



The contractual approach, a major contribution in the fight against the érosion of biodiversity

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PRESERVE LARGE TERRITORIES

The fight against the biodiversity érosion, requires a strategy based on a large international network of protected areas. It will therefore require an effective combination of different types of protected areas.

In mainland France, the network of terrestrial protected areas covers nearly 27% of the territory. Regional natural parks cover 17% of the territory while areas under strong protection represent 1.7%.

INTEGRATE BIODIVERSITY ISSUES INTO ALL POLICIES: THE CHALLENGES OF CONTRACTUAL PROTECTION

By involving stakeholders to support them in the development of their practices and by acting within the “current” regulatory framework, the Regional Natural Parks (and Category V equivalents) participate in the local, national and international strategy to fight against erosion of biodiversity. In their territories first, but also as a link between regulatory protection areas (category I to III) and the rest of the territories. These tools are

laboratories of "transformational" changes (from the IPBES report).

The Park charter :

Based on a diagnosis of the territory, each charter sets objectives, the co-signatories make commitments, an evaluation system makes it possible to verify the achievement of objectives every 15 years .

The charter is supplemented by a plan which spatialises the issues.

Each municipality freely adheres to the Park. By signing the charter, it commits for 15 years.

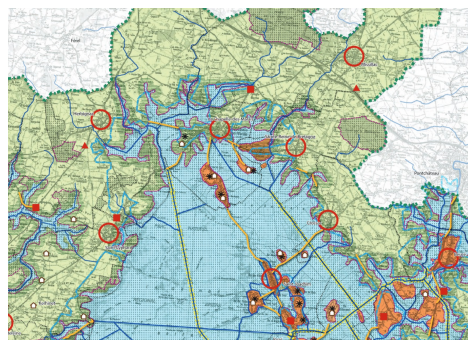
The commitments relate to broad policies: agriculture, town planning, landscape, resource management, fight against climate change. The bet : to convince rather than to coerce !

<https://www.parcs-naturels-regionaux.fr/>

ASSESS AND MEASURE IMPACTS

The evaluation of the impact of contractual protection must be improved and adapted to large scales. We do know, however, that half the space is consumed in regional natural parks and that there are twice as many organic farming areas as the rest of the territory.

Figure 1: Extract from the Parc de Brière map : the issues are spatialized



COVER LARGE BIOGEOGRAPHICAL AREAS

The network of protected areas under strong protection is not ecologically representative: it insufficiently covers the species and habitats at stake for the conservation of metropolis. The rarest stakes are the worst covered by the current network. Regional natural parks more generally integrate these fragile spaces

Figure 2: Superimposition of biodiversity hotspots and regional natural parks (UMSPatrinat)

