



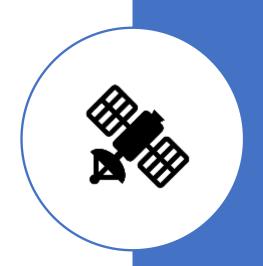
Ministry Of Environment, Forest And Climate Change Government of India

27th October, 2020



NATIONAL WETLAND ATLAS

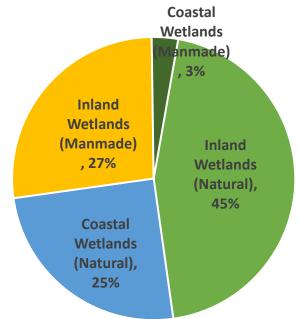
- Updated geospatial database of wetlands a pre-requisite for wetland planning
- A national wetland inventory in the form of National Wetland Atlas prepared by Space Application Centre in 2011
- Information on wetlands across India using the latest in satellite imagery carried out with mapping at 1:50000 scale
- Wetlands up to 2.25 ha have been digitally mapped in the atlas
- 19 wetland type classification available for all States
- National Wetland Atlas available in public domain



Wetlands in India: Profile

Total area: 15.26 million hectares

Total wetlands: 757,060



Sr. No.	Wetland Category	Number of wetlands	Total wetland area	% of wetland area	Open water	
					Post- monsoon area	Pre- monsoon area
1	Inland Wetlands - Natural	45658	6623067	43.40	4100766	3115701
2	Inland Wetlands -Man-made	142812	3941832	25.83	3267602	1654170
	Total - Inland	188470	10564899	69.23	7368368	4769871
3	Coastal Wetlands - Natural	10204	3703971	24.27	930663	750339
4	Coastal Wetlands - Man-made	2829	436145	2.86	301767	281010
	Total - Coastal	13033	4140116	27.13	1232430	1031349
	Sub-Total	201503	14705015	96.36	8600798	5801220
5	Wetlands (<2.25 ha)	555557	555557	3.64	-	-
	Total	757060	15260572	100	8600798	5801220

Area (hectares)

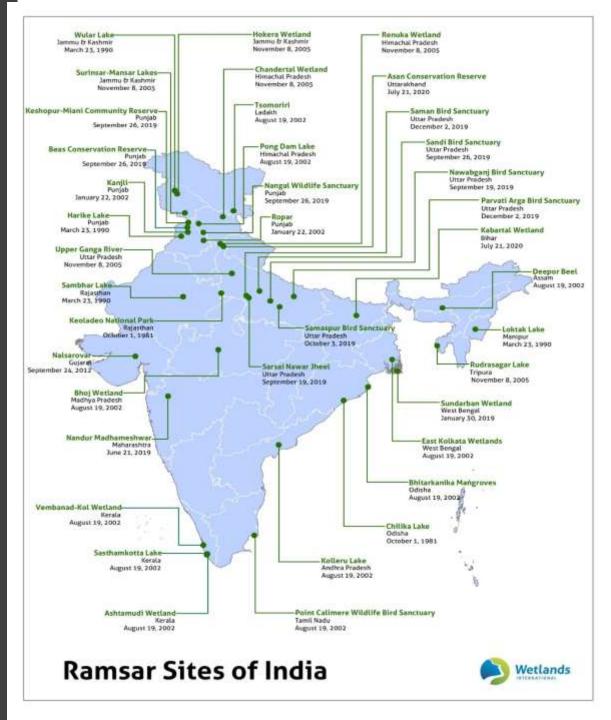
Source: SAC, 2011

Total Number of Ramsar Sites in India: 39

Highest number in South Asia

Total Area under Ramsar sites:

1.07 million hectares



Regulatory Framework (Policy)

Central Government notified
Wetlands (Conservation and
Management) Rules, 2017
superseding Rules of 2010



a significant step to conserve, manage and maintain the ecological character of the wetlands without restricting the wise use



Guidelines to help the States **implement the Rules** released



State Wetland Authorities constituted





Jal Shakti The water conservation program of Government of India

- Water stressed districts identified
- Water conservation/rainwater harvesting, renovation of traditional waterbodies/tanks, watershed development and intensive afforestation taken up in a mission mode in these districts
- For the first time, an integrated approach in implementation of the Ganga rejuvenation programme has been initiated and riverine wetlands conservation has been integrated in the Ganga basin(Integration of lentic – lotic water)
- Being initiated for other rivers also.

National Plan on Aquatic Ecosystems (NPCA)

- Developing policy guidelines for conservation and sustainable management of aquatic ecosystems
- Restoration of prioritized ecosystems
- Developing a national inventory, setting up information and decision support system
- Framing guidelines for formulation and implementation of integrated management plans
- Strengthening capacity of managers and stakeholders for effective management
- Strengthening implementation of international commitments



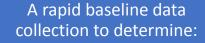


Activities undertaken under NPCA

- interception, diversion and treatment of wastewater
- shore line protection
- lake front development
- de-silting
- bioremediation
- Catchment area treatment (plantation & soil conservation
- lake beautification
- survey & demarcation
- fisheries development
- weed control
- biodiversity conservation
- Livelihood development activities
- education and awareness creation
- community participation

Rejuvenating Wetlands - The 4 pronged approach





- -> extent of wetlands & its zone of influence
 - -> key biodiversity
- -> ecosystem services and values
 - ->major threats

A citizen network to enable participation of local stakeholders in wetlands'



Health Card

A monitoring mechanism designed to assess the status of wetlands and effectiveness of management

Integrated Management Plan

A management plan drawn to maintain the full range of biodiversity and ecosystem services and values of wetlands, now and into future.







conservation and wise use

Indicators used to determine Wetland Health

Conversion to non-wetlands use

• % Area of wetland converted

Hydrological regimes

- Ratio of natural inflows choked and diverted to total number of natural **Inlets**
- Ratio of natural outflows choked and diverted to total number of natural **Outlets**
- % of Water Quality samples conforming to desired Biological Oxygen Demand / Dissolved Oxygen levels

Biodiversity

- % wetland area covered by Invasive Macrophytes
- Annual January Water Bird Count as a proportion to maximum count observed count in last 10 years

Governance

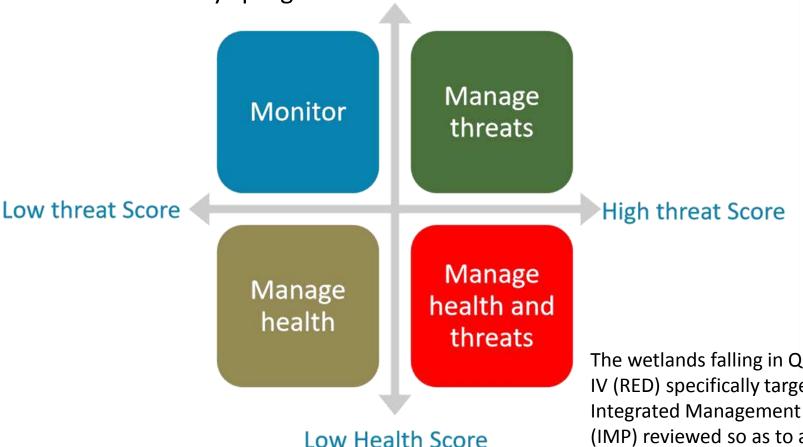
- Status of Wetland Mapping
- Status of Wetland Management Action Plan
- Status of **Notification**

Indicators used to determine Threats to the Wetlands

 Water Quality & Quantity Sediments Physical Regime Change Salinity Water Biota Extraction • Soil Minerals Pollutants Introduction • Invasive Species Drainage Structural Modification of Conversion into non-wetland use Habitat or encroachment

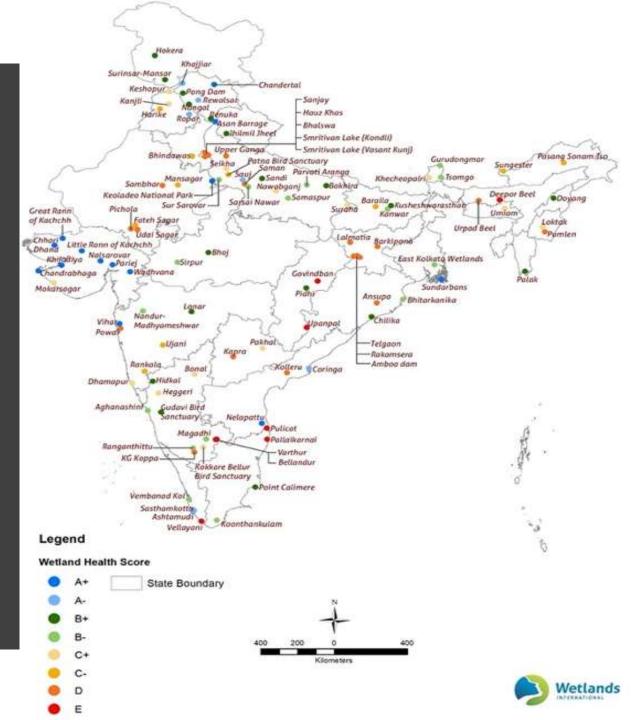
Health and Threat Analysis

Wetland Ecosystem Health Assessment Report prepared as an outcome of Phase 1 of 100 days programme



The wetlands falling in Quadrant IV (RED) specifically targeted: Integrated Management Plan (IMP) reviewed so as to align the intervention measures proposed with the threats as highlighted by the brief documents and health cards

Wetland Health Assessment (Phase 1)



Moving on to Phase - 2

After the success of the pilot Phase 1,
 Phase 2

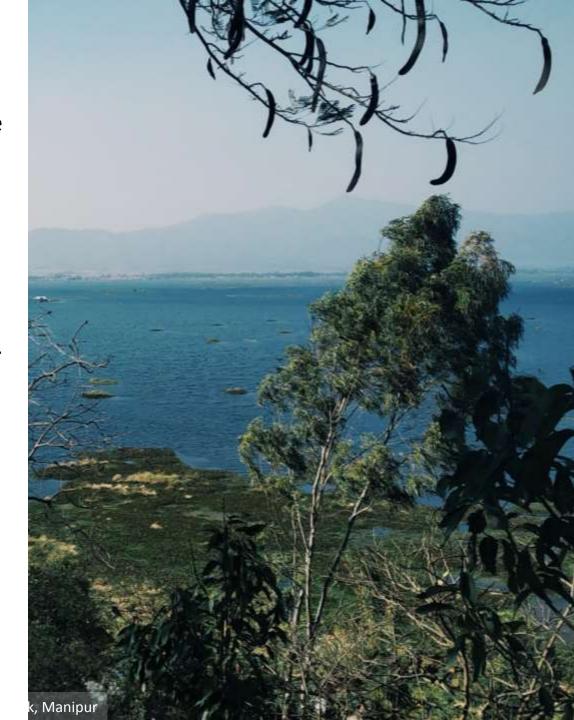
 Increase the area under better management and conservation



 Devise Integrated Management Plans in line with the actual threats of the wetland

Montreux Record

- 3 Ramsar sites in India placed in the Montreux record due to changes in ecological characters.
- Keoladeo National Park in 1990,
 Chilika and Loktak in 1993
- Chilika removed from MR in 2001 due to restoration of it's ecosystem.
- Process for removing the other two completed. Documentation being prepared and would be submitted shortly
- RSIS updation of all sites started.



National/Regional Centre for Wetlands

- Proposal for having a National Centre for Wetlands is underway and would come up by next year
- Specialised centres available -
- ✓ National Institute of Himalayan Environment
- ✓ National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management
- ✓ Salim Ali Centre for Ornithology and Natural History
- ✓ Space Application Centre
- Eventually India could provide leadership in the South Asian region for wetland conservation



Way Forward

- Strengthening the implementation of Ramsar Convention
- Enhancing regional co-operation
- Designating more wetlands as Ramsar sites
- Promotion of integrated management and conservation of wetlands .



