Accepted Manuscript

Unintended consequences of conservation: Estimating the impact of protected areas on violence in Colombia

Gustavo Canavire-Bacarreza, Julian Eduardo Diaz-Gutierrez, Merlin M. Hanauer

PII: S0095-0696(17)30362-5

DOI: 10.1016/j.jeem.2018.02.004

Reference: YJEEM 2107

To appear in: Journal of Environmental Economics and Management

Received Date: 1 June 2017

Revised Date: 20 February 2018

Accepted Date: 21 February 2018

Please cite this article as: Canavire-Bacarreza, G., Diaz-Gutierrez, J.E., Hanauer, M.M., Unintended consequences of conservation: Estimating the impact of protected areas on violence in Colombia, *Journal of Environmental Economics and Management* (2018), doi: 10.1016/j.jeem.2018.02.004.

This is a PDF file of an unedited manuscript that has been accepted for publication. As a service to our customers we are providing this early version of the manuscript. The manuscript will undergo copyediting, typesetting, and review of the resulting proof before it is published in its final form. Please note that during the production process errors may be discovered which could affect the content, and all legal disclaimers that apply to the journal pertain.



Unintended consequences of conservation: estimating the impact of

protected areas on violence in Colombia

Gustavo Canavire-Bacarreza *

Julian Eduardo Diaz-Gutierrez[†]

Merlin M. Hanauer^{‡§}

February 20, 2018

Running title: The effect of protected areas on violence in Colombia

Abstract

Protected areas are designed to conserve ecosystems and their services, but the re-1 strictions they impose create the potential for unintended consequences. For instance, 2 poverty advocates have long voiced concerns that protected areas might exacerbate 3 poverty in surrounding communities. Here we examine another potential unintended 4 consequence of protected areas: illegal activities. We use data from Colombia to esti-5 mate the impact that protected areas had on violence perpetrated by guerrilla groups. 6 We find protected areas that were established prior to 2002 significantly increased the 7 number of guerrilla attacks in affected municipalities during the surge of violence in the 8 mid-2000s. Our results are robust to the choice of estimator and numerous additional 9 tests. We find evidence that guerrillas were using protected areas as havens to conduct 10 their operations and that our impact estimates are largely driven by protection in the 11 most rural areas. 12

Keywords: causal inference, matching, guerrilla, heterogeneity, conflict, difference-in difference, FARC, Latin America, terrorism

^{*}Universidad EAFIT, School of Economics and Finance. Medellín, Colombia.

 $^{^\}dagger {\rm The}$ World Bank, Washington DC and School of Economics and Finance. Universidad EAFIT, Medellín, Colombia.

[‡]Sonoma State University, Department of Economics. Rohnert Park, CA, USA. E-mail: hanauer@sonoma.edu, Tel: +1 404-441-8358

[§]Corresponding Author

Download English Version:

https://daneshyari.com/en/article/7361286

Download Persian Version:

https://daneshyari.com/article/7361286

Daneshyari.com