

1 **Supplementary Information:**  
 2 **Priorities and interactions of Sustainable**  
 3 **Development Goals (SDGs) in Wetlands**

4

5 **Table S1. Detailed information on the 49 wetlandscapes used in the study**

Name of wetlandscape	General information
Souss	The physical area of the wetland is characterized by costal and marine area, the area is located in a Mediterranean semi-arid climate zone, the wetland is located near a National park and the total area is 2 km <sup>2</sup> .
Nee Soon Swamp Forest	Nee Soon Freshwater Swamp Forest Catchment occupies an area of ~5 km <sup>2</sup> within a nature reserve located in the heart of Singapore's Central Catchment. Containing the last remnant of fresh water swamp forest it is considered one of the most important conservation sites in Singapore for the preservation of rare plants and animals. Historically, freshwater swamp forests occurred in most upper river reaches, covering about 5% of the island. Urbanization and land-cover change after ~1990 has led to the loss of almost all of the freshwater swamp forests on the island.
Bahía de Cispatá	DMI Cispatá is located in coastal zone of Cordoba department (Colombia). It is located between Sinu's delta river and Cispatá Bay. Total Area is 278.06 Km <sup>2</sup> and includes mangroves, halophytes wetlands, alluvial beaches, beaches and anthropogenic zones dedicated to raising cattle, farming, aquaculture and tourism. The area includes San Antero, San Bernardo del Viento y Santa Cruz de Lorica townships. Area was declared in 2006 like special handling area
Llanquihue city wetlands	The Llanquihue wetland (-41.262536°, -73.005287°) is a hydrological network part of the Llanquihue lake watershed, one of the main lakes in south-central Chile. Llanquihue wetlands represent the drainage system of the lake, and are part of the Maullín river and its wetlands are consider a priority site for biodiversity conservation. The wetland is part of the city of Llanquihue (ca. 321000 inhabitants) with main economic activities the food industry, livestock, and tourism.

Name of wetlandscape	General information
Pichicuy	<p>The Pichicuy coastal wetland is located 175 km north of Santiago and covers approximately 6 ha (-32.349144°S, -71.443614°W). The fishermen village of Pichicuy (ca. 500 inhabitants) is close to the wetland and in recent years has increased in population by touristic interest in the area. Both human settlement are socially vulnerable with high levels of poverty, economic activities area mainly devoted to fishing and tourism. This wetland is endangered by housing pressure, agriculture, touristic infrastructure, contamination and water consumption in this semiarid region. The wetland has not received formal protection in the national protected areas system of Chile.</p>
Tongoy	<p>The Tongoy Bay wetlands cover approximately 125 ha of fragmented coastal wetlands (-30.304675°S, -71,570029°W). It comprises a net of coastal wetlands that flow into Tongoy bay. The net is composed by four well distinguished wetlands named Tongoy, Pachingo, Salina Grande, and Salina Chica. The Tongoy wetland inbetween the Tongoy town (ca. 5,000 inhabitants) and the nearby village of Puerto Aldea (ca. 400 inhabitants). Both human settlement are socially vulnerable with high levels of poverty, mainly devoted to fishing and tourism. This wetland system is endangered by agriculture, touristic infrastructure, roads, contamination and water consumption in this semiarid region. The wetlands have recently received formal protection in the national protected areas system of Chile and is a Ramsar site. The wetland acts as a protective ecosystem for the nearby towns in the 2015 Tsunami that affected Tongoy.</p>
Silver Springs Isolated Wetlands	Missing
Minnesota River Basin	<p>The Minnesota River basin is a sub basin of the upper Mississippi River basin located in the north-central United States. The majority of the basin is within the state of Minnesota. Its primary land use is row-crop agricultural, specifically cultivation of corn and soybean (~ 75% of land area). Wetlands make up ~ 7% of the land use with much higher wetland cover in the western side of the basin and lower on the eastern side. Historically the basin was a prairie-wetland mosaic but, starting with European settlement in the mid-1850s was converted to small scale farms then in the past ~ 50 years to industrial scale agriculture. An estimated 65% of the historical wetlands were drained with ditches and subsurface tile drainage. Existing wetlands consist of extremely numerous small isolated depressional wetlands, fluvial forested floodplains, some constructed treatment wetlands and shallow lakes. The total area</p>

Name of wetlandscape	General information
	is around 44,000 km <sup>2</sup> . The population is rural with mainly small towns except for Mankato, a town with population of 42,000.
Ciénaga de Ayapel	<p>Ayapel swamp is a complex system located in lower lands of Cauca and Jorge River (COLOMBIA), is composed for many channels who feed an drain a principal swamp and connect others litters swamp. Many factors threats the health of complex swamp, like gold mining, and land use.</p> <p>The hydrodynamic of this system is very interesting because the processes like the interaction of superficial water - groundwater, sedimentation, and the bi-directional flow at channel-swamp are not yet studied in detail.</p>
Lake Victoria	The area refers to the five countries in the catchment of Lake Victoria: Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi. The area comprises many settlements, villages, towns and cities, as well as Lake Victoria's many satellite lakes and water systems.
Tavvavuoma	The physical area selected for the Tavvavuoma wetland comprises the palsa mire complex (permafrost peatlands) around the river Dávvaeatnu (total area ~25 km <sup>2</sup> ) within the Tavvavuoma Natura 2000 protected area, and the local Sami community (Lainiovuoma Sami Village) using the area for reindeer herding.
Ciénaga Grande de Santa Marta2	The physical selected for the Delta Magdalena River-Ciénaga Grande Wetland comprises the Ramsar area, with 4900 km <sup>2</sup> , this area include 9 municipalities Aracataca, Ciénaga, Cerro de San Antonio, El Piñon, Pivijay, Pueblo Viejo, Remolino, Salamina y Sitio Nuevo. The system cover 1300 km <sup>2</sup> the lagoons, channels, and the marine area, moreover is part of this wetland the east side of the final part of Magdalena river and the delta of the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta Rivers that drains its waters to the CGSM (Fundación, Aracataca and Sevilla). Local communities living in those wetlands, which provide their livelihood and work. Fishing, agriculture and livestock are the main activities developed in the area
Páramo de Sumapaz	The Sumapaz National Natural Park (NNP) covers approximately 43 % of the largest paramo complex in the world, called the Cruz Verde - Sumapaz complex. According to the Instituto Alexander von Humboldt (2012), Sumapaz complex has a total extension of 333.420 h but only 142.112 h are protected under the figure of NNP. One of the main functions of the ecosystems protected by the Sumpaz park is the water regulation of the Tunjuelo, Sumapaz, Blanco, Ariari, Guape, Duda and Cabrera river basins as providers of ecosystem services (e.g. provisional, supporting and cultural) for the Capital District (Bogotá) and the departments of

Name of wetlandscape	General information
	<p>Meta, Huila and Cundinamarca. Its numerous lagoons allow, among others, the development of important crops in the Orinoquia, being also the support of biodiversity habitat. The Sumapaz region is considered one of the great centers of plant diversity in the world. In this are represented 148 families, 380 genera and 897 species, of which are around 25 genera of endemic flora, 8 % of the total in Colombia. Some 260 species of mammals have been reported in the Park.</p>
Florida Everglades	<p>The Greater Everglades watershed encompasses 28,000 km<sup>2</sup> from the headwaters of the Kissimmee River, just south of Orlando, to Florida Bay and Biscayne Bay. The watershed area services all or portions of 16 Florida counties inhabited by 8.1 million people located mostly in urban areas along the eastern and western shorelines of the Florida Peninsula. The interior portions of the watershed include the natural areas of Lake Okeechobee, water conservation areas, Everglades National Park and Big Cypress National Park, and some agricultural communities.</p>
Watarase-yusuichi	<p>Watarase-yusuichi or Watarase Retarding Basin. A natural river flood plain where the Watarase, Uzuma and Omoi rivers meet and includes the Watarase reservoir, an artificial retarding basin surrounded by an embankment managed mainly for flood control and drinking water supply. Watarase-yusuichi is surrounded by rice paddies and urban settlements. During the modern era, the site saw a major heavy metal pollution case caused by the operation of the Ashio Copper Mine, located approximately 80 km upstream. The effects are still felt today. Total area: 2,861 ha.</p>
Laguna de Fúquene	<p>The physical area of the wetlands surrounding Lake Fúquene in Colombia comprises the main lake Fúquene, the associated extensive reed bed areas, all river tributaries and the local communities living in those wetlands</p>
Lagó Gatún	<p>The physical area of the wetland complex comprises the main Gatún Dam, the Alhajuela Dam, the Chagres river and other small river tributaries and the local communities living in those wetlands</p>
Gialova Lagoon	<p>The Navarino Bay coastline with the associated Gialova lagoon coastal wetland (with an area of ~6 km<sup>2</sup>=600 hectares, and maximum depth of 4 m) on the west coast of Peloponnese, Greece, is fed by four main coastal catchments (of ~10km<sup>2</sup> each, i.e, a total coastal catchment area of ~40 km<sup>2</sup>). The Gialova Lagoon-Navarino Bay catchments span a coastal plain bounded by mountains with</p>

Name of wetlandscape	General information
	<p>the Ionian Sea on the west. The catchments include olive tree agriculture (of famous Kalamata olives and olive oil), and high tourism-recreation, history-archeology and biodiversity values. The Gialova lagoon wetland with surroundings is a Natura 2000 protected area, an Important Bird Area, a Wild Life Reserve, and an Archeological Protected Area.</p>
Simpevarp	<p>Simpevarp is a coastal wetland system situated in South-west Sweden comprising 6 lakes and 3% of its area has wetlands of bogs and fens type. This area host approximately 900-1000 inhabitants and the main activities are the nuclear power plant and agriculture.</p>
Vattholma wetlands	<p>Vattholma catchment contains different types of wetlands (e.g, bog, fen, riparian, limnic), of different size, some attached to each other and other more isolated from the other wetlands. The wetlands are distributed over the catchment, but the majority is located upstream of the catchment. Main land-use in this area would be agriculture, forest and small urban area. Like many wetlands in Sweden, some wetlands in this area has been subjected to drainage in the past. As such, you can find "natural" wetlands with straight dikes in them. Other known anthropogenic activities that has been affecting the environment is the mining of iron in the 18th century in Österbybruk. This led to e.g. damming of the lake Stordammen. Today, the mining in Österbybruk is not operative.</p>
The Selenga River Delta	<p>The Selenga River Delta comprises of different kind of wetland systems, such as: submerged marshlands (backwater zone) and floodplain wetland/lake systems. The latter types often serve as grazing (horses and cows) and hay harvesting areas for the local communities. The delta areas is surrounded by several villages and towns (e.g., Kabansk with about 6000 inhabitants). Local people often fish in the delta's channels. Fishing on a greater scale occur downstream the delta, in Lake Baikal area. The total areas of the delta is 600 km<sup>2</sup>. The area of the Selenga River Delta and its wetland system is defined by the land area occupied by the delta. Apart from wetlands, it includes small lakes, small distribution channels and the three main delta branches of the Selenga river. The physical area selected for the Selenga Delta would be the Lake Baikal basin, including the lake Baikal itself, as well as upstream Selenga river basin, since this river flows into the delta area. This total catchment area is 540,000 km<sup>2</sup> (of which the lake Baikal area is 31,500 km<sup>2</sup> (which is comparable with the area of Belgium), and the Selenga River basin is 477,000 km<sup>2</sup>).</p>

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Planicie del Río León-Río Atrato	<p>This area comprises lowland floodplain lagoons and meandering courses of tributaries of Atrato River, Suriquí River and León River, draining into the Urabá Gulf. Part of the wetland complex is legally protected under a Regional Forest Reserve. Chigorodó, Carepa and Apartadó are the municipalities relying on the freshwater resources provided by wetlandscape. These wetland complex involves riparian/floodplain tropical wet forests, swamps (panganales) and marshes (eneales). The river courses and groundwater sustain extensive banana croplands, pasture lands and smaller plantations of teak and oil palm. The total area of the wetlandscape is 370 km<sup>2</sup>, the associated watershed area is: 2215 km<sup>2</sup></p>
Mekong Delta	<p>The Mekong Delta within Vietnam stretches from the Cambodia border to the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand. The land area is dominated by agricultural ecosystems, mainly for rice production. These systems are the backbone of the economy and food security for peoples within the delta and for the Vietnamese nation as a whole. There are also extensive mangroves in coastal areas, which provide numerous ecosystem services (such as: erosion and coastal protection, and fisheries. The total area of the wetland is 40000 km<sup>2</sup>, and it sits at the outflow of the 795,000 km<sup>2</sup> Mekong River Basin.</p>
Ciénaga La Segua	<p>La Segua is a Ramsar site located between the estuary of the Chone River and its confluence with the Carrizal River in the central part of Coastal Ecuador. This wetland was the core of a larger floodplain-estuarine system that connected inner lowland riverine towns in the Chone River Basin with the sea. Currently, due to infrastructure, dredging and land use change the wetland has lowered connectivity with the rest of the system and expands over a smaller surface area (approx. 18 km<sup>2</sup>). By the surrounding seasonal floodplains there are four towns, and several hectares dedicated to shrimp farming and agriculture.</p>
Tin Shui Wan Wetland	<p>At the southern coast of China, Hong Kong has a lot of native wetland. Before the 1960s, most of wetland for paddy rice production or aquaculture. At the result of new town developments in the 1960s and the 1970s, many wetlands disappeared. Since the 1980s, Hong Kong wetlands are mainly for education and ecotourism purpose, and they are usually at the edge of new towns. The 380-hectare Mai Po Nature Reserve at the Hong Kong side of Inner Deep Bay is an example. In the 1980s, a new town was developed at declining wetland areas and marshes</p>

Name of wetlandscape	General information
	<p>which had many abandoned fish ponds and rice paddies. Since then, many property developments were rapidly taken place at Tin Shui Wai. In 2014, there were 292,000 people living around the area. Despite, Hong Kong is among the highest income places in the world. Tin Shui Wan is a place having many new migrants and less facility. The average income of Tin Shui Wan is also lower compared to other Hong Kong districts. For the preserving some of wetlands and providing environmental education resources in the region, the Tin Shui Wan Wetland park (22.4701° N, 114.0066° E) was opened to the public in 2006. Many large developments are still ongoing around the wetland area, and the wetland park area is fenced off as a conservation area.</p>
Tonle Sap	<p>The physical area considered of the Tonle Sap wetland system in Cambodia is about 15 000 km<sup>2</sup> (i.e., the flooded area at peak), incorporating irrigated and floating rice fields, flooded grassland and shrub land, mangroves, abandoned fields, and lowland grass and shrubs. The areas comprises villages and urban centers, fishery and agriculture, and bordered by highway. About 1.2 million people live in this area.</p>
Baiyangdian Lake	<p>The physical selected for Baiyangdian Lake refers to its 143 small and shallow lakes that are linked together by thousands of ditches and refers to the area when water level of the lakes meets the highest one (7.5 m above sea level). According to this definition, the total area is 366 km<sup>2</sup>. The following three items describe the land use of Baiyangdian Lake: (1) The area of water bodies accounts for 50% of the total area, which are generally distributed below the elevation of 7.5m. (2) Reed and moss lands account for 36%, which are distributed in the elevation from 6.5m to 7.5m. (3) The cropland, shallow lake and coastal area occupy 14%, which are distributed in the transitional area in the elevation from 7.5m to 9.0m. In addition, thousands of farmers and fisherman live in it.</p>
Ciénaga Grande de Santa Marta1	<p>The selected wetland is the Ciénaga Grande de Santa Marta, it comprises the main lagoon and the Pajarales complex. On the area we can find different fisherman communities such as Nueva Venecia, Tasajera, Pueblo Viejo and Ciénaga urban settlements. The total area is around 1280 km<sup>2</sup>. I would like to see the SDGs being achieved in the overall wetland complex.</p>
Amazonian Piedmont in Caquetá	<p>In the study area are the Municipalities of Albania, Belen de los Andaquíes, Morelia and Florencia with a total area of 4244 km<sup>2</sup>, in the Caquetá Department, which is located in the upper basin of the Orteguzza River, at the Amazonian Piedmont to the Northwest of the Amazon Basin in Colombia. It comprises a total</p>

Name of wetlandscape	General information
	of 896 active wetlands. Riparian wetlands represent the most abundant habitat with an estimated 35.2% of the total wetland cover, followed by interfluvial grassy shrub marshes 26.6%, periodically waterlogged grassy shrub marshes on islands 14.4%, periodically waterlogged grassy shrub wetland complexes 7.5%, permanently waterlogged grassy shrub oxbow lakes 6.5%, permanently waterlogged woody oxbow lakes 6.1% and permanently waterlogged woody wetland complexes 3.8%.
Ga-Mampa wetland	The Ga-Mampa wetland is an adjacent of Mochlapitsi River, a tributary of Olifants River in Limpopo. The wetland covers an area of approximately 1 km <sup>2</sup> , comprising of natural vegetation ( <i>Phragmites australis</i> and <i>Phragmites mauritanus</i> ) and scattered open water. Community living there are predominately rural farmers who depend on the wetland for crop production and domestic water use.
Meinmahla Kuyun	Meinmahla Kuyun Wildlife Sanctuary is a coastal wetland in southern part of the Irrawaddy Delta, in Myanmar. It is classified as a Delta with a species-rich mangrove ecosystem and many ecosystem services, such as carbon sequestration. However, recent resource exploitation has led to severe deterioration in mangrove cover, resulting in a loss of species and ecosystem services.
Urmia Lake	Urmia Lake is a biosphere reserve and a national park. It is a vast hypersaline lake with many islands, surrounded by extensive brackish marshes. The lake is fed by rainfall, springs and streams and subject to seasonal variation in level and salinity. The brackish marshes support reeds and large breeding colonies of various water birds with large numbers of flamingos (40,000-80,000 pairs), and are an important staging area for migratory water birds. A number of human settlements are scattered around the lake shore. Ramsar site no. 38. Most recent RIS information: 1997.
Chacororé-Sinhá Mariana Lake system	The physical area selected in the Pantanal includes a stretch of the Cuiabá River and flood plains with connections to Chacororé – Sinhá Mariana lake system (which apart from these two main large lakes includes many small ones) and the Mutum river as well as a part of a small topographic ridge close to the lakes (see attached Google Earth polygon). It includes the small city of Barão de Melgaço and several smaller communities.
Florida everglades	The Greater Everglades watershed encompasses 28,000 km <sup>2</sup> from the headwaters of the Kissimmee River, just south of Orlando, to Florida Bay and Biscayne Bay. The watershed area services all or portions of 16 Florida counties inhabited by 8.1 million people located mostly in urban areas along the eastern and western



Name of wetlandscape	General information
	shorelines of the Florida Peninsula. The interior portions of the watershed include the natural areas of Lake Okeechobee, water conservation areas, Everglades National Park and Big Cypress National Park, and some agricultural communities.
Anzali	Anzali wetland is a large complex environment of freshwater lagoons with extensive reed-beds, shallow impoundments and seasonal flooded meadows. It is extremely important as a spawning and nursery ground for fish, and as a breeding, staging and wintering area for a wide variety of waterfowl. It is located in the northern part of Iran (approximately at north latitude between 37° 250 and 37° 320 and east longitude between 49° 150 and 49° 360), the western part of the broad deltaic plains around the city of Rasht in the south-west Caspian region; and the town of Bandar Anzali is situated at the mouth of the main Mordab lagoon. It has a catchment area of 3610 km <sup>2</sup> . Approximately 42% of the catchment area is covered by forests. Among the land use categories, forest has the largest share of 42%, followed by paddy field/farmland (26.7%) and orchard (8.6%) in that order. There are 10 major river systems entering the wetland and some of them have large discharges of urban and industrial wastewater along their way.
San Juan floodplains	The physical area of the wetland complex comprises the main Magdalena River, the San Juan and Carare Rivers, other small tributaries, associated lagoons and the local communities living in those wetlands
Volga River Delta	The Volga River delta area comprises large distributary delta area of the downstream reach of Volga River with over thousands of various size streams and variety of connected and disconnected wetlands and floodplain ecosystem of the area. There are few separate land use patterns in the area - national parks, settlements and touristic camps. Local people are mostly involved into agriculture and fishery.
Laguna La Plaza	In Colombia, the national park Sierra Nevada del Cocuy, with an area of 3060 km <sup>2</sup> , comprises a wetland system of high mountain rivers and glacial lakes. The reserve has a wide variety of ecosystems, including Andean forests, páramos and areas with perpetual snow. The most standing wetlands, are the lakes Laguna La Plaza and Laguna Grande. Within the park and its area of influence, several indigenous and rural settlements profit from ecosystems services, such as water supply, recreation and tourism.

Name of wetlandscape	General information
Dong Dong Ting Hu	<p>The wetland of Dong dongting hu as a national nature reserve covers the east part of the Dongting Lake, the second largest freshwater lake in China. The wetland has an area of ~190,000 ha. It became a Ramsar site in March, 1992. The Dong dongting hu comprises numerous small lakes/ponds, marsh, swamp and wet grassland, which receive water from tributaries of the lake and floodwater from the Yangtze River in the wet season. The wetland provides habitat for a diverse range of wintering water birds, including the endangered Siberian Crane (<i>Leucogeranus leucogeranus</i>) and Oriental Stork (<i>Ciconia boyciana</i>), and for the the critically endangered Chinese Sturgeon (<i>Acipenser sinensis</i>). Freshwater fish aquaculture in the wetland is important to the economic development of surrounding cities.</p>
Upper Lough Erne system	<p>The physical area of the wetland complex comprises the central lake Upper Lough Erne, all connected satellite lakes and tributaries and the local communities living in the system</p>
Poyang Lake	<p>The Poyang Lake Nature Reserve, located in the south bank of the middle and lower reaches of the Yangtze River, comprises several seasonal lakes and marshes with a total area of 224 km<sup>2</sup>. This reserve was established in 1983, with the main function to protect the rare and endangered migratory birds. The reserve is also known for its biodiversity as a wetland of international importance by the Ramsar Convention in 1992.</p>
Kangerlussuaq	<p>The area around Kangerlussuaq is characterized by a cold (subarctic to polar continental) and dry climate with continuous permafrost. Numerous shallow ponds are located in this landscape, and are the most common wetland features in the area. The area is uninhabited outside of the town of Kangerlussuaq and the area around the harbor.</p>
Shadegan Lake	<p>The Physical selected for Shadegan wetland comprises a combination of vast areas of reed beds, open water, mudflats, estuaries, Khurmusa bay, isolated small islands and shorelines along the Persian Gulf. Shadegan wetland at the most downstream reach of Jarrahi river is one the largest Iranian Ramsar sites located in Khuzestan Province southwest of Iran.</p>

8 **Figure S1. Example of the Questionnaire filled by each wetland researcher. Section 4i s generated**  
9 **automatically in excel based on the results of Section 3, which has been filled randomly for**  
10 **illustration purposes.**

11

## Welcome to the questionnaire of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) interactions in wetlands systems of the Global Wetland Ecohydrology Network (GWEN)

This set of four straight forward questions is aimed at assessing the prioritization of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) for the GWEN wetland sites, as well as to analyse the interactions between SDG targets within each site. Thank you for participating in our study. Your feedback is important. After answering this questionnaire, we would like to invite you to be a co-author in the manuscript that will come out after analysing the data given by all wetland researchers participating. The questionnaire takes approximately 60 minutes to finish and will key information on the priority targets that stakeholders should address for wetland systems from the point of view of researchers worldwide.

1. Please provide the name of the wetland site that you want to assess for our Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) questionnaire on wetland systems.

Text here

2. Please briefly define the area of your selected wetland system. This area comprises the ecosystem and communities that depend directly of the wetland system and where you as a researcher would want to see the SDGs achieved. The communities or people who benefit in any way for the sake of their socioeconomic well-being and livelihood when achieving the SDGs in the wetland system should inhabit these areas. The geographical area can be, for instance, a national park, ecosystem region, political/social boundary or watershed. When answering the question please strictly refer to the ecosystems and communities living within this area.

*Example 1: The physical selected for the Ciénaga Grande wetland comprises the wetland's main lagoon and other smaller lagoons, the Magdalena delta system, and the mangrove ecosystem surrounding these systems. The area also includes the Nueva Venecia (the settlement we visited), Tasajera, Pueblo Viejo and Ciénaga urban settlements. The total area is around 1280 km<sup>2</sup>.*

*Example 2: The physical area of the wetlands surrounding the Mälaren Lake in Central Sweden is made up of patches of smaller wetlands in a fragmented landscape, and the local communities living in those wetlands.*

Text here

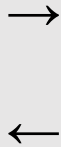
3. Please read the list of the 34 selected targets of the Sustainable Development Goals that have specific relevance for wetlands according to a previous screening held in the Santa Marta, April 2018, GWEN workshop by the researchers of Theme 3. Rank all the targets below based on their importance to achieve global sustainable development in your wetland site by 2030 (1 = not important, 10 = highly important). Based on this ranking, we will choose the ten targets that obtain the highest rank.

Note: If, based on your criteria, the target is already achieved in your wetland site and hence not needed, or does not apply, this target would rank as 1.

Target	Description	Rating (1 = not important, 10 = highly important)
1.1	By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day.	9
1.2	By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.	5
1.5	By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.	2
2.1	By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.	3
2.4	By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that	4
3.3	By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases.	6
3.9	By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination.	7
4.7	By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development.	8
5.a	Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws.	5
6.1	By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.	6
6.2	By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.	2
6.3	By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally.	1
7.2	By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the energy mix.	10
8.4	Improve progressively, through 2030, resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production.	8
8.9	By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	3
9.1	Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all-	8
10.1	By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average.	8
11.1	By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums.	8
11.4	Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage.	2
11.5	By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable	1
11.6	By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management.	1
12.2	By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources.	9
12.8	By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature.	9
12.b	Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.	9
13.1	Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related hazards and natural disasters	8
13.2	Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning.	6
13.3	Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.	5
14.1	By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution.	2
15.3	By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve land degradation neutral world.	7
15.a	Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems.	7
15.b	Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation.	7
16.5	Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms.	5
17.7	Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed.	6



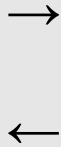
1  
By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the energy mix.



7  
By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average.

-2	-1	0	1	2

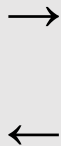
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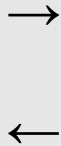
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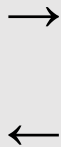
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10  
Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related hazards and natural disasters

-2	-1	0	1	2

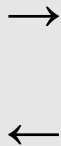
2  
Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.



3  
By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources.

-2	-1	0	1	2

2  
Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.



4  
By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature.

-2	-1	0	1	2

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Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.



By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day.


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Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.



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By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development.

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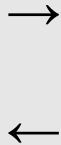


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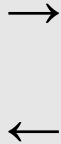
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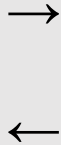
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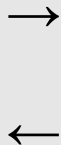
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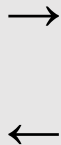
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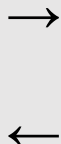
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