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Influence Individuals, communities and society to manage Wetland Environment

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ABSTRACT

Wetlands perform numerous valuable functions such as recycle nutrients, purify water, attenuate floods, maintain stream flow, recharge ground water, and also serve in providing drinking water source, fish, fodder, fuel, recreation to the society. The interaction of man with wetlands during the last few decades has been a concern largely due to land loss - accompanied by intensified industrial, commercial, and residential development further leading to pollution of wetlands by domestic, industrial sewage, and agricultural runoffs- as fertilizers, insecticides. The fact that wetland values are overlooked has resulted in threat to the source of these benefits South Indian wetlands are being lost on account of various anthropogenic activities .

Keywords: Influence Individuals, communities and society, Wetland Environment

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Opinion Article

In order to assessment of wetland degradation and restoration is to Halting wetland degradation and restoring wetdegraded land is an urgent priority to protect the biodiversity and ecosystem services vital to all life on Earth and to ensure human well-being . Degradation of the Earth's Water bodies surface through human activities is negatively impacting the well-being of at least most people, pushing the Indians more prone to extinction, and costing more than 10 per cent of the annual global gross product in lost ecosystem services. Loss of ecosystem services through land wetdegradation has reached critical levels in many parts of the world, resulting in negative impacts that may no longer be mitigable by human ingenuity. Marginalized groups are often the most vulnerable and feel the greatest negative effects of wetland degradation. Halting wetland degradation and investing in restoration of degraded wetland makes sound economic sense. Timely action to halt and reverse wetland degradation can provide more than a third of the CO₂ mitigation needed to keep global warming under 2°C, increase food security and reduce the chance of conflict and migration—especially for the projected many people living depending on wetlands and catchments . Climate and human societies mean that efforts to address wetland degradation and restore for multiplicative benefits. In near future wetland degradation and climate change together are predicted to reduce crop yields by an average of 10 per cent globally and up to 50 per cent in certain regions. Decreasing wetland productivity makes societies, particularly on wetlands, vulnerable to social instability. In wetland areas, years with extreme low rainfall have been associated with an increase 5 per cent loss of gross domestic product, itself partly caused by degradation, is associated with a sufficient per cent increase in the likelihood conflict. Wetland degradation and climate change are likely to force millions people to migrate by 2050.

While wetland requirements for a range of competing uses continue to grow. Food, energy, water and livelihood security, as well as the sound physical and mental health of individuals and societies, are in whole or in part a product of nature and are negatively impacted by land degradation processes. In addition, wetland degradation erodes cultural identity and, in some cases, leads to loss of the knowledge and practices that could help halt and reverse wetland degradation.. New economic opportunities often arise from increased access to growing regional and global markets, and from technological developments, which increase production capacity. If unregulated, these factors can drive unsustainable levels of aquaculture expansion, The widespread failure of policies and institutions to enforce sustainable practices and internalize the long-term economic costs of unsustainable production has meant that the exploitation of natural resources typically leads to greater levels of land and wetland degradation. Tackling land degradation thus requires a concerted effort to improve the sustainability of both production systems and consumer lifestyles, while simultaneously working to foster a socioeconomic environment conducive to low population growth rates. wetland degradation is often the result of social, political and economic changes in other parts of the india. With effects that may involve a lag of months or years. These disconnections mean that many of the actors who benefit from the overexploitation of natural resources countries and financial institutions—are among the least affected by the direct negative impacts of degradation, and therefore have the least incentive to take action. The fact that regional and local wetland-use decisions are shaped so strongly by distant drivers also serves to undermine the effectiveness of local- and regional-scale governance interventions. Market integration and globalization also mean that local governance interventions can result in rebound effects elsewhere, such as through the

displacement of land uses to regions where environmental enforcement is weaker. Institutional, policy and governance responses to address land degradation are often reactive and fragmented in nature, and fail to address the ultimate causes of degradation. National and international policy and governance responses to wetland degradation are often focused on mitigating damage already caused. Policies are also typically fragmented in nature, targeting specific, visible drivers of degradation within specific sectors of the economy, in isolation from other drivers. on Biological Diversity, the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat and the Sustainable Development Goals all have provisions for halting and reversing wetland degradation. However, greater commitment and effective cooperation in using and implementing these established mechanisms at the national and

local levels are vital to enable these major international agreements to create a world with no net wetland degradation, no loss of biodiversity and improved human well-being. wetland managers and commodity, Effective monitoring strategies, verification systems and adequate baseline data—on both socioeconomic and biophysical variables—provide critical information on how to accelerate efforts to halt and reverse wetland degradation and conserve biodiversity. wetLand managers, including indigenous peoples and local communities, as well as experts and other knowledge holders, all have key roles to play in the design, implementation and evaluation of more sustainable land management practices.

Curtail the present rate of destruction of wetlands, suitable guidelines are to be formulated to implement effective monitoring programs, involving suitable management strategies.

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