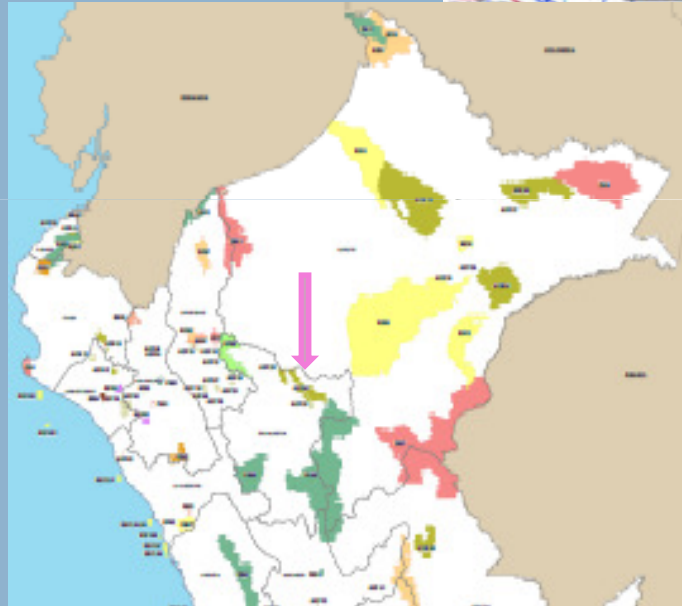
Strict Protection

Wildlife Protection

Direct Use

PA Cordillera Escalera

→ Cross-sectoral coordination



PA Cordillera Escalera

Petroleum concession



Responsibilities National Government

1. Coherent, harmonised vision of development
2. Definition of clear Biodiversity attributes and targets across policies (Strategies, BioTrade)
3. Developing and strengthening platforms for participation
4. Technical assistance and training
5. Strengthening regional land-use planning process

Conclusions on biodiversity governance

1. Implementation of policy instruments interdependent
2. Successful biodiversity governance is more a planning than a problem solving exercises
3. Involving stakeholders in planning process can create leadership and a perception of ownership



Conclusions on biodiversity governance

1. Implementation of policy instruments interdependent
2. Successful biodiversity governance is more a planning than a problem solving exercises
3. Involving stakeholders in planning process can create leadership and a perception of ownership
4. **National Government is and will be crucial for the effectiveness of local biodiversity governance systems**

Thank you!