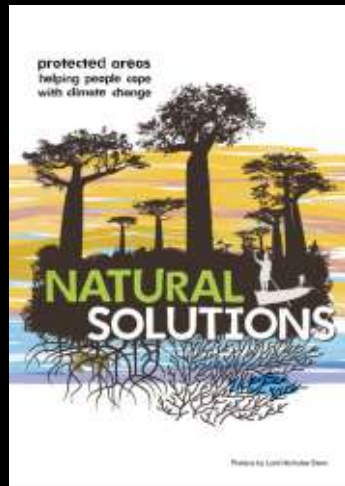
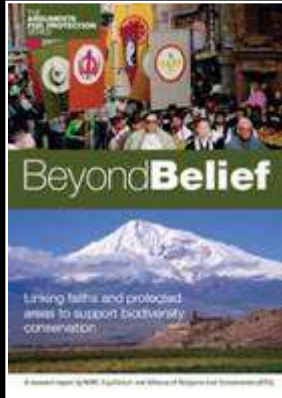


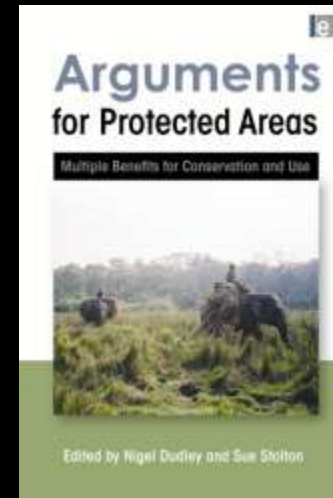
Protected areas as natural solutions: Suva, December 2013



“Arguments for Protection”



A series of reports, a book and a methodology funded by WWF and The World Bank



Protected areas provide effective tools for capturing ecosystem services

- Existing legal or customary structure
- Existing staff, infrastructure and capacity
- Management is likely already to support ecosystem services – fits their overall mission
- May be the only remaining natural ecosystems in some areas



Well-managed forests and wetlands provide high quality drinking water

A third of the world's hundred biggest cities derive much of their drinking water from forest protected areas

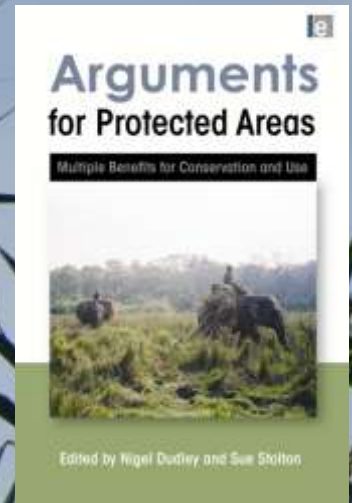
Protected areas protect crop wild relatives

The world's “centres of crop diversity” have comparatively little of land in protected areas



Protecting fisheries:

Compelling evidence that setting aside areas of marine and freshwater can help to build fish stocks



Disaster risk reduction

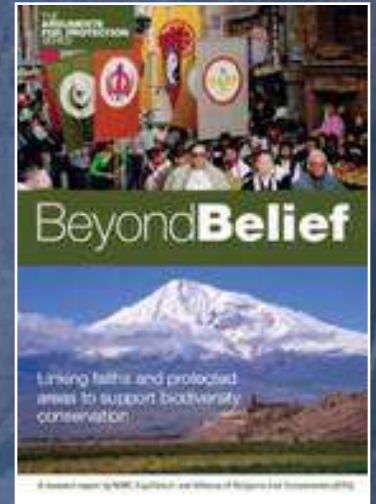
Protected areas can mitigate tidal surge, typhoon, flooding, drought, landslide & desertification,



Healthy Parks, Healthy People:
Protected areas provide local and global
medicines and space for physical exercise
and mental recuperation

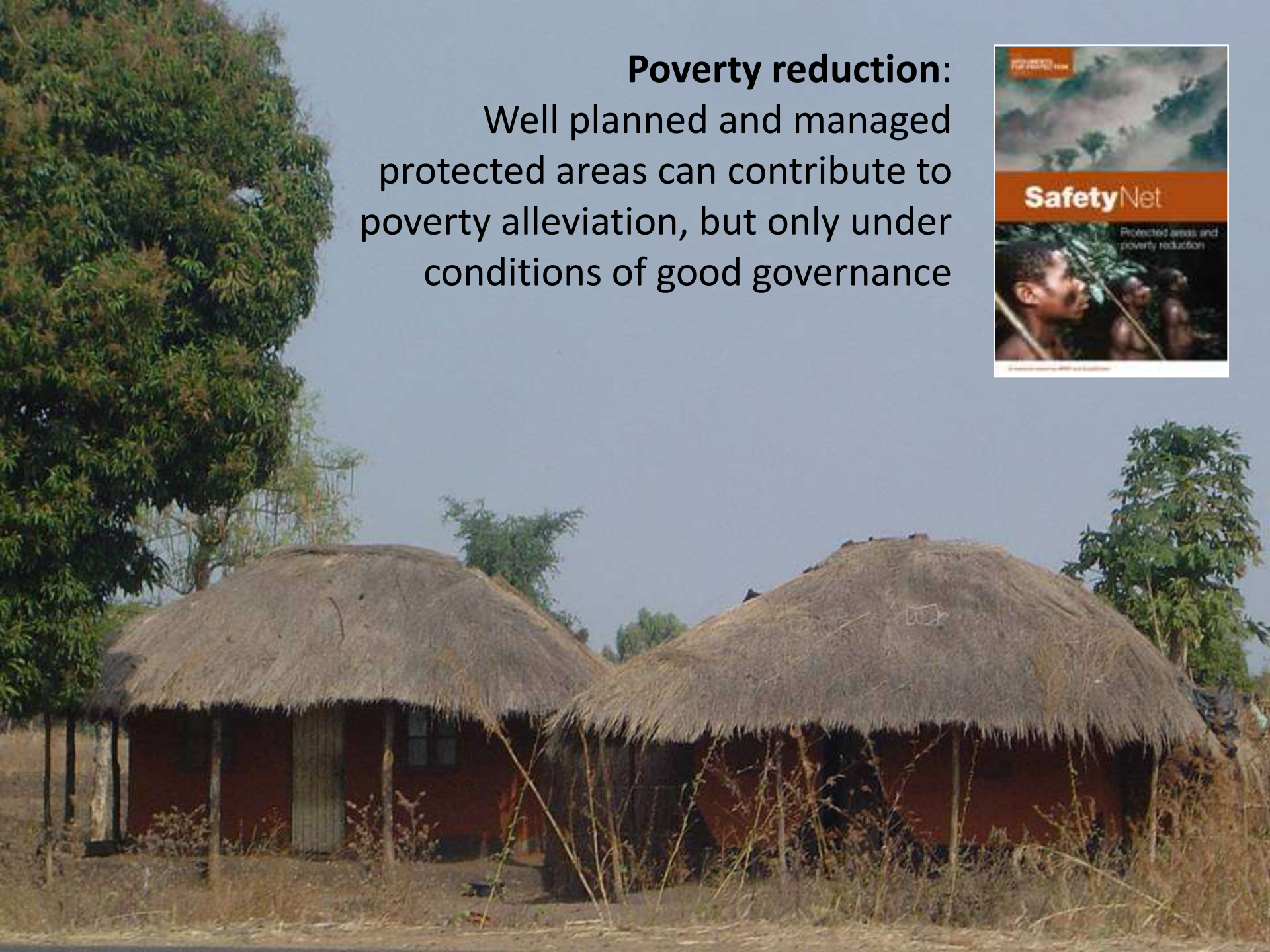


Sacred places: All major and many smaller faith groups are involved in managing natural spaces for sacred and nature values



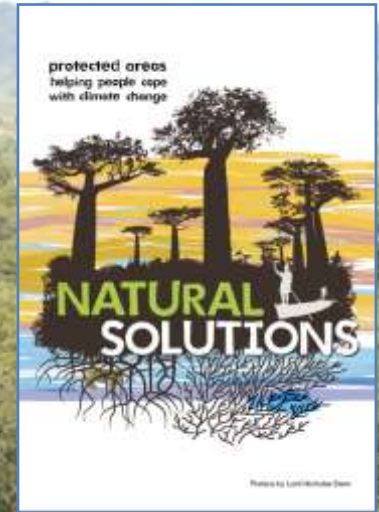
Poverty reduction:

Well planned and managed protected areas can contribute to poverty alleviation, but only under conditions of good governance



Combating climate change:

Protected areas are the best tool
for storing and sequestering carbon
in natural vegetation and soils



Summary:

- Protected areas are effective delivery mechanisms for ecosystem services
- Excellent examples exist but we need more regional case studies
- There are implications for managers and management

