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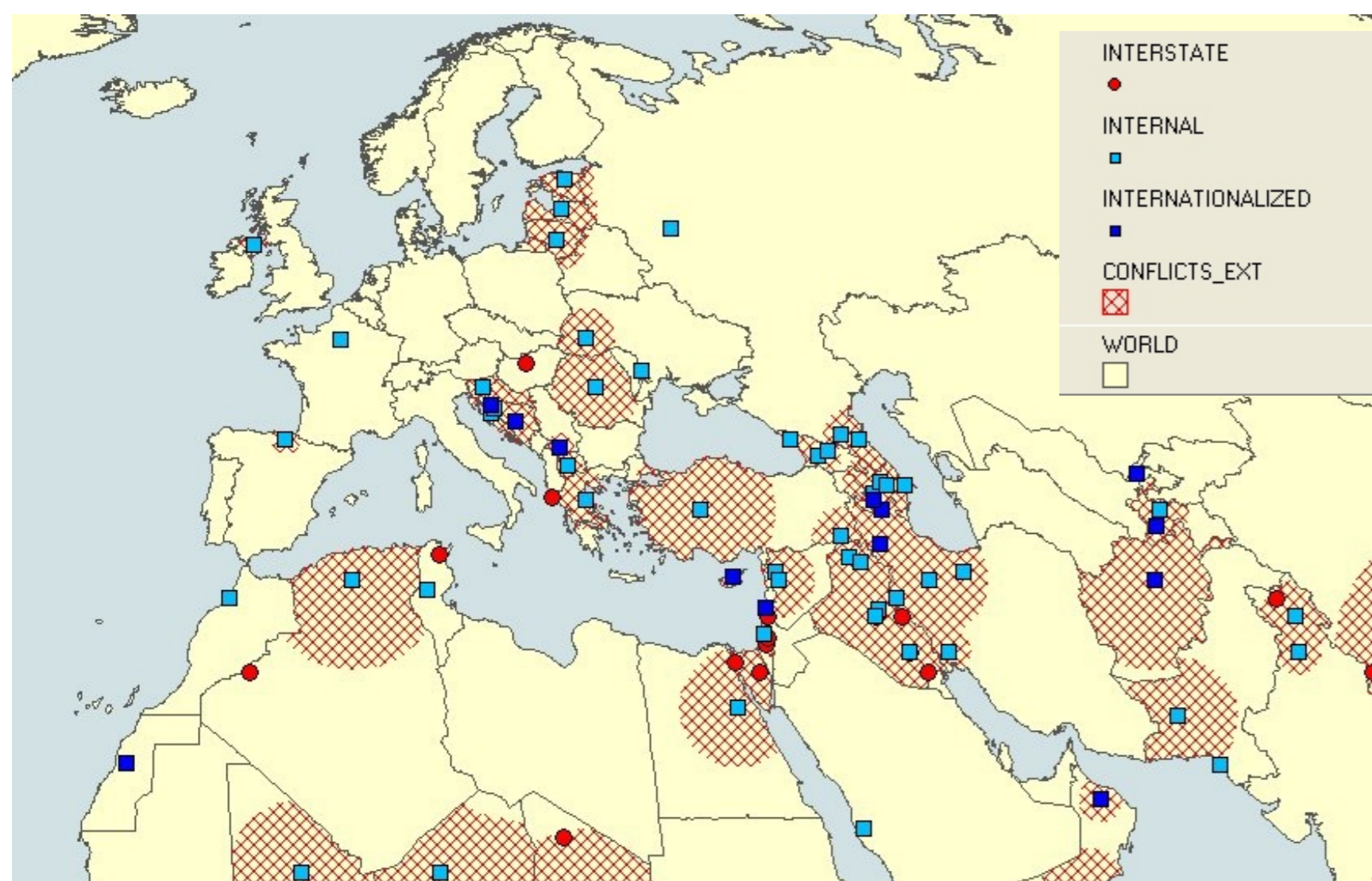
## Rationale

There are many studies on effects of wars on natural resources in Africa, Latin America and Asia but no thorough studies of the recent (post 1945) European situation. The situation in Europe is different from other cases, because of differences in institutional framework and a long history of regulated human use of nature. The type of conflict determines the pathology of institutions and secondly, institutions affect biodiversity.

## Working hypotheses

- 1) Direct armed conflicts have negative effects on institutions and thereby also negative impact on natural resources and biodiversity
- 2) Unescalating political tensions may lead to establishment of new institutions, which can have a positive effect on biodiversity (peaceparks, no-mans land, iron curtain etc.)
- 3) There are important differences between civil strife and frontier wars between nations and the effects on forests and biodiversity
- 4) The more severe conflict has higher probability of affecting institutions negatively causing negative impacts on the environment
- 5) International conflicts and collapse of nations are assumed to affect institutions more than internal conflicts
- 6) Long-term conflicts have more and more severe negative effects on institutions than short-term conflicts

## General conflict dataset 1946–2003

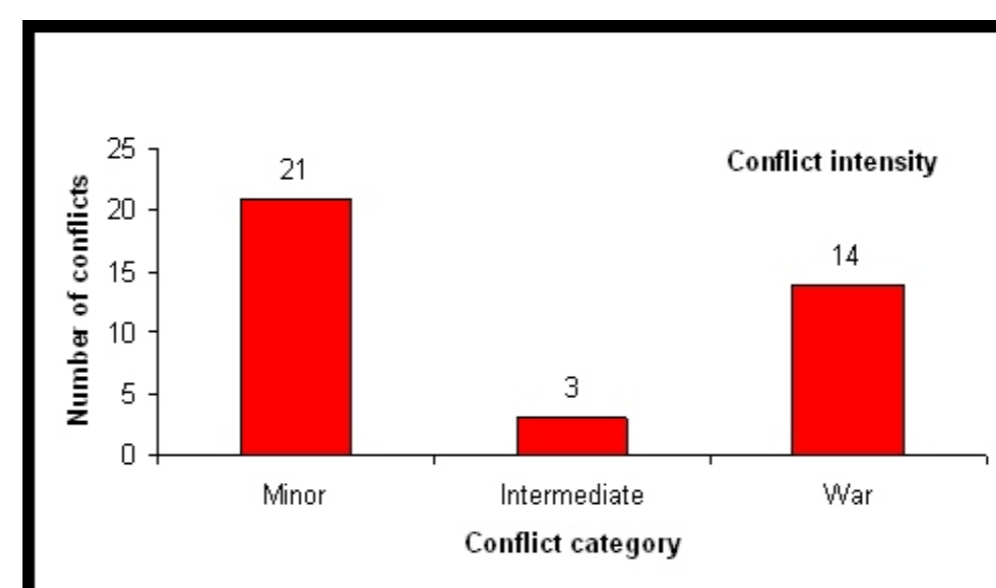
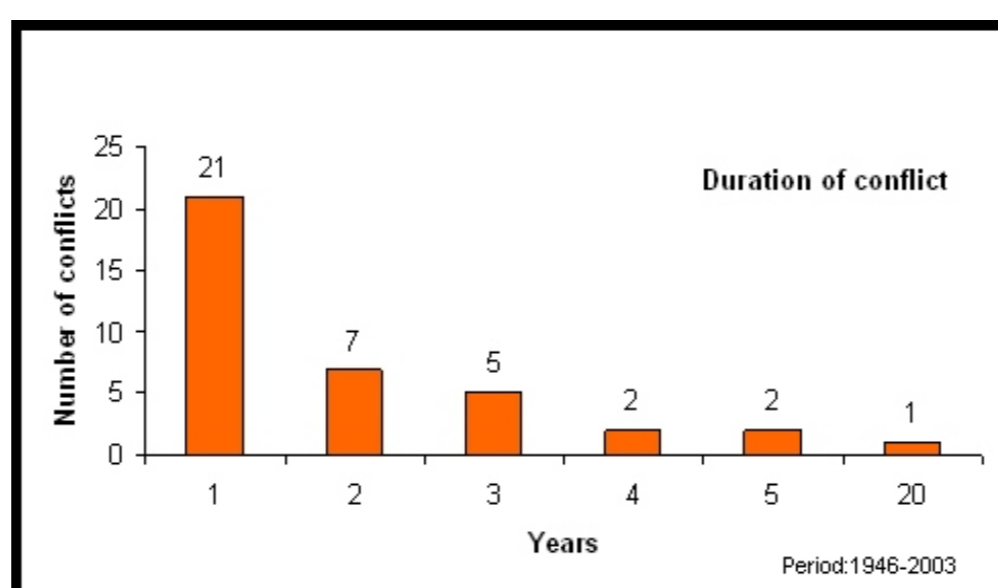
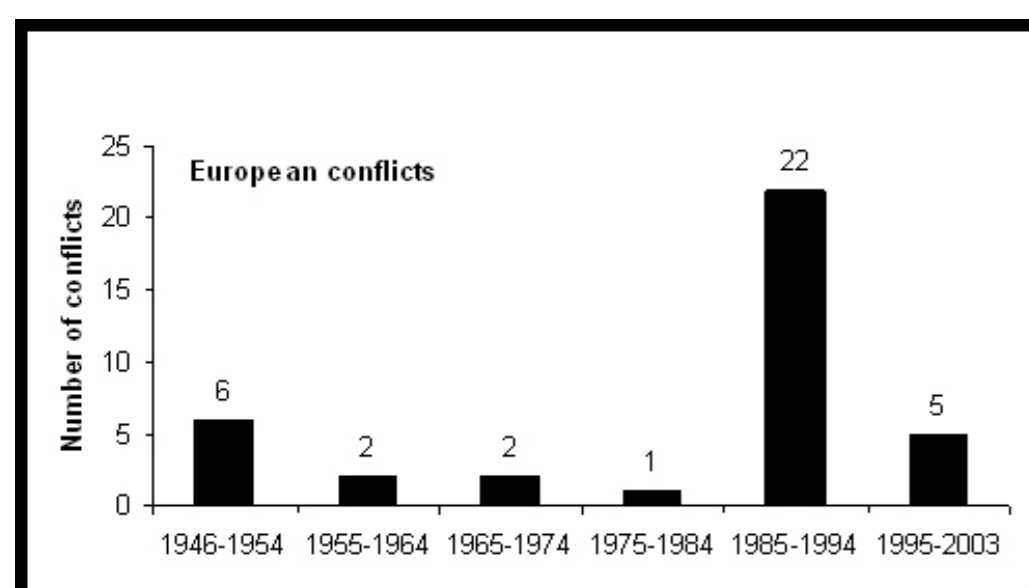


## Case study: Sutjeska National Park, BiH (Bosnia)

IUCN cat. II, memorial park  
Pre-war 500.000 visitors per year (10% today)  
Infrastructure destroyed  
Subsidies diminished  
Low economic development



Changing values in society has decreased the status of SNP  
Ethnic demographical movements of shepherds and management staff  
Decoupled regulations  
Salary depends on NP income (timber harvest and tourism)



## Two threads

- 1) What are the linkages between conflicts and environmental degradation/aggregation and conservation in Europe?
- 2) How are institutions affected by war and civil strife?

## Analyses

Polity scores indicating institutional change caused by conflicts  
State-of-the art literature on effects of war and conflicts on biodiversity  
New data collected (little or no previous data on Europe)  
Theory on environmental conflicts  
Political theory on institutional behaviour and pathology

## Relevance for the scientific community

Contribute with an European case  
Extending the theories of environmental scarcity as sources of Conflicts by incorporating theories of institutions

## Relevance to policy and practice

A useful framework to analyse post-war effects on institutions and biological conservation  
Provide guidance for policymakers to improve or reconstruct conservation, economic, and political institutions

## Hypothetic, theoretical framework

