



Figure 1. Proportion of terrestrial and marine protected areas

The establishment of terrestrial and marine protected areas represents an effective measure to ensure the preservation of ecosystems and biodiversity. In particular, protected areas are needed to mitigate the impact of climate change on ecosystems and species. Forest protected areas are particularly important under a climate change perspective, since forests contribute to carbon sequestration and, thus, to climate change mitigation. Figure 1 illustrates the evolution of terrestrial and marine protected areas in the Republic of Mauritius, as share of terrestrial and marine land, respectively. Terrestrial protected areas have expanded from 5.7% in 1990 to 7.6% in 2011, while the share of marine protected areas has remained stable at 3.9% throughout the same period.