Welcome to Denmark
Content of Workshop

- Key-note presentations
- Presentation and discussion of draft report
- Field trip to demonstration site
- Group work on selected themes
- Meeting in the NorBalWet Coordination Group
- Discussion of the Ramsar Strategic Plan
- Tour de Vildmose
- Summary and next step
NorBalWet Peat Project

Estonia, Latvia, Finland, Iceland, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden, Denmark, and Greenland

Supported by Nordic Council of Ministers
Objective of project

To analyse and review information on the importance of peatlands related to the mitigation of climate change and to disseminate such information.

To identify if possible peatland restoration opportunities at national level.
A need for climate regulation

- One Earth
- Now more than 7 billion people
- By 2050 expected 9 billion people
- GHGs increases year by year
Peatlands and climate regulation
and biodiversity
Expected workshop outcome

- Plan for finalisation of draft report
- Plan for communication of the project results
- Drafting of a Ramsar resolution on peat including proposed revision of criterion 1 vi
- Peatland restoration opportunities
- Good discussions and networking ;-)
Designation of peatland as Ramsar sites based on criterion for climate regulation 1 vi

Lille Vildmose a first test case

– opportunities for contracting parties further analysed in the draft report

From the peat application:

“How to provide a simple measure of the contribution of peatlands and other wetlands types in climate regulation under the framework of Ramsar and wise use?”
Ramsar 1971: The Convention’s text

Three ‘pillars’ of implementation

1. “wise use” of all wetlands
2. Designation & management of Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar sites) to maintain their ecological character
3. International cooperation
Results

Peatlands are efficient terrestrial carbon sinks

Carbon in peatlands correspond to 75% of the total amount of C in the atmosphere and double C in all global forests.

Water level in peatlands determines the GHG fluxes and Emissions can be avoided by restoring degraded Peatlands

STOP releasing C and N by rewetting

Source: Wetlands International & Greifswald University, 2010; Ramsar Convention 2011, UNEP 2007
Preliminary results

- Preliminary results show that almost half of the Nordic and Baltic countries peatlands are drained
- Danmark and Lithuienia in top; Norway and Sweden in the bottom
- Drained peatlands in the region emit about 6% of carbon dioxide of peatlands globally
Enjoy your workshop!