
Management of protected natural areas in a heterogenous climate environment: the Peruvian experience

Cecilia Cabello Mejía

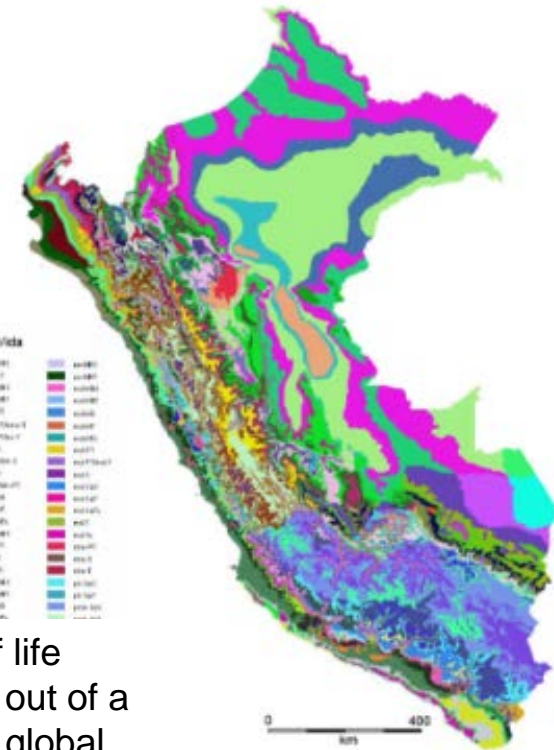
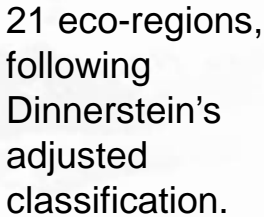
Director of Protected Natural Area Management
SERNANP- Perú



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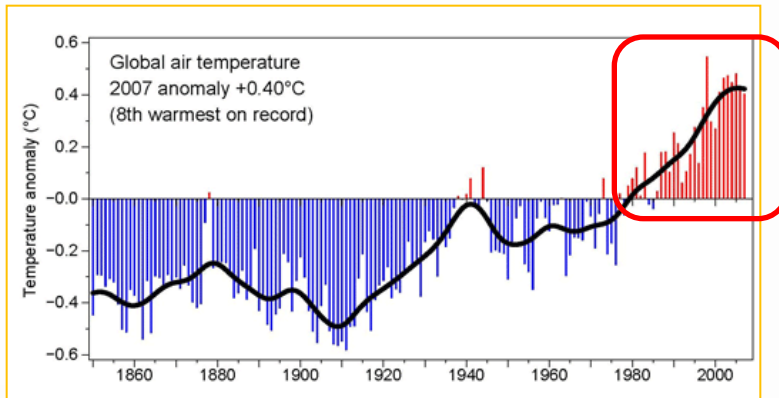
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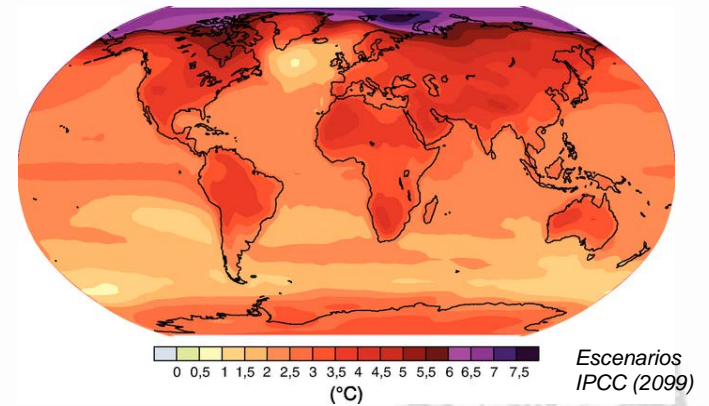
del Perú según el sistema bioclimático de Holdridge

Global trends

What does history tell us?



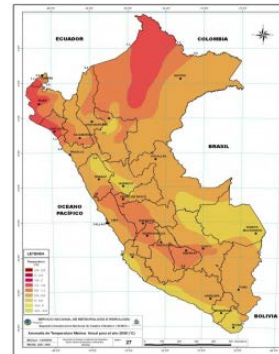
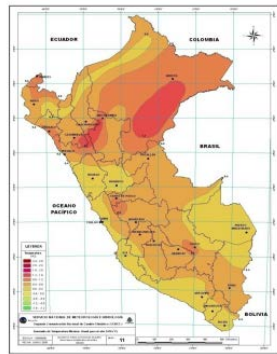
What are the trends?



Temperature maximums

Temperature minimums

Precipitation

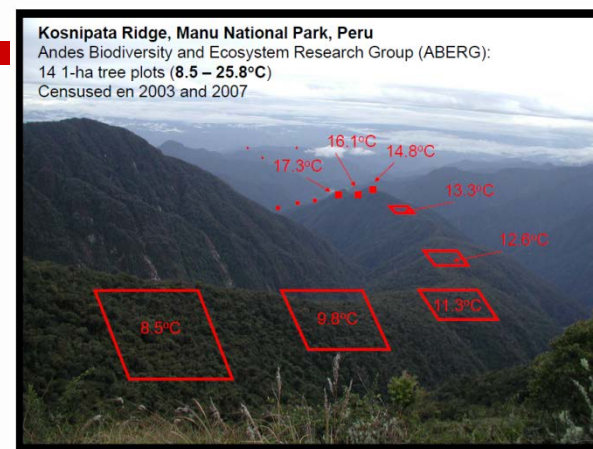
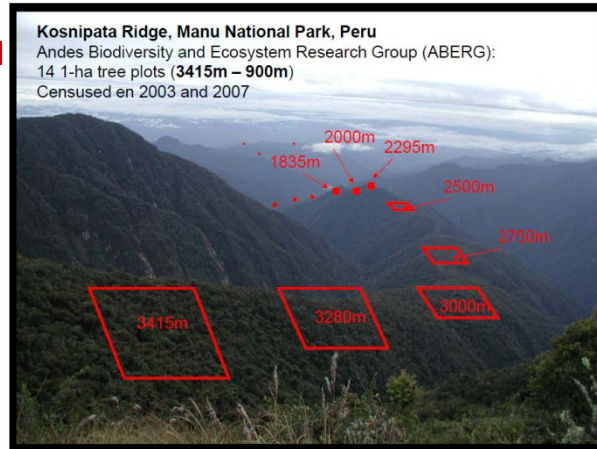


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Anticipated effects



The hypothesis:
ascending vertical
displacement.

Kenneth J. Feeley. Impacts of climate change in Andean forests.

Management actions in a heterogeneous context

Two points of focus:

Territorial focus – integration of protected natural areas at regional and national scales: Regional Conservation Systems.

Participative focus – establishment of coordination spaces and management agreements: Stakeholder Committees for various management objectives.

Additional considerations: scale, time, external influencing factors (climate change, politics, demographic growth, productivity, etc.)

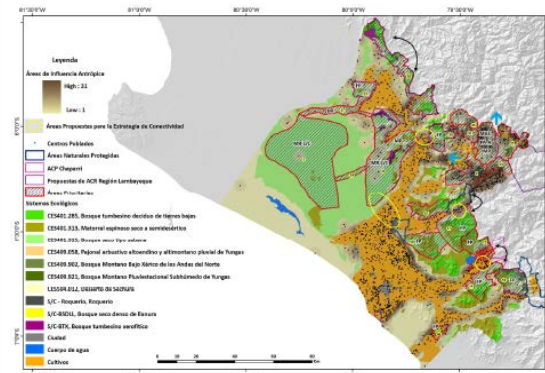
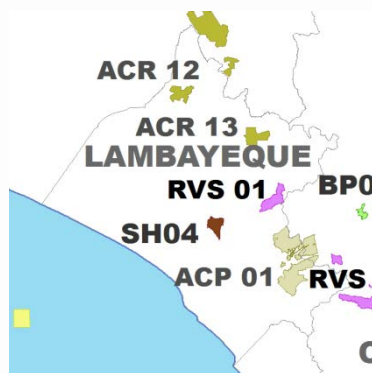


Figura 24. Mapa de sectores prioritizados para conectividad en la región Lambayeque



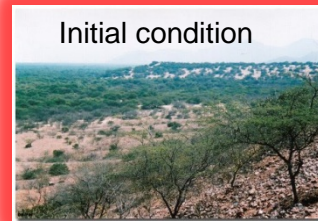
Management actions in a heterogeneous context

Management that develops and implements sustainability principles in planning processes.



First principles

Results-oriented management



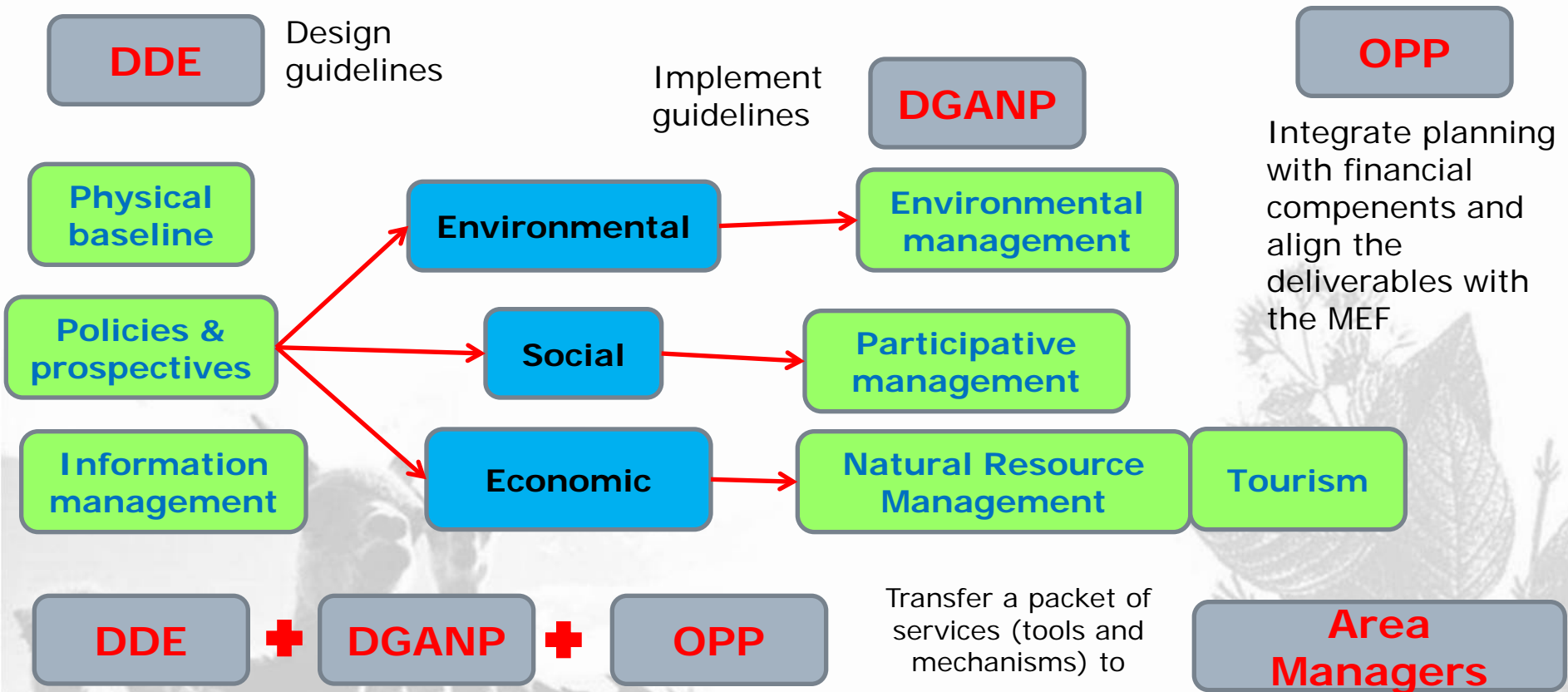
Adaptive management



Implemented through an iterative approach.

Internal organisation

Transferring and implementing territorial and participatory approaches



Description of current conditions

20-year vision

Planning processes



Environmental element: what is the ecosystem state?




Environmental element: the ecosystem future



Socio-cultural element: who are the stakeholders?



Socio-cultural element: integrated stakeholders

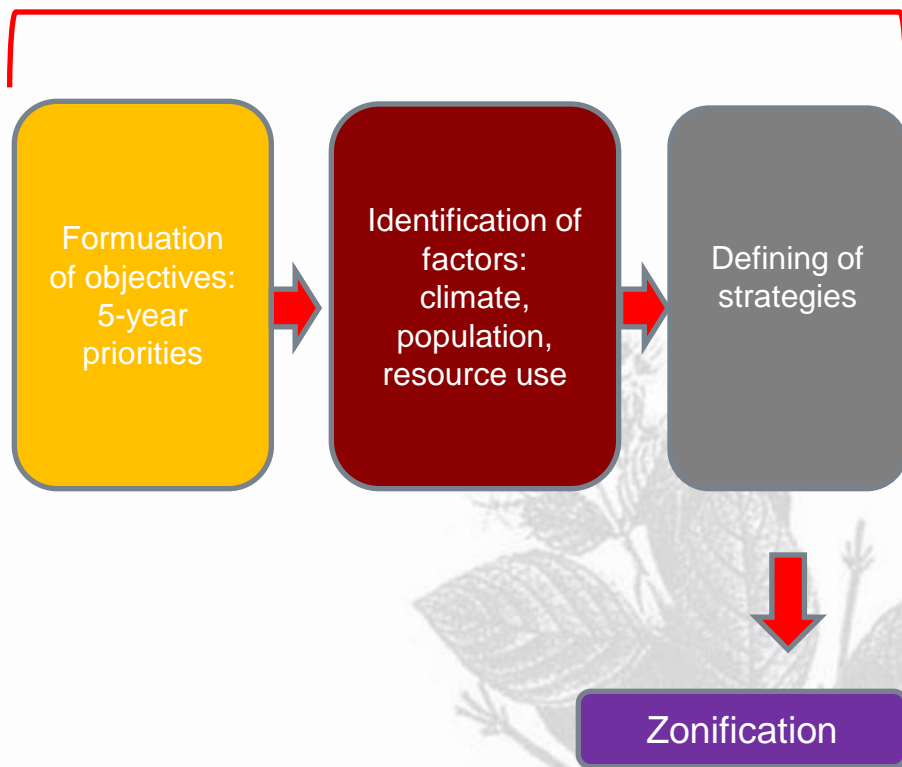


Economic element: what are the current uses?

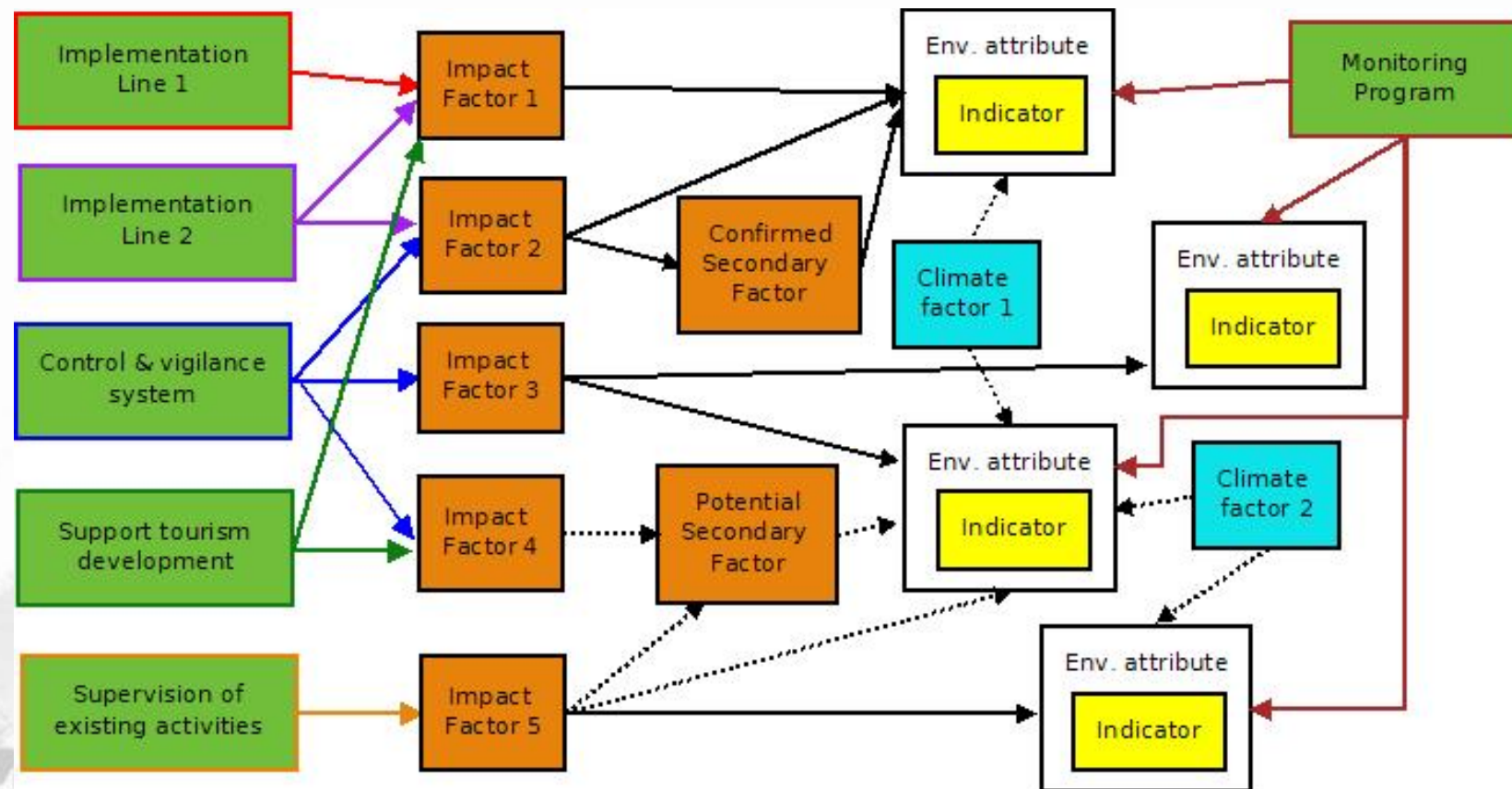


Economic element: expectations for use

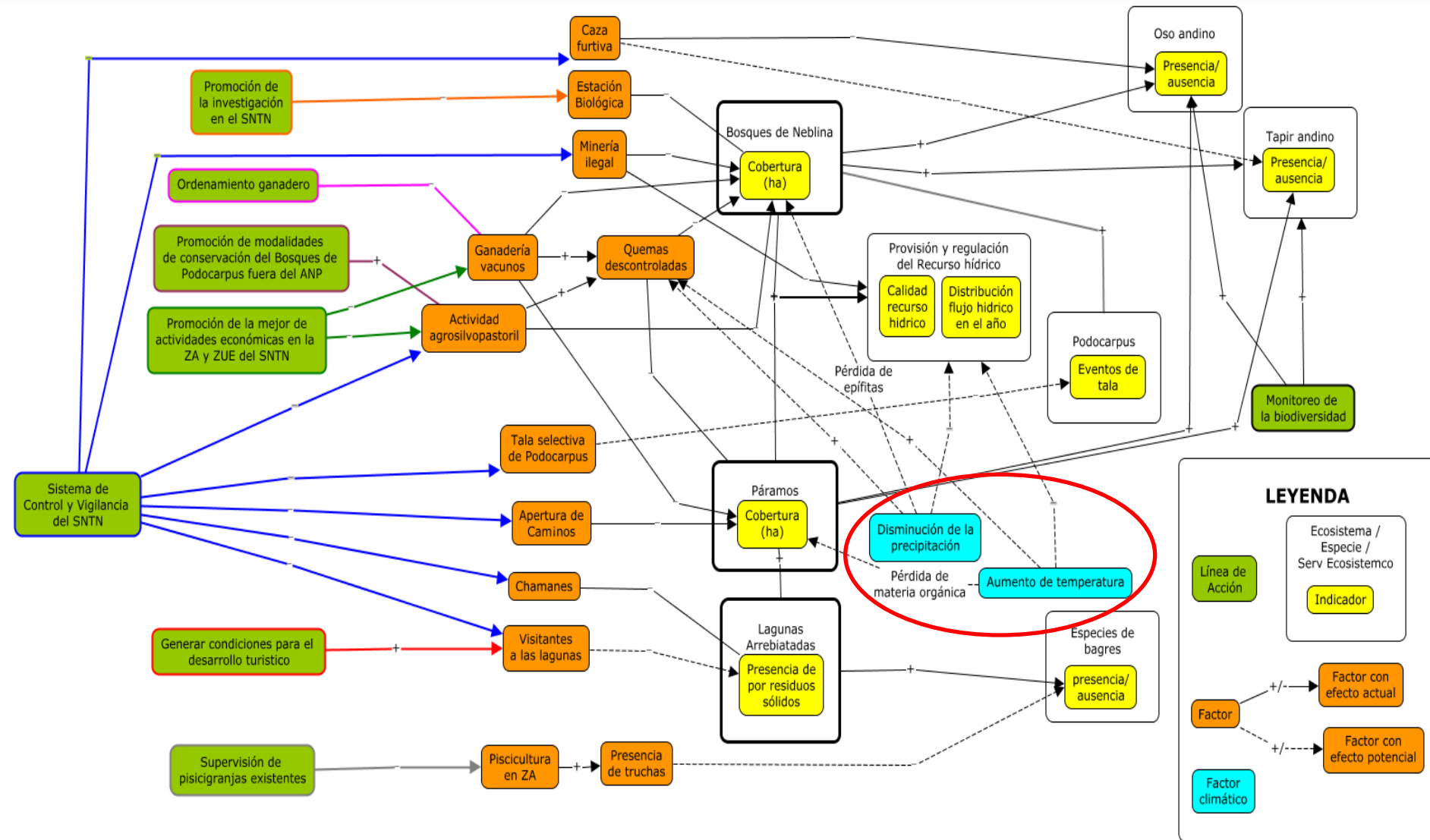
Modelo conceptual



Conceptual model



Example conceptual model from Tabaconas Namballe National Sanctuary



Conclusions

- Management requires a consistent institutional language.
- Ecosystem improvement leads to gains in human well-being.
- Planning requires the incorporation of existing trends and anticipated scenarios: there is always an element of uncertainty.
- Global changes (climate, population, economy) require integrated strategies: mosaics of conservation.
- Collective well-being takes precedence over the individual.
- Management schemes must ensure the integration of objectives, influencing factors, strategies and assumptions (conceptual models).



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**La tierra es un regalo de Dios.
Nosotros debemos cuidarla**

