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# Wetlands provide green solutions and carbon storage

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#### Ramsar Convention overview



- Signed in 1971, Ramsar, Iran
- First international treaty to focus on a single ecosystem
- Provides the framework for the conservation and wise use of wetlands and their resources
- To date: 169 Contracting Parties
- Over 2,200 Ramsar Sites , covering more than 2.1 million km²

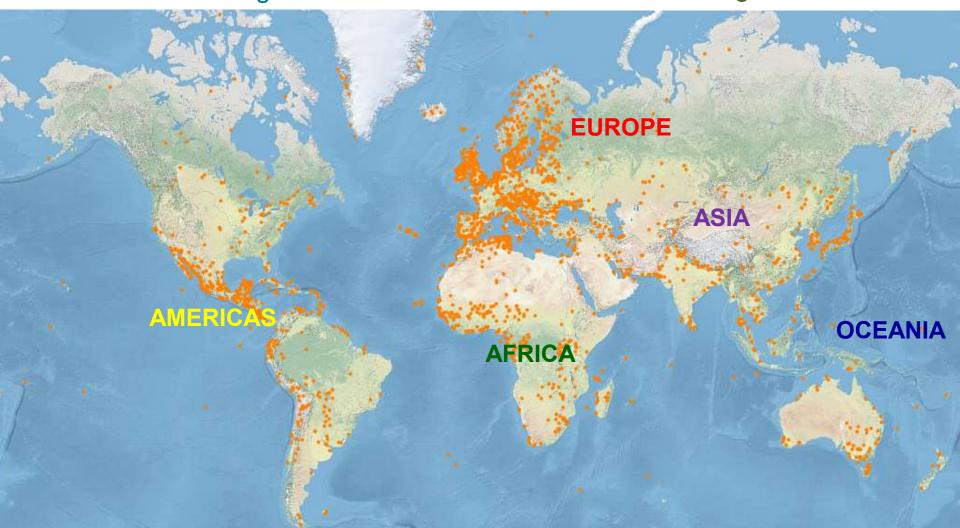


#### Ramsar Convention on Wetlands



169 Contracting Parties

2,240 Ramsar Sites covering 215,240,112 ha



#### Ramsar Convention overview



#### Mission

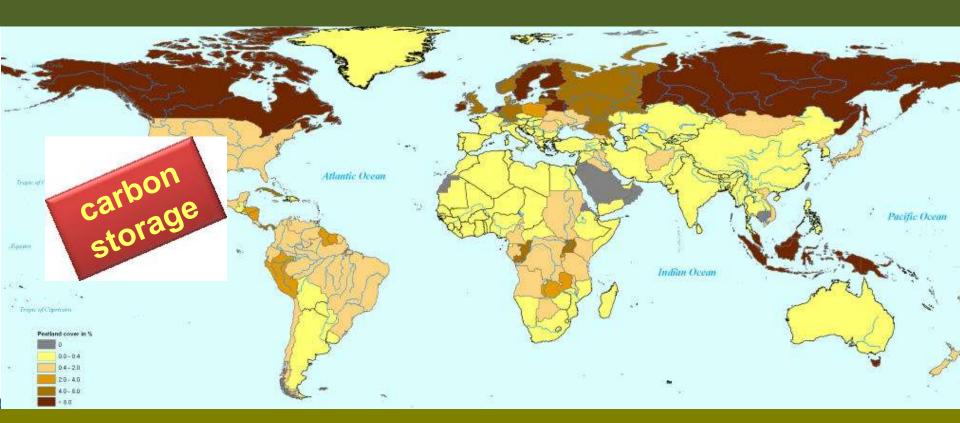
o "the conservation and wise use of all wetlands through local and national actions and international cooperation, as a contribution towards achieving sustainable development throughout the world"

#### Three pillars

- Wise Use
- Ramsar Sites
- International Cooperation



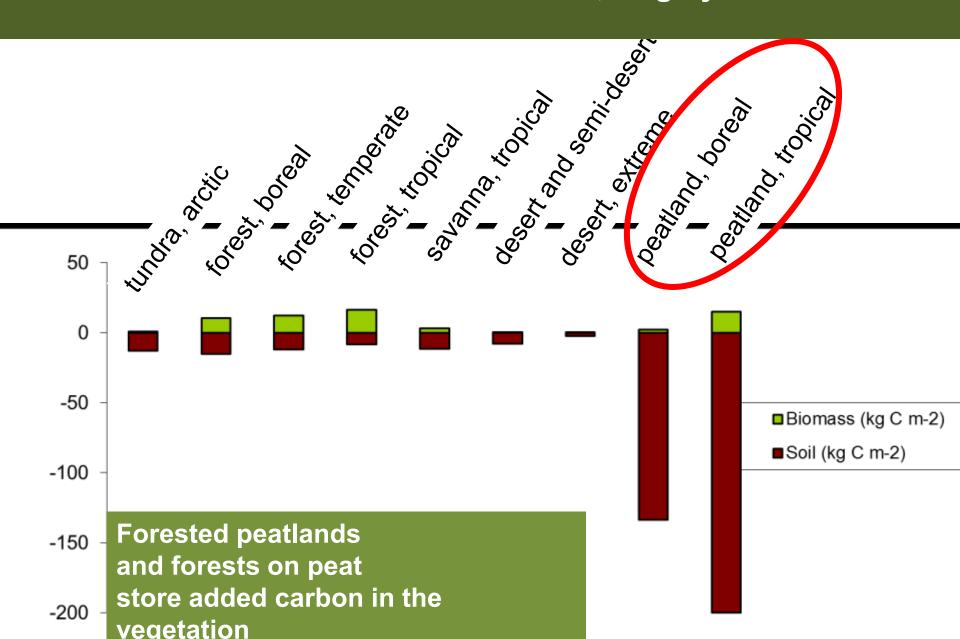
## Peatlands cover 3% of the world's land area and store about 20% of the terrestrial carbon



Peatlands are the largest long-term terrestrial carbon store: more than twice the carbon than in all forests!

> 3.5 x more than other ecosystems in the

#### Peatlands store more carbon, largely in their soil:



### Plantations (and farming) on *dried peatlands* are not sustainable





reduce greenhouse gas emissions
keep carbon stored in the soil where it is
maintain water storage and purifying functions
support and conserve biodiversity in the area



Deforestation, drainage and degradation of forests and peatlands - at large scale - often go hand in hand ...



#### Ramsar proposes solutions:



*limit* drainage, degradation and deforestation of peatland forests (LULUCF)

re-wet drained peatland forests (REDD+)
support habitat and biodiversity restoration (CBD)
use Ramsar's "wise use concept" as a bridge