

Statistics for the SDGs - global indicators



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| Name of the indicator | 6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time |
| Sustainable Development Goal | Goal 6. Clear water and sanitation |
| Target | 6.6 By 2030, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes |
| Definition | The indicator specifies surface area (in hectares) beeing on the List of Wetlands of International Importance according the Ramsar Convention in the given year. |
| Unit | hectares [ha] |
| Available dimensions | total |
| Methodological explanations | <p>The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat, called the Ramsar Convention was signed in Ramsar on 2 February, 1971. Until now, it has been ratified by 172 countries which assigned over 2,500 wetlands of international importance, among which are 19 Polish sites. Poland acceded to the convention on 22 march 1978</p> <p>The convention's mission is the conservation and wise use of all wetlands through local and national actions and international cooperation, as a contribution towards achieving sustainable development accross the world.</p> <p>According to the Ramsar Convention wetlands are "... areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water, whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, with water that is static or flowing, fresh, brackish or salt, including areas of marine water the depth of which at low tide does not exceed six metres".</p> <p>The Ramsar Contracting Parties, including Poland, have committed themselves to designate suitable wetlands for the List of Wetlands of International Importance, work towards the wise use of all their wetlands through national land-use planning, appropriate policies and legislation, management actions, and public education and to cooperate internationally in the implementation of the convention.</p> <p>There are 19 Ramsar Sites on the List of Wetlands of International Importance, in Poland:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biebrzanski National Park (59,233 ha, since 1995) • Slowinski National Park (32,744 ha, since 1995) • Wigry National Park (15,085 ha, since 2002) • Poleski National Park (9,762 ha, since 2002) • Narew River National Park (6,810 ha, since 2002) • Milicz Fishponds Nature Reserve (5,298.2 ha, since 1995) • Warta River Mouth National Park (7,956 ha, since 1984) • Druzno Lake Nature Reserve (3,068 ha, since 2002) • Lake of Seven Islands Nature Reserve (1,763.1 ha, since 1984) • Luknajno Lake Nature Reserve (1,189 ha, since 1977) • Swidwie Lake Nature Reserve (891 ha, since 1984) • Karas Lake Nature Reserve (815 ha, since 1984) • Subalpine peatbogs in Karkonosze Mountains (40 ha, since 2002) • Przemkowskie Ponds Nature Reserve (4,605.4 ha, since 2018) • Peatlands of the Iżera Valley Nature Reserve (529.4 ha, since 2018) • Vistula River Mouth (1,748.1 ha, since 2018) • Peatlands in Tatra National Park (741 ha, since 2018) • Bór na Czerwonem Nature Reserve (115 ha, since 2018) • Post-glacial Ponds of Tatra National Park (571 ha, since 2018) |

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| Data source | The General Directorate for Environmental Protection |
| Data availability | Annual data since 2010. |
| Notes | |
| Data updated on | 02-12-2025 |
| Metadata updated on | 26-08-2025 |