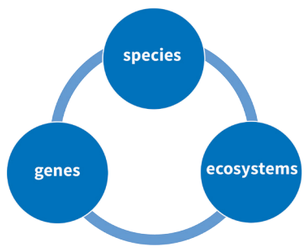
INTEGRATION OF BIODIVERSITY, CONSERVATION AND CLIMATE CHANGE IN SCHOOL CURRICULA
IN KAFA BIOSPHERE RESERVE, ETHIOPIA

BIODIVERSITY

Biological diversity or **biodiversity** is the variety of life on Earth and the natural patterns it forms (Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992).

The **biodiversity** of today has developed over billions of years of evolution. It forms the web of life. We are an integral part of it and have to protect it now and for future generations.
There are different types of biodiversity:

- diversity of species
- genetic diversity
- diversity of ecosystems



Genetic diversity can be observed in the many different physical compositions of humans around the world. We are all one species but we look very different to each other.





The **Kafa Biosphere Reserve** is rich in every aspect of biodiversity. Starting from genetic variety, over species diversity up to its many different ecosystems (mostly wetlands and forest ecosystems).

The **forest ecosystems** found in the Kafa Biosphere Reserve are:

- upland humid forest (cloud forest)
- upland rain forest
- bamboo forest



Approximately 5% of the Kafa Biosphere Reserve is covered by **wetland ecosystems**:

- freshwater marshes
- river floodplanes
- swamps
- peatlands



Benefits of biodiversity for humans:

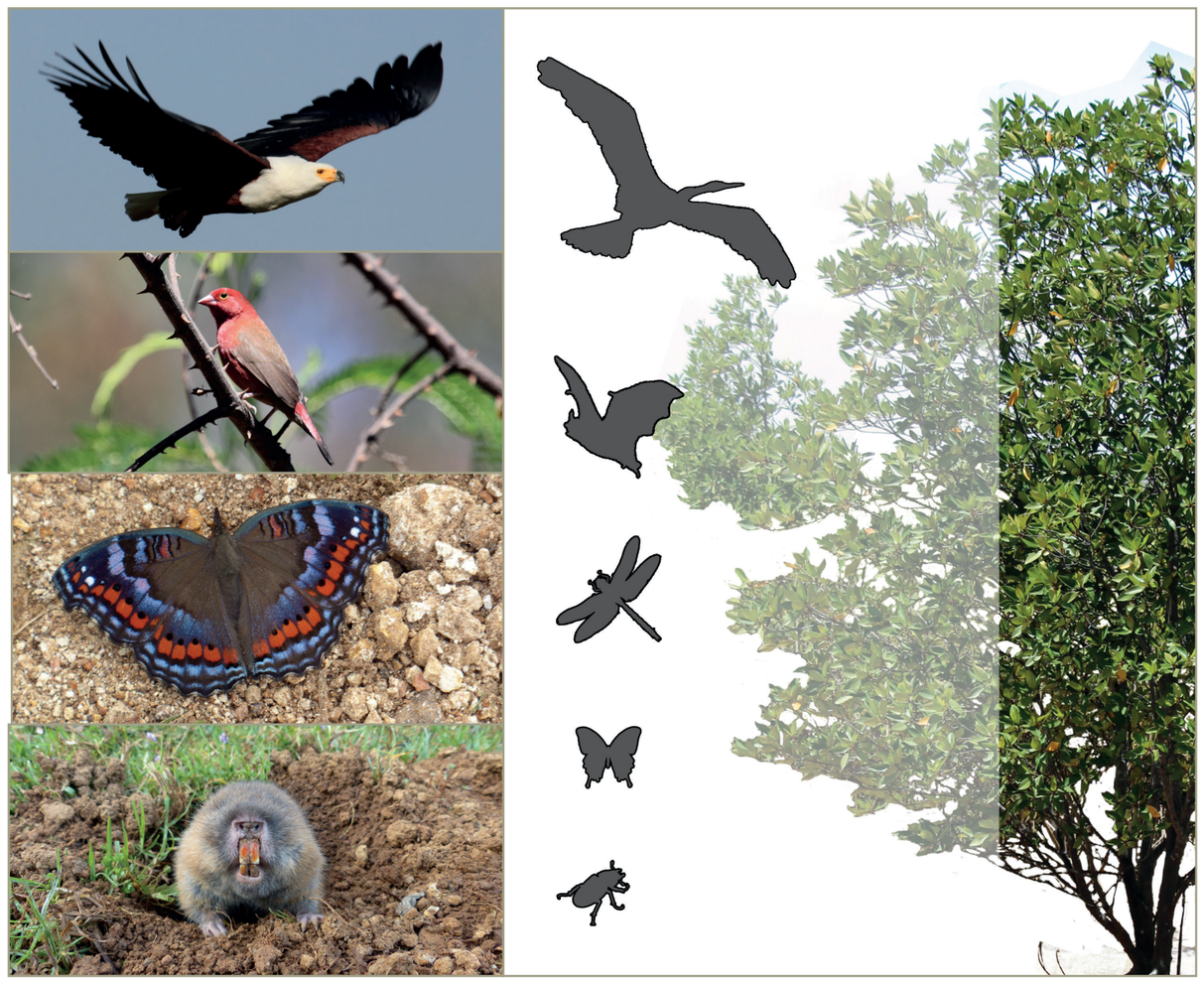
- source for food, water and oxygen
- basis for medicine
- energy from renewable and non-renewable resources
- income based on natural resources and tourism
- inspiration and recreation value





Diversity of species and of genes are resulting in a wide variety of forms and colors, which for example becomes very visible in the different flowers growing around us.

In nature, **every creature has its place**. From the top of the trees to the bottom of the oceans, species adapt to their surrounding and form communities based on the natural conditions and the interaction between each other.



KAFA BIOSPHERE RESERVE

NABU

Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety