















Biodiversity is:

the variability among living organisms from all sources including, inter alia, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part; this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems.





Wetlands are:

Land areas saturated or flooded with water, permanently or seasonally

- Inland wetlands: marshes, peatlands ponds, lakes, rivers, floodplains, swamps, fens
- Coastal wetlands: saltwater marshes, estuaries, mangroves, lagoons, coral reefs
- Human-made wetlands: fish ponds, rice paddies, reservoirs, saltpans

Wetlands are rich with biodiversity





Wetlands are rich reservoirs of biodiversity

- 40% of the world's plant and animal species live or breed in wetlands
- Over 100,000 freshwater species have been identified in wetlands so far
- Coastal wetlands, especially, are among the most biologically diverse places

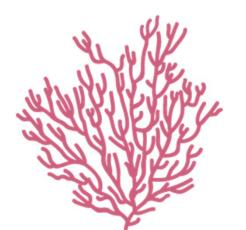






Life thrives in wetlands

- 30% of known fish species, with 200 new freshwater species discovered annually
- Many at-risk amphibians and reptiles
- Migratory and resident water birds
- Thousands of plant species
- Endemic species only found in a specific wetland









Why wetland biodiversity matters?

- Swamp vegetation filters pollutants, making water potable
- Wetlands provide livelihoods for one billion people and help feed the world
- Peatlands store 30% of land-based carbon
- Lakes and rivers supply food and medicine
- Mangroves and coral reefs protect coastal communities during storm surges, hurricanes and tsunamis
- Wetlands provide ecosystem services worth USD \$47 trillion annually, more than those from forests, deserts or grasslands





Humans are destroying wetlands

- Wetlands are vanishing three times faster than forests
- 35% have disappeared since the 1970s. 87% have been lost since the 1700s

Causes of wetland loss:

- Drainage and infilling for agriculture and construction
- Pollution
- Overexploitation of resources (e.g., overfishing)
- Invasive species
- Climate change







Biodiversity is in steep decline Wetland species are declining most

- Between 1970 and 2014, populations of fish, birds, mammals, amphibians, and reptiles declined by 60%
- Since 1970, 81% of inland wetland species and 36% of coastal and marine species have declined
- 25% of wetland species are threatened with extinction, including water birds, freshwaterdependent mammals, marine turtles, and coralreef- building species





Wetlands and biodiversity

This is an emergency

- One million animal and plant species are threatened with extinction
- Species are declining faster than at any time in human history and the pace is accelerating
- Climate change is making it worse
- Citizens, NGOs, and governments are working to reverse the trends. But we are not doing enough







End biodiversity loss

- Restore, conserve and promote wise use of all wetlands
 - Don't drain
 - Don't build over
 - Don't degrade
- Assess the real value of wetlands

Wetlands are rich with biodiversity





World Wetlands Day: 2 February

Celebrated annually to raise global awareness about the value of wetlands

Wetlands and Biodiversity, theme 2020

Get involved

- Organize an event to raise awareness about the importance of wetlands biodiversity
 - Register and upload your event to worldwetlandsday.org
- Visit worldwetlandsday.org to download information materials to share and raise awareness
- Learn about the types of wetlands in your country







The Convention on Wetlands

Only global treaty to focus on a single ecosystem

- Adopted in Ramsar, Iran in 1971
- 171 Contracting Parties

Contracting Parties commit to:

- Designate wetlands of high value on the list of Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Sites)
- Use all wetlands wisely and cooperate on transboundary issues
- Number of Ramsar Sites: 2,300,
- Total surface of designated Sites: 249,579,562 million hectares (slightly larger than Mexico)







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Thank you.

www.worldwetlandsday.org



