



# Wetlands Management for Biodiversity and Climate Protection

## Situation

Wetlands are ecosystems located at the interface of land and water. We see them in various forms such as marshes, lagoons, estuaries, mangroves, peatlands, ponds, lakes, reservoirs, floodplains, and deltas. As highly productive ecosystems, wetlands are vital parts of the water cycle and support rich biological diversity.

There are over 750,000 wetlands in India which are spread over 152,600 square kilometre (National Wetlands Atlas 2011). Distributed across ten bio-geographic zones - from the Trans-Himalayas to the Indian Islands - these wetlands exhibit an enormous diversity and support a variety

of ecosystem services like freshwater provision, food, fibre and fuels, groundwater recharge and purification, pollution abatement, flood mitigation, erosion control and carbon sequestration. They also provide cultural, and recreational benefits. Wetlands directly and indirectly support the livelihoods of millions of Indians. In India, 27 wetlands of international importance have been designated under the Ramsar Convention.

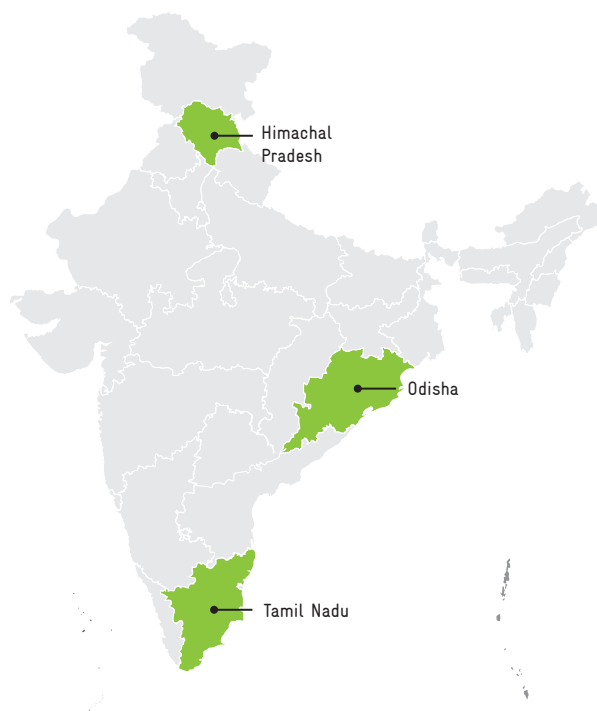
Many wetlands are threatened by reclamation and degradation through drainage and landfill, pollution,

An **ecosystem-based** integrated **management** of **wetlands** will secure and improve their **biodiversity** and ecosystem services

hydrological alteration, over-exploitation, and climate change resulting in loss of biodiversity and disruption in ecosystem benefits to the society. Wetlands in India form an integral component of biodiversity conservation, water and food security, and climate protection.

## Objective

The main objective of the project is to strengthen the institutional framework and capacities for an ecosystem-based integrated management of wetlands of international importance (Ramsar sites) in India.



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## Approach

The Wetlands Management for Biodiversity and Climate Protection project is implemented in close cooperation with the National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Ecosystems (NPCA) of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC). Three main output areas define the implementation approach of the project:

- Integrated management planning for 3-4 pilot Ramsar sites based on biodiversity, ecosystem services and climate change risks.
- Capacity development of national, state and site level stakeholders for integrated wetland management.
- Development of a wetland monitoring system, including an instrument to track management effectiveness.

Four Ramsar sites have been selected as potential pilot sites under the project: Pong Dam and Renuka Lake in Himachal Pradesh, Bhitarkaninka Mangroves in Odisha, and the Point Calimere Wildlife and Bird Sanctuary in Tamil Nadu. Chilika Development Authority has been identified as a resource centre for wetlands management.



## Contribution To 2030 Agenda

The Wetlands Management for Biodiversity and Climate Protection project contributes particularly to the Sustainable Development Goal or SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation, which aims to ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all; SDG13: Climate Action, which aims to take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts; SDG 14: Life Below Water, and SDG 15: Life on Land, which aims to protect, restore, and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, and halt biodiversity loss.

By introducing **management** strategies based on **biodiversity** and ecosystem services, the **resilience** of wetlands can be **increased**

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