



Private Sector Contribution to Protected Areas: Studies in Colombia and Peru



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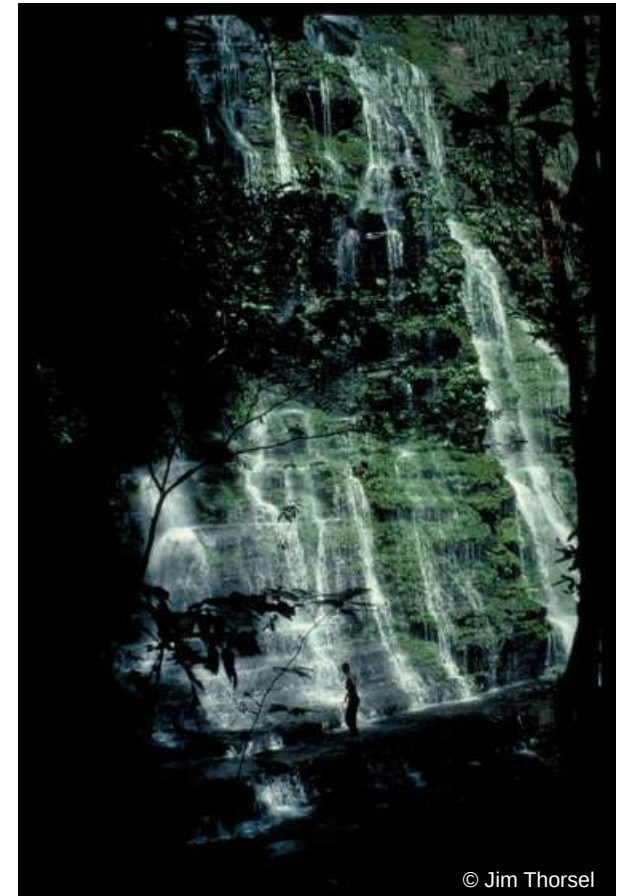


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Objectives

- **UNDERSTAND** the role of the private sector in the conservation of Protected Areas – considering also their contribution to the AICHI TARGET 20 on Mobilization of Resources in a developing countries context
- **EXCHANGE** experiences between Colombia and Peru (Nationals and Bi-National Workshops)
- **SUPPORT** National Park Authorities and other stakeholders in the implementation of different mechanisms
- **DISSEMINATE** the progress in this regard in other countries of the South American region and at international level.



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COLOMBIA

Instruments for Private Investment in Protected Areas

- Environmental compensations (Environmental Impact)
- **Investment of 1% of municipal revenues in acquiring strategic areas for water (PES)** - Article N° 111 of Act 99 of 1993
- **Tax Exemptions for Donations:** Tax benefit Gloria Valencia de Castaño
- Exemptions for ecotourism activities
- **Property Tax Exemption for conservation** (*Impuesto Predial*)
- Ecotourism in National Parks
- Environment Funds:
 - Fund for Environmental Action and Childhood
 - Conserva Colombia
 - Don Acción
 - Natural Heritage Fund for Protected Areas and Biodiversity
- **Environmental surcharge on tolls** (*Tasa en Peajes Viales*)
- Corporate Social Responsibility Programs

PERU

Private investment and Protected Areas (SINANPE)

- Perpetual Trust Funds or Endowments:
 - Trust Funds or Endowments managed by **PROFONANPE**
 - Endowments from national or international donors allocated to non-profit organizations to finance a specific Protected Area
- **Adoption systems for specific protected areas through trusteeship with membership dues or charged to companies (*Patronazgos*)**
- **Concessions to third parties and direct management:**
 - Payments for the use of natural resources inside the areas that are allowed (*taricaya – castaña/castana tree*)
 - Payments related to tourism activities
- Payments for Environmental Services: REDD+
- Other opportunities for private investment:
 - **Management Contracts**
 - Contributions from the private sector: corporate social responsibility programs
 - Contributions for environmental compensation

Comparative Analysis

Category	Peru	Colombia
Economic	Environmental compensations PES programs Royalties Ecotourism concessions	Environmental compensations Investment of 1% of current revenues of local authorities PES programs Environmental surcharge on toll Ecotourism concessions
Taxes		Tax exemptions for donations, tourism activities and land conservation
Financial	Trust funds or endowments in perpetuity	Environmental Funds
Others	Environmental corporate social responsibility programs Public-private partnerships Trusteeships Management contracts	Environmental corporate social responsibility programs Public-private partnerships

2 Case Studies

AGUA SOMOS Fund (Colombia)



- Private-Public partnership (30 Municipalities + 5 Protected Areas)
- Provide the necessary funds in order to develop the conservation activities required (USD 50 M in 10 Years)
- Partners: Bogota Aqueduct, Bavaria, National Parks, Natural Heritage, TNC etc.

PN Cordillera Azul (Peru)



- Management Agreement
- CIMA Cordillera Azul for 20 years with the Peruvian government (REDD+)
- Financial support of USAID, Gordon & Betty Moore Foundation and MacArthur Foundation
- Financial support during 2008-2013: USD 10,6 M

Some Lessons Learnt and Conclusions

- **Environmental Funds** are still an important instrument to support Protected Areas
- Importance of **developing different strategies** for approach the private sector for biodiversity conservation:
 - **15% of Colombia's** financial resources come from Private Sector
 - 2,8% for Peru
- Private sector shows an **interest in contributing** to the development of programs of corporate social responsibility that focus either on social or environmental fields (need of **coordination**)
- Both countries have a **regulatory framework** that allows the development of these mechanisms
- Financial mechanisms:
 - allow private sector to **participate in conservation** of biodiversity through corporate responsibility programs and corporate image positioning
 - **complement the financial sustainability** for Protected Areas Systems



Muchas Gracias!!

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www.iucn.org/sur

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