



Protected areas supporting local and national economies – steps to and beyond 2020

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The Dyfi
Biosphere
Reserve in Wales,
UK





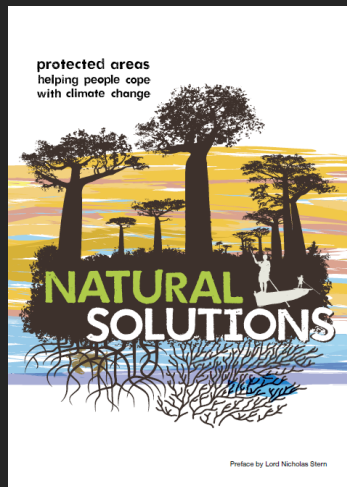
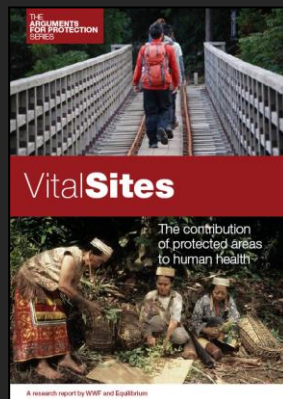
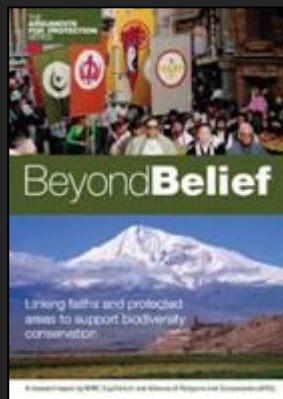
The floodplain prevents downstream flooding – a ecosystem service from the protected area ...

... only a handful of people in the valley would see it that way



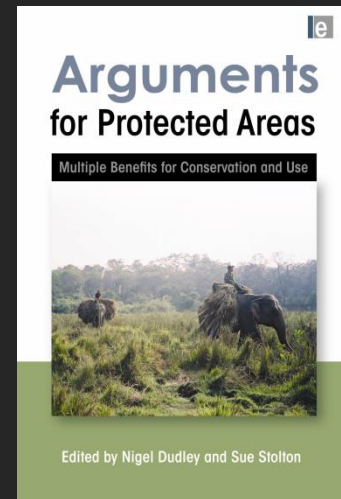
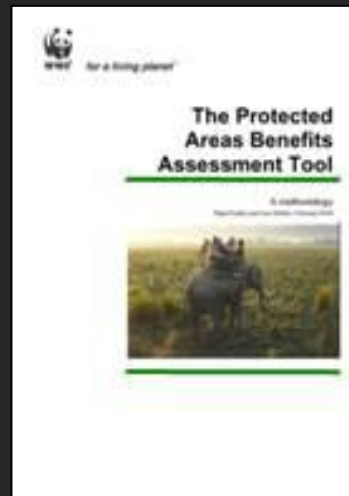
*What do ecosystem services offer **Aichi 11** and what do they offer **post 2020**?*





Arguments for Protection

Seven reports, a book and a methodology carried out with WWF and The World Bank



Governments know the value of ecosystem services in principle but seldom prioritise them over new roads, mines and agricultural development in practice... we need smart ways of selling these concepts



The value of a penguin on the Great Coast Road in Australia





Knowing that protected areas are not just “wasted space” but have their own economic benefits can be an important way of gaining support ...

... although it is dangerous to link all protected areas to economic benefits

Some people
have profound
ethical
misgivings
about putting a
value on
nature.

For that matter
so do I; but I
have become
convinced that
sometimes it
can be a very
useful tactic





Got a lot of bottle

Aristotle

A white marble bust of Aristotle with a beard and curly hair, wearing a brown garment. A black speech bubble is positioned above the bust, containing the text 'Logos', 'Pathos', and 'Ethos' stacked vertically.

Logos
Pathos
Ethos

Logos: logical arguments and facts

Pathos: appeal to the emotions

Ethos: guiding beliefs



With support from the CBD, we are collecting a set of case studies of immediate economic benefits from protected areas...

...ignoring potential benefits, such as possible value of genetic materials from biodiversity

MONTENEGRO: Lake Skadar National Park produces over €4 million (US\$4.6 million) a year from fish production and honey alone.




RUSSIA: In 2014, the pine nut harvest in Bikin National Park and surrounding reserves in Russia earned villagers around US\$60 million. Verified Carbon Standard funds to compensate for the Sochi Olympics' emissions earned over US\$550,000



FOOD and CARBON

WATER SECURITY



COLOMBIA: *Bogota gets 80% of its drinking water from Chingaza National Park, worth millions of dollars every year, but most residents have no idea of this link*

BHUTAN: *Allowing residents access to a sustainable harvest of Cordyceps, a valuable medicinal plant, provides economic value from protected areas whilst maintaining their ecological integrity*



INDIA: Total revenue from Ranthambore National Park in India was estimated at US\$3,163,753 in 2011



TOURISM VALUES



TOURISM VALUES

GERMANY:
*Total tourism in
German
biosphere
reserves
equalled 65.3
million visitor
days, and €2.94
billion (US\$3.40
billion) gross
tourist spending,
equivalent to
86,200 incomes.*



FINLAND:
In 2013, national parks earned €115.5 million total visitor spending and supported 1,484 jobs; of which €56.2 million and 716 jobs were the result of visitors solely or mainly attracted to the area because of the national park

TOURISM VALUES

SOUTH KOREA: 10 million visitors a year to national park nearest Seoul; mainly because of temples on the mountain slopes



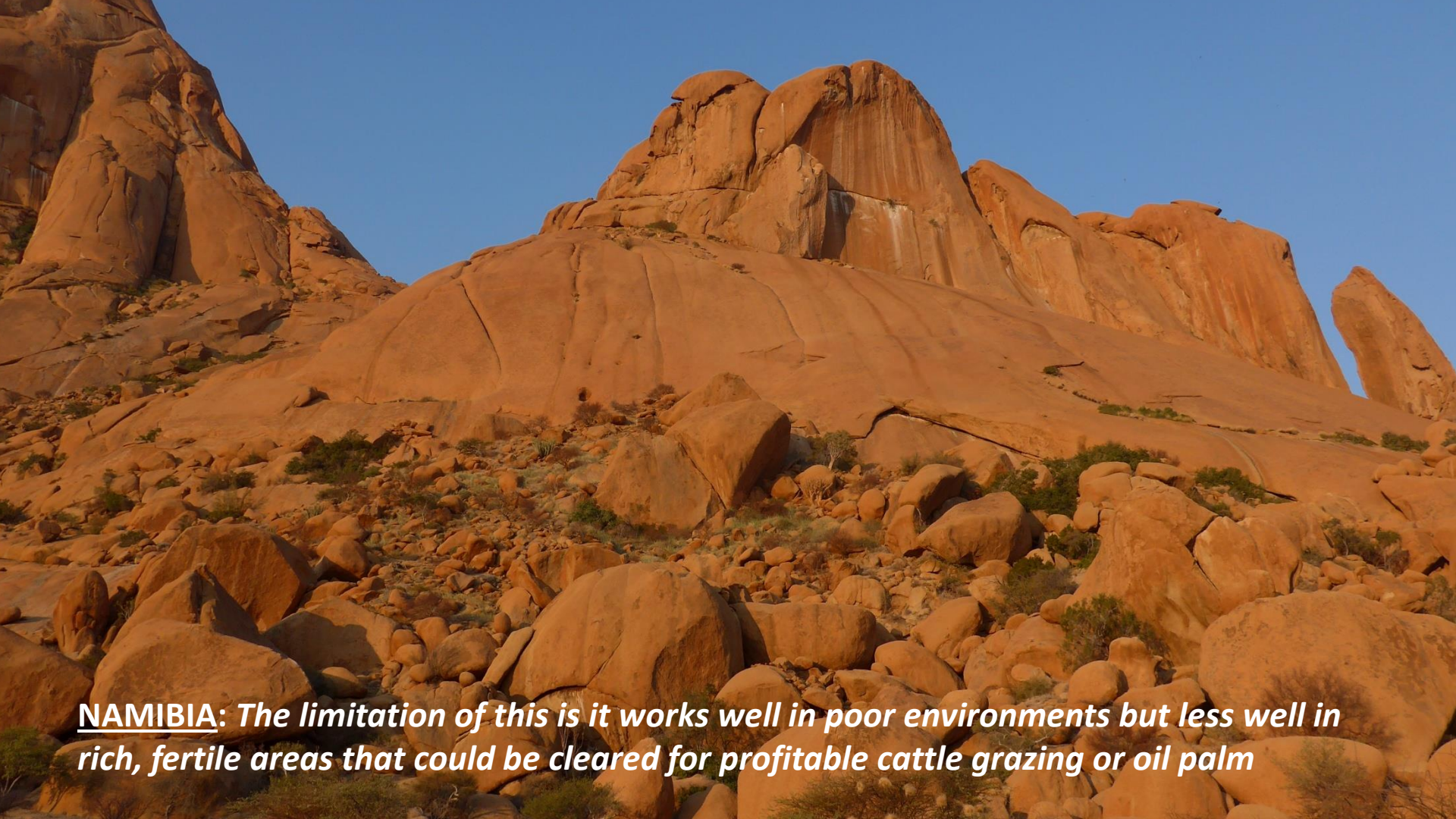
SPIRITUAL VALUES



Economic values from protected areas vary in scale, security, sources of funding and particularly in who benefits



CROATIA: Most protected areas are small sources of revenue on a national scale but important on a local scale



NAMIBIA: The limitation of this is it works well in poor environments but less well in rich, fertile areas that could be cleared for profitable cattle grazing or oil palm



**ICELAND – nature-based tourism now
the largest contribution to GDP**



TANZANIA – also tourism is the largest source of foreign exchange



However, far fewer people benefit from this money in Tanzania than they do in Iceland

Principles for Justice and Equity in Access to and Distribution of Benefits from Ecosystem Services in Protected Areas



- ▶ There are undoubtedly major economic benefits from many protected areas
- ▶ These often come in places where there are few other economic options
- ▶ They can build support from otherwise unsympathetic governments...
- ▶ ... but only build long lasting support for conservation if the values reach the people living in or near protected areas
- ▶ Not all protected areas can “pay their own way” and we must not over-emphasise economic values





AICHI 11

Identify some types of ecosystem management that could easily be recognised as OECMs as a first cut at identifying OECMs at national level.

POST 2020:

***A target on
ecosystem services?***

***A portfolio of targets
linking the SDGs,
UNFCCC, UNCCD and
Ramsar, alongside
the CBD?***



Target 14

By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable



CBD 13th Conference of Parties:

... Mainstreaming of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures across sectors to contribute, inter alia, to the **Sustainable Development Goals** and as natural solutions to combat climate change



Paris Climate Summit

18 LAC countries recognise protected areas as natural solutions to climate change.



NEXT STEPS

- ▶ A typology of ecosystem service areas that could be OECMs
- ▶ A metric for measuring ecosystem services
- ▶ Clear social and equity guidelines
- ▶ Conversations outside the environmental ghetto
- ▶ A set of demonstration projects
- ▶ Links to other conventions, the SDG and economic and social vehicles
- ▶ Better technical guidance and continue making the case



