



Political Economy Analysis and Biodiversity Conservation

Guidance for strengthening programming in the context of extractive industries

USAID's Applied PEA Framework

- What is working well locally and **why**?
- Who are the **local** actors who can drive change forward?
- How are **incentives** and motivations shaping the behavior of local actors?
- What **change processes** can drive collective action toward more productive development outcomes?

Why Case Studies on Extractives?

- **Extractives** present a challenge for biodiversity
- **Revenues** on par with or exceeding development aid
- **Compete** with ecotourism, local livelihoods, long term food security, and ecosystem services
- Easy for **target for rent seeking behavior**

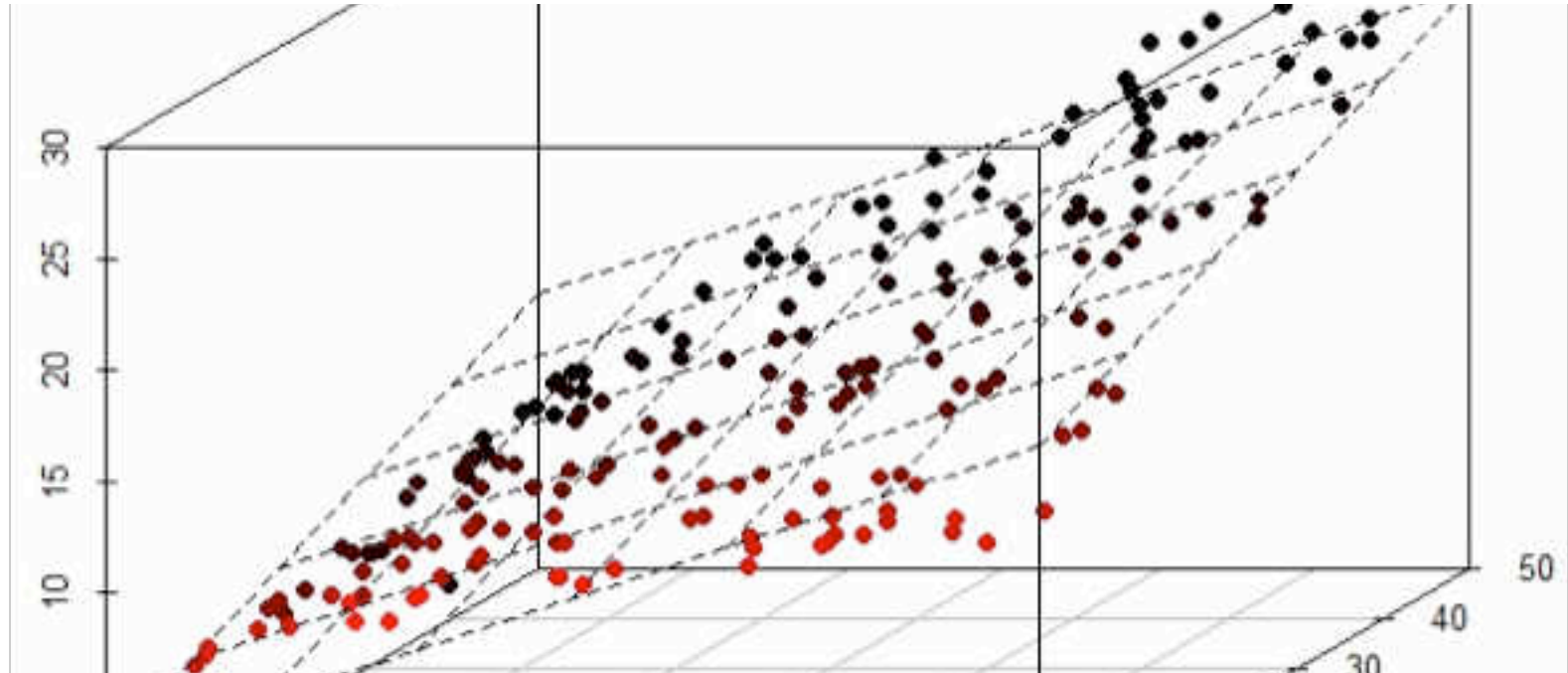
Biodiversity and Extractives

- Resource extraction is linked to both direct and indirect biodiversity threats:
 - ❑ Wildlife trafficking and bush meat trade
 - ❑ Resource depletion (Forest loss, collapse of fisheries, habitat destruction)
 - ❑ Violent land dispossession; conflicts over resources and customary rights
 - ❑ Corruption and criminal syndicates related to power and capital accumulation

How is PEA Useful for conservation planning

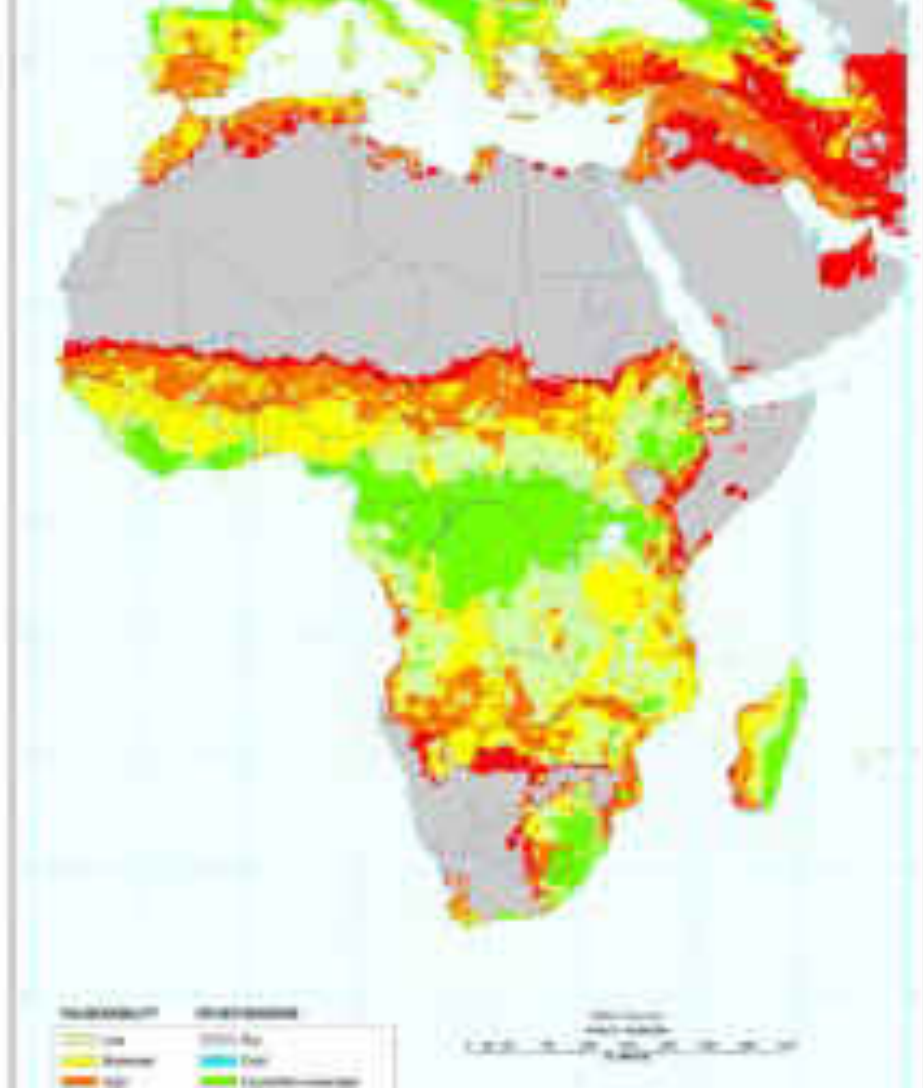
- Who owns what?
- Who does what?
- Who gets what?
- What do they do with it?

PEA promotes a 3-D threats analysis model to improve biodiversity programming outcomes.



Three PEA Case Studies on Biodiversity and Extractives in Africa

- ❑ Oil Development in Uganda
- ❑ Fishing in Madagascar
- ❑ Artisanal Gold Mining in the Democratic Republic of the Congo



Oil Development in Uganda

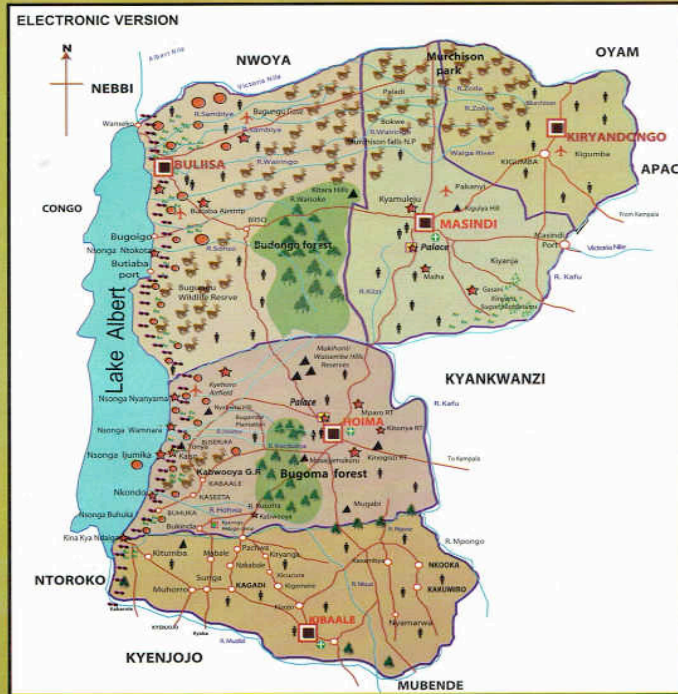


Caveat: Impacts are not always so visible



Oil Development in Lake Albert Region of Uganda

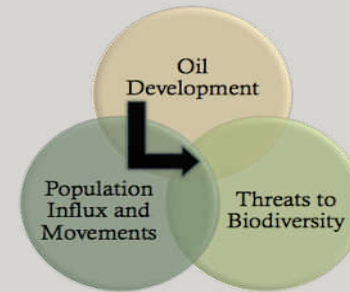
THE COMMUNITY DRAWN ECO MAP OF PRESENT DAY BUNYORO (2012)



Notes :

- Natural forests have been degraded.
- Most rivers have reduced in volume and are silted.
- Grazing areas have reduced and have been replaced by National parks and settlements.
- The region has been divided into many districts.
- Most hills have been degraded.
- Most swamps have been reclaimed for agricultural purposes.
- L. Albert is being threatened by oil exploitation, water hyacinth and overfishing.
- The whole environment is generally degraded

Uganda's Lake Albert: Case Study Focal Area



PEA Findings Uganda Case Study

- Prospective values of land led to new titling practices empowering local elites
- Local governments lack resources and accountability to control it
- Parallel governance structures created to facilitate rent seeking
- Land use planning and titling practices will lead to further land displacements in the oil production phase unless addressed.

Uganda PEA Recommendations

- Shift the power balance to favor local communities and local governments
- Improve data collection through support of government technical capacity
- Support coalitions already active in land use planning.
- Work through existing programs on tenure literacy.
- Engage CSOs in strengthening livelihoods and scaling up opportunities.



Madagascar Fisheries and Marine Biodiversity

Marine Biodiversity and Fisheries in Madagascar

- Overfishing and IUU fishing has led to decline of fisheries: implications for marine biodiversity and food security
- A national network of Locally Managed Marine Areas (LMMAs) called MIHARI has been working since 2012 to address these threats
- In 2014, President pledged to triple Marine Protected Areas with explicit recognition of LMMAs and MIHARI
- Institute of Marine Science and Marine Biodiversity NGOs working with private sector to support local livelihoods in some parts of the country
- High levels of political instability, corruption, poverty, and malnutrition

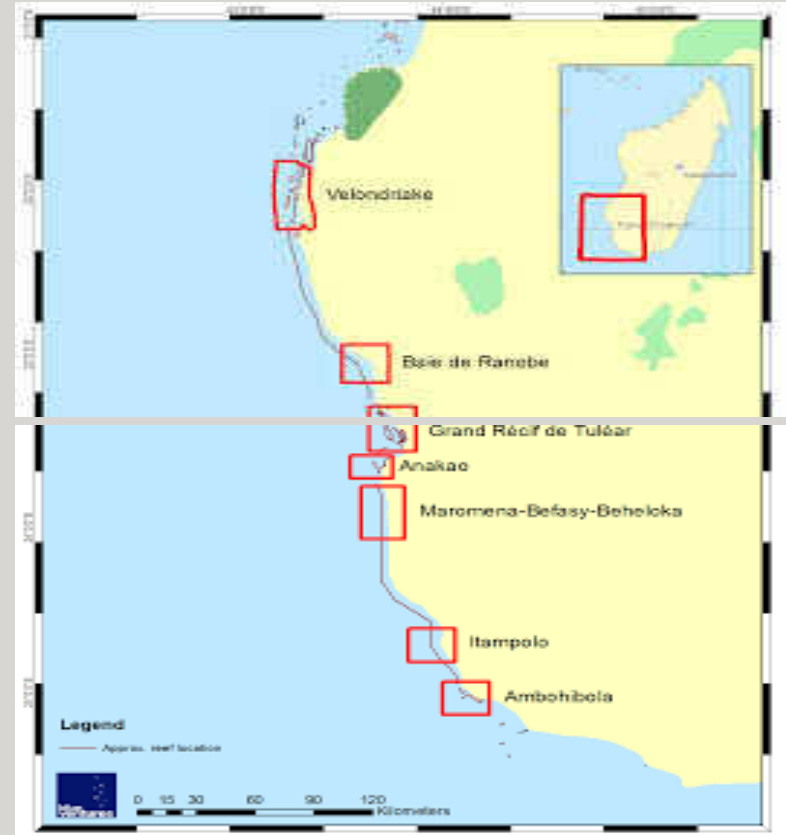
Madagascar Research Sites

Northeast: Bay of Antongil--MaMaBay



Research Sites (cont.)

Southwest around Tuléar



Madagascar PEA Findings

- Formal management arrangements for LMMAs bolster effectiveness but internal LMMA functions needs support.
- USAID's ability to address IUU fishing, malnutrition, and food security at the national level is limited but it can address them locally.
- Scaling up alternative (non-fishing) livelihoods is critical.
- Conflicts between traditional and commercial fishers need to be addressed.
- Private sector role key in addressing criminality and patronage networks related to trafficking and IUU fishing.

Madagascar PEA Findings and Recommendations

- *Dina*, or customary law plays a central role in LMMAs but need to strengthen local institutions through the MIHARI Network.
- LMMAs limited capacity to enforce rules on outsiders, particularly powerful ones (political elite, armed bandits)—conflicts have livelihood and food security implications
- Power inequalities between traditional and commercial fishers difficult to resolve.
- Building conflict resolution capacity goes hand-in-hand with enforcement capacity
- Specific attention to livelihoods is needed

Artisanal Gold Mining in Kahuzi-Biéga National Park, Eastern DRC



Armed Groups Active in Kahuzi-Biéga National Park

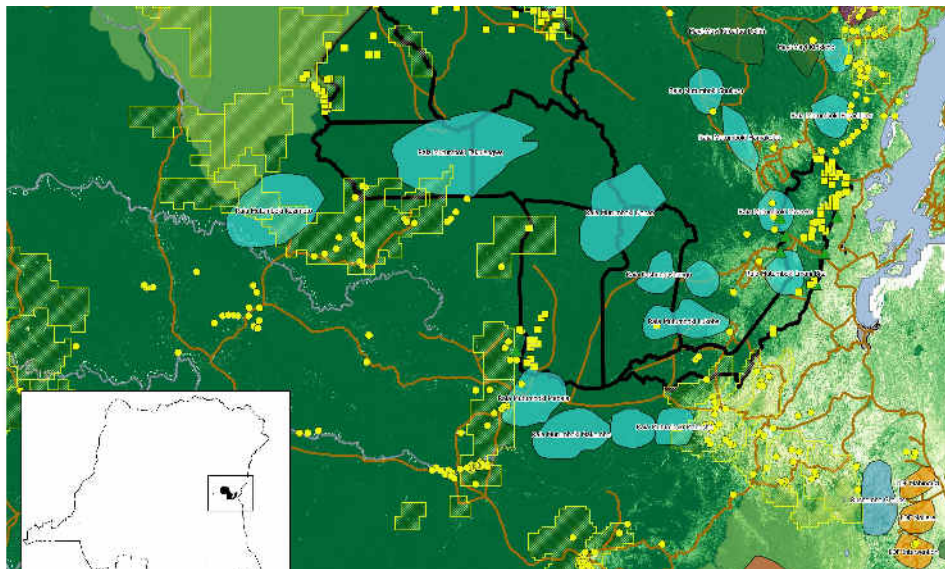
Armed groups dec-2015 (Source: Congo research group)

- ADF
- AFAPRM
- APCLS
- FDC
- FDK
- FDLR
- FNL
- FOLC
- Kambale group ex-Soki
- Kasindlens
- LDF
- MAC
- Mayi Mai group
- MPLC
- NDC
- Nyamusharaba ex-Twamibi
- Nyatura
- Raia Mutumboki
- Rushombo Groups
- UPCP

Protected area (Source: CARPE)

- Reserve
- Kahuzi-Biéga National Park

Forest Cover % (Source: Global forest watch)





CARPE Landscape
provides a network of
protected areas and
community reserves offering
a broader range to wildlife

PEA findings & recommendations for DRC

- **Demobilization and security** measures to address long standing grievances
 - **Tax harmonization** could reduce incentives for illicit mineral exports
 - **International and national strategies to address conflict minerals** need to include wildlife and environmental protections
 - **Broad-based coalition building** is needed to bridge the gap between National Park and civil society groups
- These problems go beyond the scope of conservation programming.

PEA recommendations for DRC Case study

- Broad-based coalitions to work with researchers to determine legitimate grievances and specific local solutions.
- CARPE should create a space for the GDRC and stakeholders to reimagine the park in ways that can better protect gorillas and support communities.
- New community reserves can enhance local ownership of resources.
- Continued support for mining certification processes and increased support for the enforcement capacity of anti-fraud units, international measures, etc to reduce smuggling
- Design long-term power and economic growth programs to address livelihoods outside the park and alternative protein sources.

What have we learned?

- ❑ USAID's PEA framework provides a **structure** for understanding indirect but credible threats to biodiversity—for example, resources conflicts.
- ❑ PEA helps place **specific resource governance** challenges into context
- ❑ PEA can identify **new allies** or **coalitions** by thinking about a problem differently.
- ❑ PEA can **highlight opportunities** for improving transparency, accountability, tax and policy reform initiatives that ordinarily lie outside the scope of biodiversity programming

Thank you!

