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WORKSHOP J

IN-SITU CONSERVATION CHALLENGES

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Initiatives for in-situ conservation of wild relatives of potatoes, within the Framework of Peruvian legislation

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National Forestry and Wildlife Service (SERFOR)

Is the national technical and regulatory authority that governs national forest and wildlife patrimony SERFOR, was launched in 2014.

The national forestry patrimony includes: crop wild relatives (Forest and Wildlife Law -Law N° 29763).

Regulation on Forest Management (Supreme Decree 018-2015-MINAGRI), includes to establish important watersheds for conservation crop wild relatives: for this initiative Ministry of Agriculture establishes agrarian policy for their conservation and management.



In general

The Peruvian legislation for in situ conservation of cop wild relatives in general is according to the Convention on Biological Diversity-CBD. This Convention develops strategies, planes or programs for conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity into relevant sectoral in this case: environmental, agriculture and forestry sectors.

FOREST LEGISLATION

1

- National Forest and Wildlife Policy (D.S 009-2013 – MINAGRI)

2

- Forest and Wildlife Law (Law N° 29763)

3

- Regulation on Forest Management (D.S. 018-2015-MINAGRI)
- Regulation on Forest and Wildlife Management in Communities (D.S 021-2015-MINAGRI)

4

- National Forest and Wildlife Plan (in construction)
- National Forest and Wildlife Research Plan (in construcción)
- Complementary measurements for establishing important watersheds for crop wild relatives conservation (in construction)

ENVIROMENTAL LEGISLATION

1

- (Convention on Biological Diversity , 1993)

2

- Law on Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity (1997)

3

- National Natural Protected Areas Strategy (2009)

4

- National Biodiversity Strategy and National Plan 2021 (2014).

LEGISLATION (AGRICULTURE SECTOR)

1

- (Convention on Biological Diversity, 1993)

2

- Law on Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity (1997)

3

- Regulation of the Formalization of the Recognition of Agrobiodiversity Zones dedicated to the conservation and sustainable use of native cultivated species by indigenous people.

4

- National Agroinnovation Policy and National Agroinnovation Plan (both in construction)

CHALLENGERS OF IN SITU CONSERVATION OF WILD RELATIVES SPECIES

We consider the following actions:

- Speeding the importance of conservation of wild relatives in general, but we could start with potato wild relatives, especially in forestry scientific community for: i) to improve protected areas legislation framework, ii) to include potato wild relatives in national red list of threaded species .
- Regional governments could integrate wild relative conservation in biodiversity management and in the development of management tools (e.g. regional policy, management plans, land use plans and implementation of agro-ecological zones).
- Implementation of forest zonification to decrease forest pressures and promote the sustainable management.

CHALLENGES OF IN SITU CONSERVATION OF WILD RELATIVES SPECIES

We consider the following actions:

- Development and Implementation of the National Forest and Wildlife Plan
- Stablishing important watersheds for the conservation of wild relatives of potatoes (first step) , for their genetic diversity and socio-economic and cultural values.
- Promoting of incentive-based schemes offer landowners or indigenous communities payments in return for helping conserve or management private protected areas, important watersheds, or Agrobiodiversity Zones
- We need to develop national capacities to achieve 13 aichi biodiversity target, for its important in conservation of wild relatives.
- The researching and spreading the results are very important in situ conservation.



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