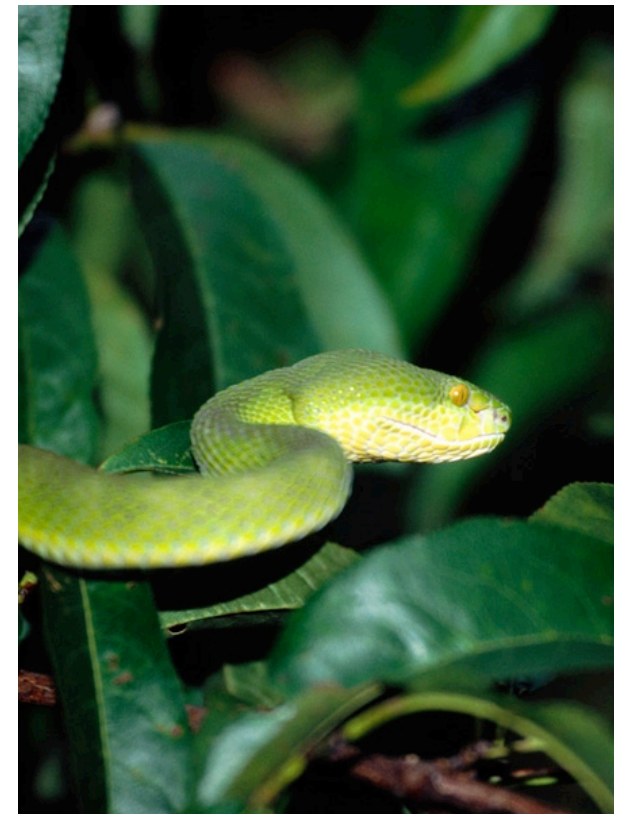


Wetlands, Biodiversity and Climate Change

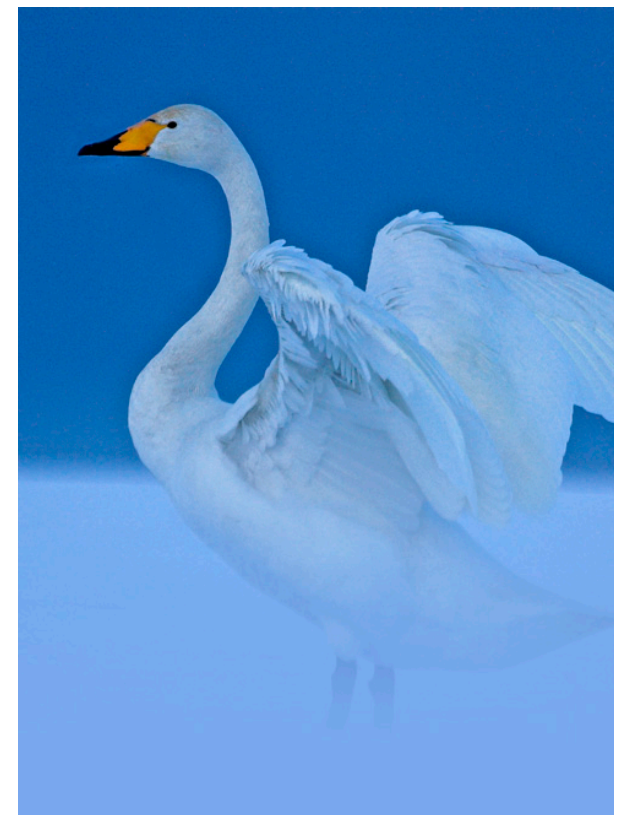
United Nations Convention on
Biological Diversity



CBD



Achieving the
2010
Biodiversity
Target



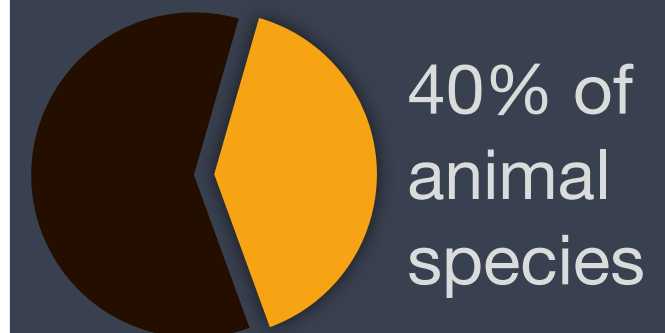
Wetlands:

Areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water, including areas of marine water the depth of which at low tide does not exceed 6 meters

- ▶ Economic value up to \$15 trillion
- ▶ Store more carbon than the world's forest
- ▶ GHG reduction investments are cost effective
- ▶ Degradation is a major source of GHGs



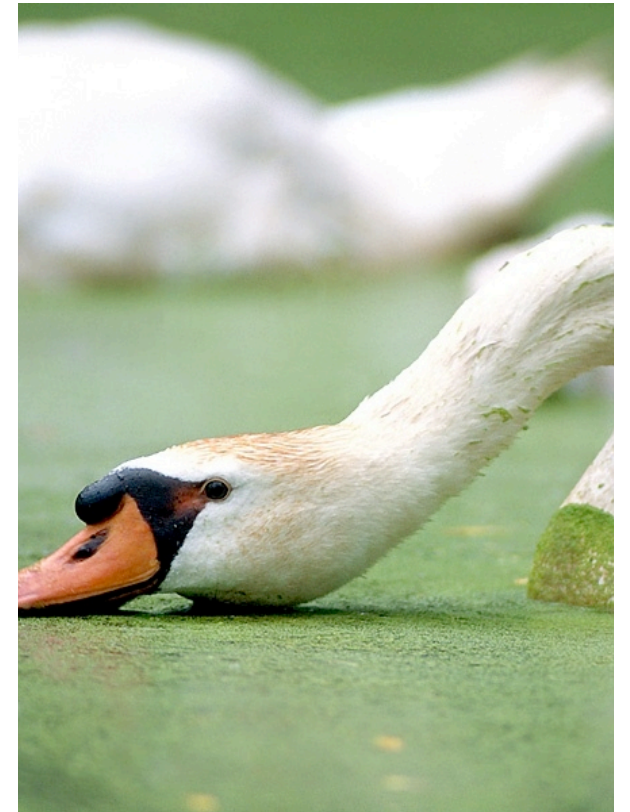
A rich source of Biodiversity



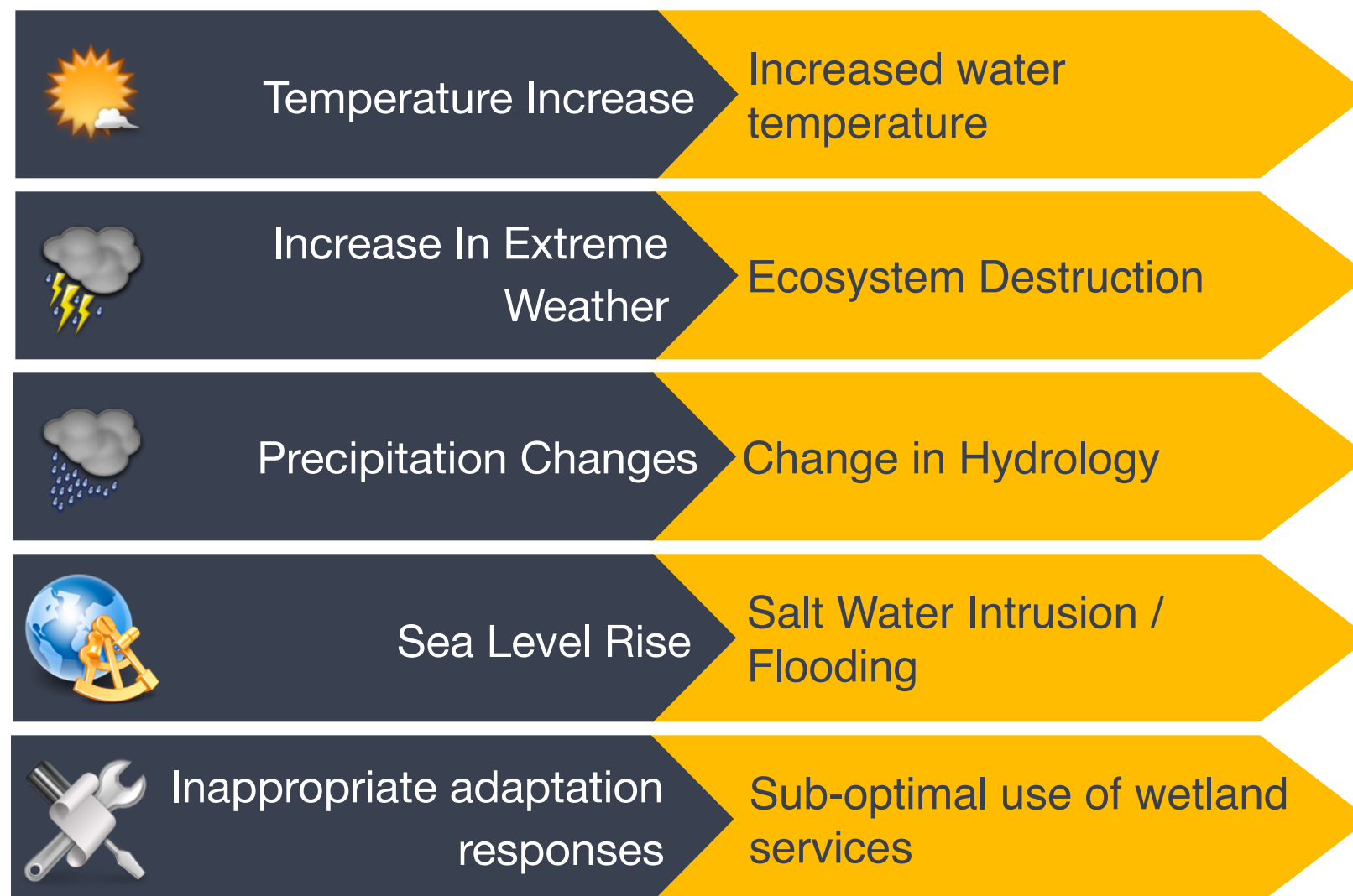
● Freshwater Wetlands
● Rest of the World

Some ecosystem services provided by wetlands

- ▶ Sustaining water supplies
- ▶ Nutrient recycling
- ▶ Regulating climate – including GHG flux
- ▶ Protection from extreme weather events (drought, floods and storm surges)



Threats to wetlands from climate change



Loss Of:

- ▶ biodiversity
- ▶ wetland functions
- ▶ livelihoods
- ▶ food sources

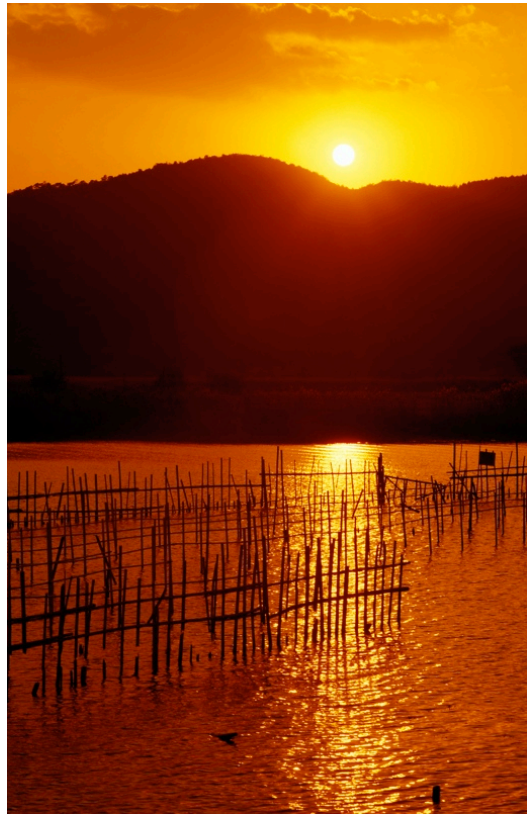
Wetlands, Biodiversity and Climate Change

Inland Waters Programme of Work

- ▶ consider climate change impacts on the sustainability of inland water ecosystems
- ▶ introduce adaptive management and mitigation strategies
- ▶ provide advice on adaptive management and mitigation strategies
- ▶ assess the links between inland water ecosystems and climate change

Cross-cutting Issue on Biodiversity and Climate Change

- ▶ calls for additional work on opportunities to support the conservation and sustainable use of the biodiversity of wetlands including tropical forested peatlands
- ▶ welcomes the Global Assessment on Peatlands, Biodiversity and Climate Change



Key Messages

We know...



- ▶ We know what the problem is
- ▶ We know what to do
- ▶ We know how to do it

But...



- ▶ Key audiences don't know this
- ▶ We need to build awareness of how wetlands biodiversity is relevant across sectors



We need to work with wetlands as our ally in order to respond appropriately to climate change