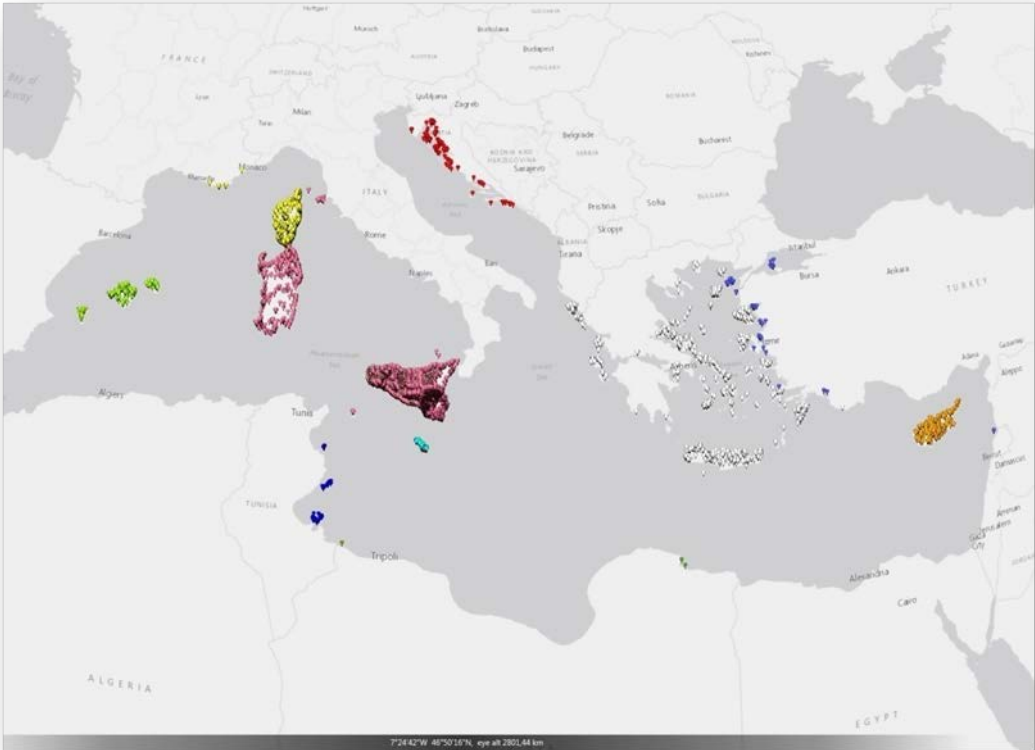


MedIsWet: Island Wetlands Conservation at Mediterranean Scale



PIM INITIATIVE DIFFERENTS MODE OF ACTION

AT LOCAL SCALE

- Project structuration
- Strategical documents
- Field operations
- Capacity building

AT GLOBAL SCALE

- Advocacy actions
- Awareness actions, international events

WITH A MEDITERRANEAN PHILOSOPHY
SHARE KNOWLEDGE, SKILLS AND EXPERIENCES



MedIsWet: Island Wetlands Conservation

- The starting point: WWF project (2004-2013)
 - MedIsWet is a replication for all Med Islands
 - Implement **Resolution XII.14** of Ramsar Resolution:
 - **The only International Convention Resolution gathering together all mediterranean islands**
- 13 partners of 9 different countries joining their strength
- For the conservation of mediterranean wetlands
 - Establish an efficient partnership with local authority, insitutions, local communities, MEdWet and the Rasmar Convention



Crédit Photo : Bertrand Rieger

mediswet

MAVA
FONDATION POUR LA NATURE

MedIsWet: Island Wetlands Conservation

The XII.14 RAMSAR RESOLUTION

- address urgently the significant human-induced pressures that threaten small and micro wetlands;
- **designate key small and micro wetlands** for inclusion in the List of Wetlands of International Importance;
- **produce a complete, science-based inventory** of small and micro wetlands and to integrate their information into national and regional land use plans;
- **conduct an innovative communication**, education, and public awareness programme on the ecosystem services of small and micro wetlands;
- **strengthen the wise use of small and micro wetlands** under the premise of conservation and restoration;



12th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to
the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971)

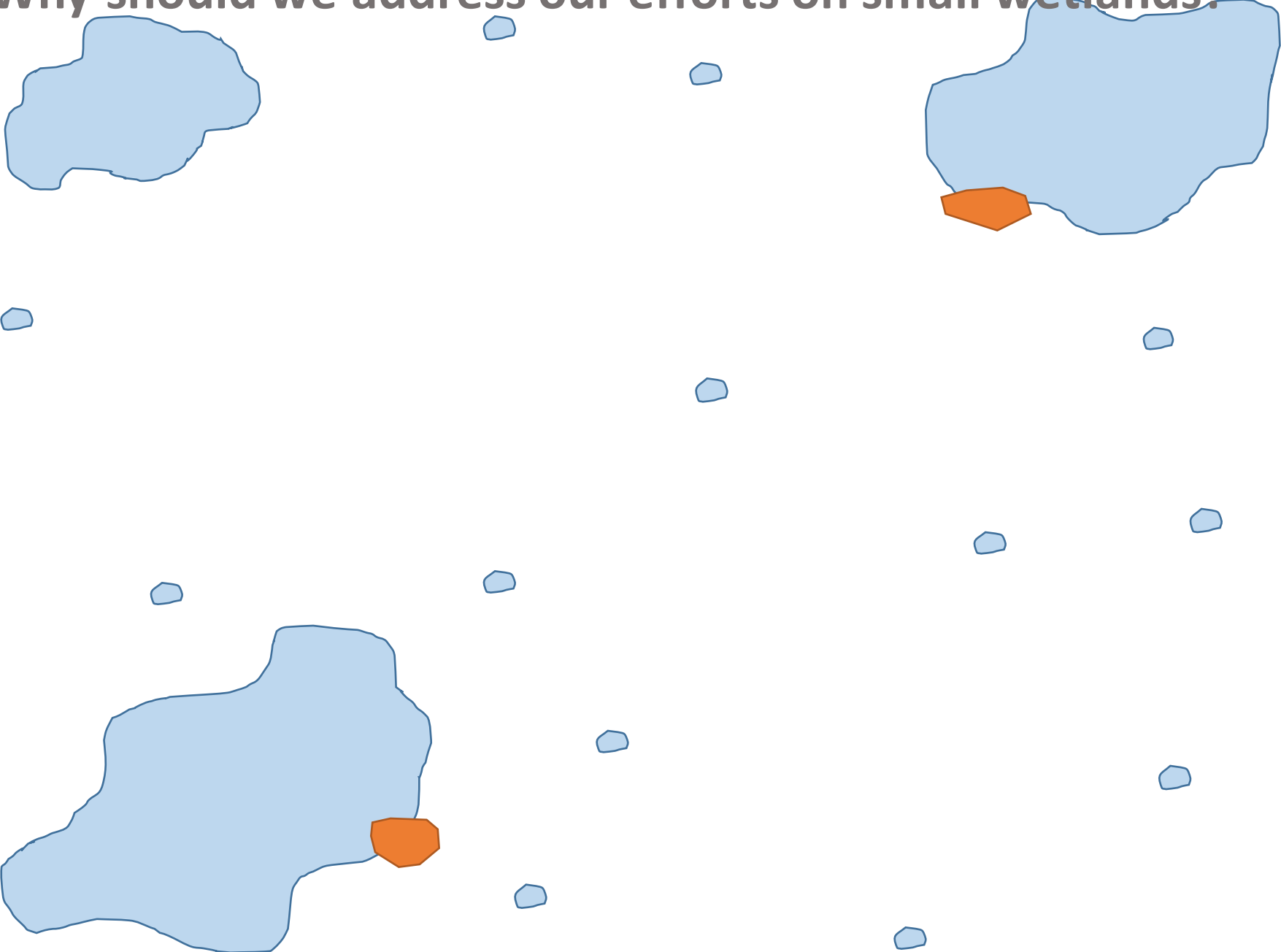
Punta del Este, Uruguay, 1-9 June 2015

Resolution XII.14

Conservation of Mediterranean Basin island wetlands

1. AWARE that the Mediterranean Basin is a global biodiversity hotspot and hosts one of the largest groups of islands in the world with a rich history and varied cultural values;
2. ALSO AWARE that the Mediterranean Basin is one of the leading tourist destinations in the world and that its coastal and island ecosystems are facing intense and multiple pressures from this sector;
3. ACKNOWLEDGING the crucial role of Mediterranean island wetlands in protecting these islands against the impacts of climate change and desertification, and their critical significance for a variety of threatened and endemic species of flora and fauna and an important number of migratory species;
4. CONCERNED that Mediterranean island wetlands increasingly face serious pressures, such as the spread of urban and coastal developments that threaten to undermine their ecological character and lead to the increased degradation of wetland areas and, subsequently, to ecosystem fragmentation;
5. AWARE of the fact that small island wetlands are extremely vulnerable and could be easily destroyed, including by non-intentional actions and/or lack of awareness of their significance;
6. ALSO CONCERNED that several Mediterranean island wetlands have already been partly or fully drained, or are increasingly water-stressed, and AWARE that the demand for fresh water for human use on these islands continues to grow;
7. RECALLING the commitments made by the Contracting Parties to achieving the wise use of all wetlands in their territories;
8. ALSO RECALLING Recommendation 6.11, which encouraged continuing collaboration for Mediterranean wetlands and urged all government and non-government organizations and individuals concerned with wetlands in the Mediterranean to commit their best efforts for the preparation and implementation of a concerted Mediterranean Wetlands Strategy;
9. NOTING that the Mediterranean Wetlands Initiative (MedWet) has successfully contributed to the protection of Mediterranean wetlands for more than 20 years and it is anticipated that it will continue to do so;
10. ALSO NOTING the efforts made by organizations and initiatives directly focusing on the Mediterranean, such as the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea Against

MedIsWet: Why should we address our efforts on small wetlands?



MedIsWet: Island Wetlands Conservation

MAIN OBJECTIVES PROJECT

- Documentation of every island wetlands through field inventories using a **standardized** methodology and then **difunding results** to public and authorities
- **Implementation** of at least one restoration by countries
- **Advocacy** for better protection **at national and Regional scale**



12th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971)

Punta del Este, Uruguay, 1-9 June 2015

Resolution XII.14

Conservation of Mediterranean Basin island wetlands

1. AWARE that the Mediterranean Basin is a global biodiversity hotspot and hosts one of the largest groups of islands in the world with a rich history and varied cultural values;
2. ALSO AWARE that the Mediterranean Basin is one of the leading tourist destinations in the world and that its coastal and island ecosystems are facing intense and multiple pressures from this sector;
3. ACKNOWLEDGING the crucial role of Mediterranean island wetlands in protecting these islands against the impacts of climate change and desertification, and their critical significance for a variety of threatened and endemic species of flora and fauna and an important number of migratory species;
4. CONCERNED that Mediterranean island wetlands increasingly face serious pressures, such as the spread of urban and coastal developments that threaten to undermine their ecological character and lead to the increased degradation of wetland areas and, subsequently, to ecosystem fragmentation;
5. AWARE of the fact that small island wetlands are extremely vulnerable and could be easily destroyed, including by non-intentional actions and/or lack of awareness of their significance;
6. ALSO CONCERNED that several Mediterranean island wetlands have already been partly or fully drained, or are increasingly water-stressed, and AWARE that the demand for fresh water for human use on these islands continues to grow;
7. RECALLING the commitments made by the Contracting Parties to achieving the wise use of all wetlands in their territories;
8. ALSO RECALLING Recommendation 6.11, which encouraged continuing collaboration for Mediterranean wetlands and urged all government and non-government organizations and individuals concerned with wetlands in the Mediterranean to commit their best efforts for the preparation and implementation of a concerted Mediterranean Wetlands Strategy;
9. NOTING that the Mediterranean Wetlands Initiative (MedWet) has successfully contributed to the protection of Mediterranean wetlands for more than 20 years and it is anticipated that it will continue to do so;
10. ALSO NOTING the efforts made by organizations and initiatives directly focusing on the Mediterranean, such as the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea Against

MedIsWet: 13 partners and 9 Mediterranean countries



MedIsWet: the strategy

1. Documentation, bibliography, inventories
2. Advocacy and communication at national scale
3. Results dissemination at Mediterranean scale
4. Advocacy at Mediterranean scale



INTERNATIONAL NGO FOR
**MEDITERRANEAN
SMALL ISLANDS**

- Implementation of the project in **Corsica**
- Coordination of activities between **Sardinia and Sicily and Corsica islands**

ITALIAN PARTNERS:

- **Centro Conservazione Biodiversità (CCB)/ Cagliari University**
- **CUTGANA/Catania University**



MedIsWet: First Results

- **Mediterranean Database 1.0** has been delivered
- **Partnership agreement signed with university**

INVENTORIES:

France:

- **Corsica**
 - 912 WL identified, with 129 artificial ones
 - Last inventory : 569 WL in 2015

Italy:

- **Sardinia:**
 - 2299 WL identified
 - About 50 inventories realised on the field
 - Data exchanges with ISPRA database
- **Sicily**
 - 11984 WL identified (number still increasing)



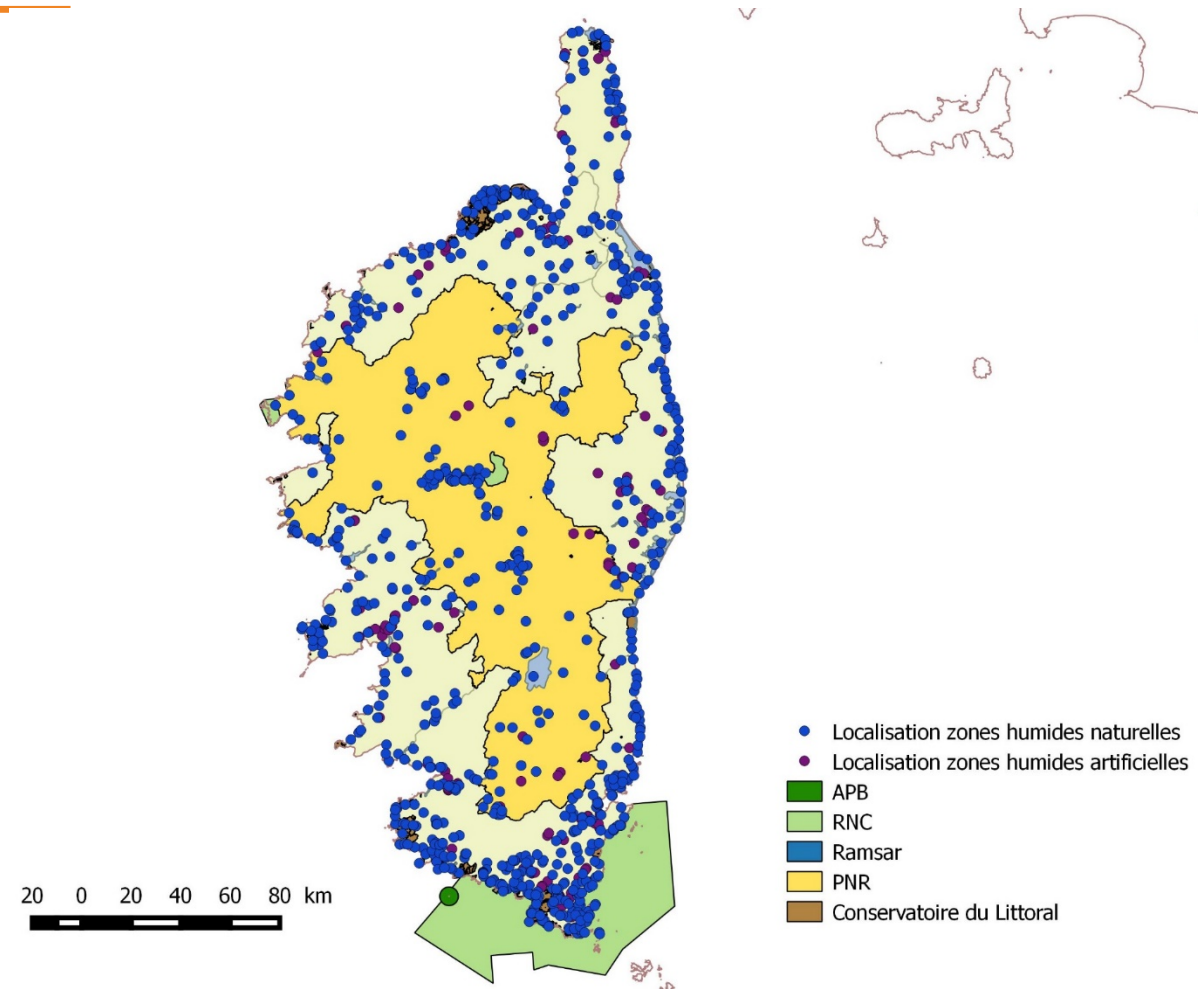
Crédit photos: Mauro Fois/CCB

<https://sites.google.com/view/mediswet>

MedIsWet: First results

Pre Inventory in Corsica

- $\frac{3}{4}$ Corsican WL have a surface of < 10 ha
- Mean surface is: 25 ha
- 14% are artificial wetlands
- 36% of them are included on a protected area
- 40 % protected wetlands are also belonging to the **Conservatoire du littoral (French Coastal Agency)**



Carte SIG des zones humides Corse issue des données collectées lors du pré-inventaire

MedIsWet: 1rst Results

A draft of Advocacy strategy

A **juridical study** on protection tools in Italy and France (carried out by environmental law expert Pantelina Emmanouilidou)

- 1st part: Situation analysis in France and Italy
- End of 2018: a strategy of lobbying

Figure 1: Sources of Law for Wetland protection

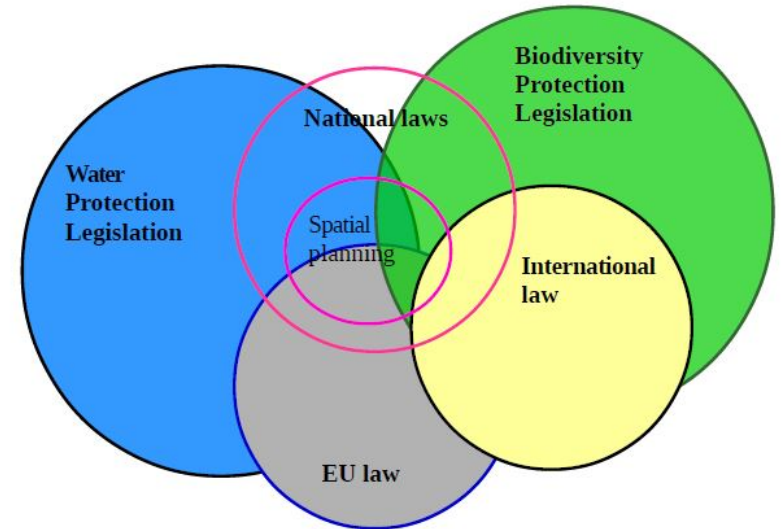
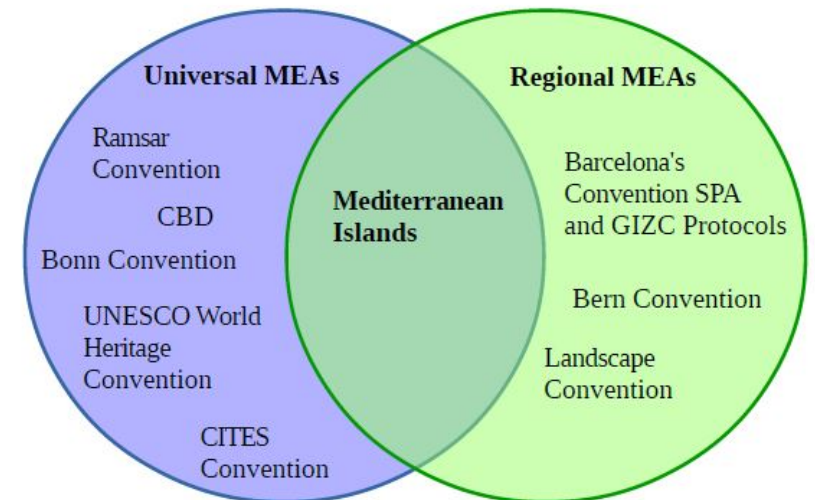


Figure 2: International law for Mediterranean Islands Wetlands



THANK YOU!



Crédit Photo : Bertrand Rieger