



RAMSAR CONVENTION

Ramsar National Report to COP15

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Section 1: Institutional Information

Important note: The responses below will be considered by the Convention on Wetlands Secretariat as the definitive list of your focal points. All individuals listed below agree that the submitted information will be used to update the information in the Secretariat's contact database and will be published on the public website here Contacts on website.

Name of Contracting Party

The completed National Report **must be accompanied by a letter** in the name of the Head of Administrative Authority, confirming that this is the Contracting Party's official submission of its COP15 National Report. It can be attached to this question using the "Manage documents" function (blue symbol below)

Link to sample National Report Submission Letter: <https://www.ramsar.org/document/national-reports-cop15-sample-letter>

>>> LIBERIA

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Liberia's Report 2024.pdf](#) - Liberia's Official Liberia for the National Report to the Ramsar Convention

Designated Administrative Authority for the Convention on Wetlands

Name of Administrative Authority

>>> Environmental Protection Agency, Liberia

Head of Administrative Authority - name and title

>>> Dr Emanuel King Urey-Yarkpawolo

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Designated National Focal Point for the Convention on Wetlands

Name and title

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Designated Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP) National Focal Point

Name and title

>>> Joseph F. Charles

Name of organisation

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Designated Government Communication, Capacity Building, Education, Participation and Awareness (CEPA) Programme National Focal Point

Name and title

>>> Faith Grant-Communication Officer

Name of organisation

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Designated Non-Governmental Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness (CEPA) Programme National Focal Point

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>>> E. J. Nathaniel Daygbor

Name of organisation

>>> Oracle News Paper

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Email

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Designated National Focal Point on Strengthening the Convention on Wetland's Connections through Youth

Name and title

>>> Jessica Love Jimmy-Assistant manager/Climate Youth Negotiator

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Section 2: General summary of national implementation progress and challenges

In your country, in the past triennium (i.e., since COP14 reporting)

A. What have been the five main achievements of the implementation of the Convention since COP14?

- 1)
>>> On-going gazzettment process of Marshall and Kpatawee Wetlands
- 2)
>>> The establishment of International Wetland Protected Area between Liberia and Sierra Leone
- 3)
>>> On-going projects in the Lake Piso Landscape including but not limited to: Livelihood related projects funded by Wetlands International at Lake Piso Ramsar Site and the Blue Oceans Project which focuses on sustainable fishing, marine plastic pollution, the blue economy and climate change. The Blue Ocean Project is funded by the Government of Sweden and implemented by Conservation International.
- 4)
>>> Successful celebration of world wetlands program in 2023 in Marshall Wetland and 2024 in Lake Piso Wetland
- 5)
>>> Member of International Partners like the Global Mangrove Alliance and the International Mangrove Center

B. What have been the five main challenges in implementing the Convention since COP14?

- 1)
>>> Lack of resources to update the Ramsar Site Information Sheet for Liberia
- 2)
>>> Massive degradation of the Mesurado Wetlands due to urbanizaiton
- 3)
>>> Limited regulation and policy on wetlands conservation
- 4)
>>> No restoration program in place
- 5)
>>> Validation of draft legal instruments for wetlands management in Liberia

C. Please outline five priorities for implementing the Convention in your country during the coming triennium (2026-2028)

- 1)
>>> To seek funding through developing projects to update the Ramsar Information Sheets for all the sites.
- 2)
>>> We will endeavor to put into place programs through collaboration with likeminded stakeholders including wetland community dwellers, international & local partners and relevant Government institutions for strategy and support to conserve wetlands and its related ecosystems.
- 3)
>>> Validation of all current draft legal instruments, including policies and regulations on wetland conservation and restoration.
- 4)
>>> Development of national restoration plan
- 5)
>>> The need to encourage, work and take lead on the conduct of wetland inventory currently being discussed

by Government and Partners.

D. Does the Administrative Authority have any recommendations concerning implementation assistance from the Convention Secretariat?

>>> The Administrative Authority would like to recommend assistance for capacity building in the area of training and efforts to domesticate the Convention through enhanced stakeholder engagement.

E. Does the Administrative Authority have any recommendations concerning implementation assistance from the Convention's International Organization Partners (IOPs) (including ongoing partnerships and partnerships to be developed)?

>>> The Administrative Authority recommends that the Convention link the country (Liberia) to institutions/organizations for opportunity to receive grant to update all the Ramsar Sites, enhance livelihood activities to remove stress from the wetlands, halt or minimize ongoing degradation particularly the Mesurado and Marshall wetlands, and increase robust awareness at all levels including policy makers. The Mesurado and Marshall Wetlands are under serious threat due to urbanization.

F. In accordance with paragraph 21 of Resolution XIII.18 on Gender and wetlands, please provide a short description about the balance between genders participating in wetland-related decisions, programmes and research.

>>> The balance between genders participating in wetland-related programs and research often reveals significant disparities, with men frequently holding more leadership and decision-making roles. Women, while contributing essential knowledge and practices related to wetland management, often face barriers to participation due to socio-economic factors, cultural norms, and lack of access to resources and training.

G. On the basis of your indications above, list possible areas where change is necessary for the achievement of gender equality.

>>> Areas for Change to Achieve Gender Equality:

- a. Implement training programs tailored to women to enhance their skills in wetland management and research methods.
- b. Create initiatives that encourage women to take on leadership roles within research teams and management committees.
- c. Facilitate equitable access to funding and resources for women-led projects and research that focus on wetlands.
- d. Advocate for gender-sensitive policies that recognize and support women's roles in wetland conservation and management.
- e. Conduct campaigns to raise awareness about the importance of gender equality in environmental management, highlighting women's contributions.
- f. Establish networks and mentorship programs that connect women in the field with experienced professionals to foster collaboration and knowledge sharing.
- g. Improve data collection on gender participation in wetland research and programs to identify gaps and inform policy decisions.

H. Please describe lessons learnt in the context of wetlands and gender equality work in your country.

>>> Wetland management in Liberia cannot be sustainable without the mainstreaming of gender at all levels. The following are key lessons learnt during the implementation of wetland projects in Liberia.

- a. Women and men use the wetland differently so is their needs, priorities, interests and priorities. Considering these power dynamics and involving women in wetlands management leads to more sustainable practices. Women's unique knowledge about wetland ecosystems can improve resource management.
- b. Empowering women in wetland-dependent communities often leads to improved livelihoods. When women have access to resources and decision-making, it results in better economic outcomes for families and communities.
- c. Gender roles in Liberia are deep rooted and influenced by cultural practices. Understanding these roles is crucial for implementing effective interventions. Programs must be tailored to respect local traditions while promoting gender equality.
- d. Ensuring women have equal access to land, fishing rights, and financial resources is essential for effective wetland management and economic growth.

I. If possible, please list gender-related policies, strategies and action plans in place relevant to wetlands in your country.

>>> Gender-related policies, strategies, and action points in place relevant to wetlands management in Liberia includes:

- a. National Gender Policy (NGP): This policy emphasizes promoting gender equality across all sectors, including environmental management. It aims to ensure women's participation in decision-making processes related to natural resources.
- b. Liberia's National Climate Adaptation Plan: This plan recognizes the importance of gender in climate

adaptation strategies. It encourages women's involvement in the sustainable management of natural resources, including wetlands.

c. The Environmental Protection and Management Law of Liberia: Aims to ensure sustainable management of natural resources while promoting equitable access and participation for both men and women.

d. Liberia Land Rights Act: Give equal rights to women to own land and manage land. It further emphasizes that women should be given portion of customary land for social and economic purposes including agricultural purposes.

e. Community Rights Law: These initiatives often include gender-sensitive strategies that involve women in decision-making and resource management processes.

f. Local Governance Act: Encouragement of gender-responsive governance structures in local communities to ensure women's equal participation in natural resource management.

J. If applicable, identify examples of strategies and actions your country is implementing to support youth participation in the implementation of the Convention's Strategic Plan or in wetlands management (Resolution XIV.12 on Strengthening Ramsar connections through youth, paragraph 21).

>>> At the community level, youth groups have specific roles in wetland management. Young people are largely playing leading role in livelihood activities and related projects in wetland ecosystems. These roles and responsibilities for youths are also clearly spelt out in the management plans of the sites.

K. Please list the names of the organizations which have been consulted on or have contributed to the information provided in this report.

- >>> 1. Conservation International in Liberia
2. University of Liberia
3. Forestry Development Authority

Section 3 - all goals: Indicator questions and further implementation information

In responding to each of these questions, Contracting Parties are encouraged to provide links, references/ upload documents where applicable and relevant.

Section 3 - Goal 1. Addressing the drivers of wetland loss and degradation

In responding to each of these questions, Contracting Parties are encouraged to provide links, references/ upload documents where applicable and relevant.

[Reference to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 6, 8, 11, 13, 14, 15]

Target 1

Wetland benefits are featured in national/local policy strategies and plans relating to key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture, fisheries at the national and local level.

[Reference to Global Biodiversity Framework Target 14]

1.1 Have any actions been taken since COP14 to integrate wetland protection, wise use and restoration, or wetland benefits, into other national strategies and planning processes, including: {1.1}

Please select only one per square.

a) National policy or strategy for wetland management	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
b) Poverty eradication strategies	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
c) Water resource management and water efficiency plans	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
d) Coastal and marine resource management plans	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
e) Integrated coastal zone management plan	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
f) National forest management plan/strategies	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
g) National policies or measures on agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes

h) National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans drawn up under the CBD	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
i) National policies on energy and mining	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
j) National policies on tourism	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
k) National policies on urban development	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
l) National policies on infrastructure	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
m) National policies on industry	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
n) National policies on aquaculture and fisheries {1.3.3}	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
o) National plans of actions (NPAs) for pollution control and management	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
p) National policies on wastewater management and water quality	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
q) National policies, strategies or plans on sanitation	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
r) National policies, strategies or plans on food security	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes

1.1 Additional information

>>> There are several legislation, policies, and guidelines and even Standard Operating Procedures. However, implementation of these instruments continue to be a serious challenge.

Target 2

Water users respects wetland ecosystem needs for them to fulfil their functions and provide services at the appropriate scale inter alia at the basin level or along a coastal zone.

[Reference to Global Biodiversity Framework Target 7, Sustainable Development Goal 6, Indicator 6.3.1]

2.1 Have the Guidelines for allocation and management of water for maintaining the ecological functions of wetlands and the additional guidance on tools and methodologies been brought to the attention of national ministries and/or agencies at different levels of territorial organizations (Resolutions VIII.1, VIII.2)? {2.1}

☒ A=Yes

2.1 Additional Information

>>> Yes. Water management cut accross different agencies. Every ministry/agency has its own act or mandate which may overlap into the other. Some of these entities include the Liberia Water & Sewer Corporation and the Water Sanitation and Hygiene Commission. However, most of our wetland ecosystems are water prone due to prolong raining seasons, thus the availability of water almost throughout the year which helps to maintain the ecological functions of wetlands generally.

2.2 Have assessments of environmental flow been undertaken in relation to mitigation of impacts on the ecological character of wetlands? {2.2}

☒ D=Planned

2.2 Additional Information

>>> Assessment of environmental flow is ongoing at some of the sites through ongoing gazzettment processes at places like Kpatawee Wetlands and Marshall Wetlands. More will be required at other area like the Gbedin Wetlands.

2.3 Have the designation or management of Wetlands of International Importance ("Ramsar Sites") improved the sustainable use of water (e.g. reduced drainage, reduced use of pesticides, controlled pollution etc.) in your country?

☒ A=Yes

2.3 Additional Information

>>> In Liberia, Ramsar Sites are considered by default as protected areas. This has helped to draw the attention of local and international stakeholders in the management and sustainable use of all the Ramsar Sites. These Sites are usually left with little human activities and the government and partners are meticulous to ensure improved sustainable use water, good agriculture practices and pollution control.

2.4 Have the Guidelines for allocation and management of water for maintaining ecological functions of wetlands (Resolutions VIII.1 and XII.12) been used/applied in decision-making processes? {2.3}

☒ C=Partially

2.4 Additional Information

>>> The Environmental Protection and Management Law (2003) Section 75, The National Fisheries and Aquaculture Authority Guideline and Policy have been used in all decision making for the allocation and management of water for maintaining ecological functions of wetlands.

2.5 Have projects that promote and demonstrate good practice in water allocation and management for maintaining the ecological functions of wetlands been developed {2.4}

☒ D=Planned

2.5 Additional Information

>>> Preparation of projects that are eco-friendly in terms of water management are being discussed and formulated based on geographic and or topography of the sites. Due to prolong raining season, water is available almost throughout the year at all of the Ramsar Sites. The Government of Liberia through local and international partners are working assiduously to ensure sound and efficient water management.

2.6 Does the country use constructed wetlands/ponds as wastewater treatment technology? {2.8}

☒ A=Yes

2.6 Additional Information

>>> Constructed wetlands are commonly used in the treatment of wastewater at concessionaire in the agriculture and mining sectors. For example, in the gold mining sector, tailing storage facility (TSF) are built

and used to deposit effluent discharge into the TSF. These effluent discharge or wastewater are highly concentrated with heavy metals such as cyanide, mercury and other chemicals which are not allowed directly into the environment. Discharging these wastewaters into the TSF (dam) prevent them from entering and contaminating water courses and the larger surrounding environment.

Target 3

Public and private sectors have increased their efforts to apply guidelines and good practices for the wise use of water and wetlands.

[Reference to Global Biodiversity Framework Targets 7, 10, 15, 16 and 18]

3.1 Has your country put in place policies, including incentives, guidelines or other instruments to encourage the private sector to apply the wise use principle and guidance (Ramsar handbooks for the wise use of wetlands) in activities and investments related to wetlands? {3.1}

☒ C=Partially

3.1 Additional Information

Please specify if it was applied for policy formulation or in implementation of good practice.

>>> The Environmental Protection and Management Law of Liberia (EPML) Part III Section 13 is clear on the conduct of study and wise use the environment. Additionally, section 75 of the EPML is also clear on the protection of rivers, lakes and wetlands. Specifically, on Question 3.1, we have policies, and guidelines (some are still in draft form) which apply to all sectors including the private sector. The Wetland Policy Document is an example

3.2 Has the private sector undertaken any activities or actions for the conservation, wise use, and management of (a) Ramsar Sites or (b) wetlands in general? {3.2}

Please select only one per square.

a) Ramsar Sites	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not relevant <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
b) Wetlands in general	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not relevant <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes

3.2 Additional information

>>> All ongoing conservation and livelihood projects at Lake Piso and Kpatawee Ramsar Sites are being implemented by private non-governmental organizations, and community base organizations. The EPA through its EIA tool continue to engage all sectors including the private sector to ensure the wise use of wetlands sites generally.

3.3 Have actions been taken to implement incentive measures which encourage the conservation and wise use of wetlands? {3.3}

☒ A=Yes

3.3 Additional information

Please specify the types of incentive measures (loans, tax breaks, or others).

>>> Government Partners like Conservation International provide incentive like stipend to selected community dwellers and hire them as "FRONTLINE CONSERVATIONISTS" Some projects are also involved with alternative livelihood activities like the provision of agriculture materials for wetlands community dwellers to serve as incentives to remove stress on activities at the wetlands. However, Agricultural expansion and mining activities are subject to the environmental and social impact processes.

3.4 Have actions been taken to remove perverse incentive measures which lead to degradation or loss of wetlands? {3.4}

☒ B=No

3.4 Additional Information

Please specify the actions that have been taken to remove perverse incentive measures (e.g. removal of subsidies for

agricultural expansion) and provide the source links or upload the source documents here.

>>> No recent specific actions have been taken. Agricultural expansion and mining activities are subject to the environmental and social impact processes.

Target 4

Invasive alien species and pathways of introduction and expansion are identified and prioritized, priority invasive alien species are controlled or eradicated, and management responses are prepared and implemented to prevent their introduction and establishment.

[Reference to Global Biodiversity Framework Target 6]

4.1 Does your country have a national inventory of invasive alien species that currently or potentially impact the ecological character of wetlands? {4.1}

☒ D=Planned

4.1 Additional information

>>> National wetlands inventory is currently ongoing which is expected to include data on invasive species.

4.2 Has your country adopted any national policies, strategies, or guidelines on invasive species control and management that are relevant for wetlands? {4.2}

☒ D=Planned

4.2 Additional information

>>> National policies, strategies, or guidelines on invasive species are expected depending on data that will be generated after the current mangrove inventory.

4.3. Has your country successfully controlled through management actions invasive species of high risk to wetland ecosystems? {4.3}

☒ X=Unknown

4.3 Additional Information

>>> No available data on invasive species

4.4 Has the effectiveness of wetland invasive alien species control programmes been assessed? {4.5}

☒ B=No

4.4 Additional Information

>>> The current mangrove inventory, the ongoing gazettment of Kpatawee and Marshall Wetlands are expected to give updates invasive alien species.

Section 3 - Goal 2. Effectively conserving and managing the Ramsar Site network

In responding to each of these questions, Contracting Parties are encouraged to provide links, references/ upload documents where applicable and relevant.

[Reference to Sustainable Development Goals 6, 11, 13, 14, 15]

Target 5

The ecological character of Ramsar Sites is maintained or restored through effective planning and integrated management

[Reference to Global Biodiversity Framework Targets 1, 3 and 5]

5.1 Have a national strategy and priorities been established for the further designation of Ramsar Sites, using the Strategic Framework for the Ramsar List? {5.1}

☒ B=No

5.1 Additional information

>>> No strategy and policies has been established.

5.2 How many Ramsar Sites have a management plan? {5.3}

☒ E=# Sites

>>> One, Like Piso

5.3 How many of the Ramsar Sites are actively implementing their management plan? {5.4}

☒ E=# Sites

>>> One, Lake Piso

5.4 How many Ramsar Sites are implementing management actions outside of formal management plans? {5.5}

☒ E=# Sites

>>> Two

5.2 – 5.4 Additional information

>>> Lake Piso is the only Ramsar Site that has a management plan. The current management plan for Lake Piso is outdated and needs to be updated. The last update was done in 2018 which is more than five years.

Kpatawee and Kpatawee Wetlands are implementing management plan outside of formal management plans

5.5 Have all Ramsar Sites been assessed regarding the effectiveness of their management (through formal management plans where they exist or otherwise through existing actions for appropriate wetland management)? {5.6}

If “yes”, please indicate the number of Ramsar Sites

If “partially”, please indicate the number of Ramsar Sites

If “planned”, please indicate the number of Ramsar Sites

☒ X=Unknown

5.5 Additional information

Please provide the source links or upload the source documents here indicating the assessment tool used (e.g. Ramsar Site Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT), Resolution XII.15), and the source of the information.

>>> No source link available

5.6 How many Ramsar Sites have a cross-sectoral management committee? {5.7}

☒ E=# Sites

>>> One

5.6 Additional information

>>> Lake Piso is the only Ramsar Site with cross sectoral management committee involving the Environmental Protection Agency, Forestry Development Authority, the local government authority and community leadership.

5.7 For how many Ramsar Sites has an ecological character description been prepared (see Resolution X.15)?

☒ X=Unknown

5.7 Additional information

For example give the name and official number of the Site or Sites.

>>> None

5.8 Resolution VI.13 urges Parties to give priority to providing the Secretariat with maps and completed Ramsar Information Sheets (RIS) for all Sites designated for the Ramsar List, and to revise this data at least every six years. If your country has not updated its RIS as required, describe the challenges in updating RIS, particularly descriptions of ecological character.

>>> a. Lack of resources to update the sites and develop the maps and completed Ramsar Information Sheet.

b.

Target 7

Sites that are at risk of change of ecological character have threats addressed {2.6.}.

[Reference to Global Biodiversity Framework Targets 3, 4 and 10]

7.1 Are mechanisms in place for the Administrative Authority to be informed of negative human-induced changes or likely changes in the ecological character of Ramsar Sites, pursuant to Article 3.2? {7.1}

☒ A=Yes

7.1 Additional information

If “Yes”, please provide the source links or upload the source documents here describing the mechanisms established

>>> The Administrative Authority in our case, the Executive Director of the Environmental Protection Agency is informed through the EIA Special Review Committee which is instrumental in handling wetlands and wendlands related issues. Attached is a report on the ongoing Kparawee Gazettment which is also shared with the Administratative Authority.

7.2 Have all cases of negative human-induced change or likely change in the ecological character of Ramsar Sites been reported to the Ramsar Secretariat, pursuant to Article 3.2? {7.2}

☒ B=No

7.2 Additional information

If “Yes” or “Some cases”, please indicate for which Ramsar Sites the Administrative Authority has **not** made Article 3.2 reports to the Secretariat

>>> Some of the cases are mentioned in this report especially the Mersuardo and Marshall Wetlands Sties which are being degraded due to urbanization.

Section 3 - Goal 3. Wisely Using All Wetlands

In responding to each of these questions, Contracting Parties are encouraged to provide links, references/ upload documents where applicable and relevant.

[Reference to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15]

Target 8

National wetland inventories have been either initiated, completed or updated and disseminated and used for promoting the conservation and effective management of all wetlands

[Reference to Global Biodiversity Framework Targets 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 21]

8.1 Does your country have a National Wetland Inventory (NWI)? {8.1}

☒ C=In Progress

8.1 Additional information

For example, if “in progress” or “planned”, by when will it be completed?

>>> A national mangrove inventory is currently ongoing and expected to be completed by mid 2025. This is only for coastal wetlands and does not include inland wetlands

8.2 If your country has an NWI, has it been updated in the last decade [2014-2024]? {8.2}

☒ B=No

8.2 Additional information

>>> No data on the conduct of NWI. The ongoing mangrove inventory is the most recent initiative

8.3 How often is the NWI updated?

☒ C=Not updated

8.3 Additional information

>>> There has been no wetland inventory since 2012.

8.4 Is wetland inventory data and information publicly available? {8.4}

☒ B=No

8.4 Additional information

For example if “partially” or “planned” by when will the data/information be made public?

>>> At the end of the current mangrove inventory

8.5 Please explain how the NWI data/information is maintained if at all? {8.3}

>>> The Environmental Protection Agency where the Ramsar Convention is seated has a website and this is where such information are kept

8.6 Based on the information in NWI, if available, please provide the total area in square kilometres (km²) for the extent of wetlands (according to the Convention on Wetland’s definition) for the year of available data and provide the relevant disaggregated information in the box below. This information will also be used to report on SDG 6, Target 6.6, Indicator 6.6.1, for which the Convention is a co-custodian. {8.6}

☒ E=# km²

>>> 95,831 hectares

8.6 According to the Convention’s definition and classification of wetlands, the disaggregated information on wetland extent is as follows

Note: The minimum information that should be provided is the total area of wetlands for each of the three major

categories; “marine/coastal”, “inland” and “human-made”.

If the data on inventories are partial or not complete, use the available information to fill in the form, specifying if it is partial or not complete.

Guidance on information on national wetland extent can be consulted at: <https://www.ramsar.org/document/guidance-on-information-on-national-wetland-extent>.

>>> No data on human made wetland. The two inland sites are Kpatawee and Gbedin wetlands. Some work have begun on Kpatawee. But there has been no update on Gbedi wetlands.

8.6 Marine/Coastal Wetlands

	Square kilometers (km ²)
A -- Permanent shallow marine waters	NA
B -- Marine subtidal aquatic beds	NA
C -- Coral reefs	NA
D -- Rocky marine shores	NA
E -- Sand, shingle or pebble shores	NA
F -- Estuarine waters	NA
G -- Intertidal mud, sand or salt flats	NA
Ga -- Bivalve (shellfish) reefs	NA
H -- Intertidal marshes	NA
I -- Intertidal forested wetlands	NA
J -- Coastal brackish/saline lagoons	NA
K -- Coastal freshwater lagoons	NA
Zk(a) -- Karst and other subterranean hydrological systems	NA

8.6 Marine/Coastal Wetlands total (km²)

>>> 0

8.6 Inland Wetlands

	Square kilometers (km ²)
L -- Permanent inland deltas	NA
M -- Permanent rivers/streams/creeks; includes waterfalls	NA
N -- Seasonal/intermittent/irregular rivers/streams/creeks	NA
O -- Permanent freshwater lakes	NA
P -- Seasonal/intermittent freshwater lakes	NA

Q -- Permanent saline/brackish/alkaline lakes	NA
R -- Seasonal/intermittent saline/brackish/alkaline lakes and flats	NA
Sp -- Permanent saline/brackish/alkaline marshes/pools	NA
Ss -- Seasonal/intermittent saline/brackish/alkaline marshes/pools	NA
Tp -- Permanent freshwater marshes/pools	NA
Ts -- Seasonal/intermittent freshwater marshes/pools on inorganic soils	NA
U -- Non-forested peatlands	NA
Va -- Alpine wetlands	NA
Vt -- Tundra wetlands	NA
W -- Shrub-dominated wetlands	NA
Xf -- Freshwater, tree-dominated wetlands	NA
Xp -- Forested peatlands	NA
Y -- Freshwater springs; oases.	NA
Zg -- Geothermal wetlands	NA
Zk(b) -- Karst and other subterranean hydrological systems	NA

8.6 Inland Wetlands total (km2)

>>> 0

8.6 Human-made wetlands

	Square kilometers (km2)
1 -- Aquaculture ponds.	NA
2 -- Ponds	NA
3 -- Irrigated land	NA
4 -- Seasonally flooded agricultural land	NA
5 -- Salt exploitation sites	NA
6 -- Water storage areas	NA
7 -- Excavations	NA
8 -- Wastewater treatment areas	NA

9 -- Canals and drainage channels, ditches	NA
Zk(c) - Karst and other subterranean hydrological systems	NA

8.6 Human-made wetlands total (km2)

>>> 0

8.7 How has the ecological character of wetlands in your country, overall, changed since COP14 ? {8.5}

Ecological character is the combination of the ecosystem components, processes and benefits/services that characterize the wetland at a given point in time.

Please select only one per square.

a) Ramsar Sites	<input type="checkbox"/> P=Status improved <input type="checkbox"/> O=No change <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N=Status deteriorated
b) All wetlands in your country	<input type="checkbox"/> P=Status improved <input type="checkbox"/> O=No change <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N=Status deteriorated

8.7 Additional Information

>>> The Ramsar Sites have not been updated since 2012 and there is an urgent need to update all the Ramsar Sites in Liberia

8.8 On a scale of **1-5** rate the change in the ecological character of wetlands in your country, overall, since last COP

Please select only one per square.

a) Marine/coastal	<input type="checkbox"/> 5=major improvement <input type="checkbox"/> 4=improvement <input type="checkbox"/> 3=no change <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2=deterioration <input type="checkbox"/> 1=major deterioration
b) Inland	<input type="checkbox"/> 5=major improvement <input type="checkbox"/> 4=improvement <input type="checkbox"/> 3=no change <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2=deterioration <input type="checkbox"/> 1=major deterioration
c) Human-made	<input type="checkbox"/> 5=major improvement <input type="checkbox"/> 4=improvement <input type="checkbox"/> 3=no change <input type="checkbox"/> 2=deterioration <input type="checkbox"/> 1=major deterioration

8.8 Additional Information

>>> The ecological character of wetland in country since the last COP has not change much since the last COP but degradation due to human activities still continue.

8.9 What are your main needs in developing or updating an NWI to suport SDG Indicator 6.6.1 reporting for tracking global wetland status and trends? Please select below. {8.7}

	Ye s
a) Access to data and data acquisition standards	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Wetland delineation methods and approaches	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Habitat classifications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

d) Standardization in data interpretation methods	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Regulatory framework and governance structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) Resources	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g) Relevant skills	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
h) Data collection and mapping	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
i) Collaboration	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
j) Others	<input type="checkbox"/>

8.9 Additional Information

e.g explain others as referred to in (j)

>>> Those listed above are the key needs

8.10 Please select from the list below the main needs of your country in using NWI results to implement COP mandates, e.g. conservation and wise use of all wetlands (Resolutions X.2, XIII.12, XIII.13, XIII.14, XIII.16, XIV.17 and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)) to achieve sustainable development.

	Yes
a) Resources	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Relevant skills	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Data systems and management	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Application of NWI information for decision making (climate, biodiversity and sectoral planning/reporting)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Regulatory framework and governance structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) Data interpretation and communication	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g) Collaboration	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
h) Others	<input type="checkbox"/>

8.10 Additional Information

>>> Those listed above are cardinal.

Target 9

The wise use of wetlands is strengthened through integrated resource management at the appropriate scale, inter alia, within a river basin or along a coastal zone {1.3.}.

[Reference to Global Biodiversity Framework Targets 1, 9, 10 and 15].

9.1 Is a national wetland policy (or equivalent instrument) that promotes the wise use of wetlands in place? {9.1}

☒ A=Yes

9.1 Additional information

>>> A National Wetland Policy is in place but ned to be updated to meet current realities

9.2 Since COP14 have any amendments to existing legislation or policies been made to reflect commitments under the Convention on Wetlands? {9.2}

☒ B=No

>>> No new ammendments

☒ A=Yes

>> Water governance and management systems recognize wetlands as natural infrastructure integral to water resource management. However, Liberia has long raining season which make the availability of abundant water for agriculture purpose

☒ D=Planned

>>> Liberia is still developing its catchment and river basin planning and management.

☒ A=Yes

>>> The National Policy and Response Strategy on Climate Change also addresses the role of wetlands in mitigating or adapting to climate change.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[illegible]☒ A=Yes

>>> The Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) 2021 Target 3.1 speaks on coastal wetlands and mangroves.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[lbr206208.pdf](#) - Liberia Revised Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) July 2021

9.7 Has your country formulated policies, plans or projects to sustain and enhance the role of wetlands in supporting and maintaining viable farming systems? {9.6}

☒ C=Partially

9.7 Additional information

>>> No detailed policies and plans but low land farming supported by wetlands is on the increase and replacing upland farming

9.8 Has research to inform wetland policies and plans been undertaken in your country on: {9.7}

Please select only one per square.

a) agriculture-wetland interactions	<input type="checkbox"/> C=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
b) climate change	<input type="checkbox"/> C=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
c) valuation of ecosystem services	<input type="checkbox"/> C=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes

9.8 Additional information

>>> No available research data

9.9 Has your country made efforts to conserve and wisely use urban and peri-urban wetlands in line with Resolutions XI.11 and XIV.10? {9.8}

☒ C=Partially

9.9 Additional information

>>> Efforts are being made to conserve urban wetland through the establishment of frontline conservationists and wetland security by government and partner organization couple with intense awareness programs.

9.10 Has your country made efforts to conserve small wetlands in line with Resolution XIII.21 and XIII.15? {9.9}

☒ A=Yes

9.10 Additional information

>>> Efforts are being made to conserve small wetlands through monitoring and inspection by Environmental Inspectors of the Environmental Protection Agency of Liberia. The Environmental and Social Impact Assessment tool is widely used to monitor, manage, and protect small wetlands.

Target 10

The traditional knowledge innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities relevant for the wise use of wetlands and their customary use of wetland resources, are documented, respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with a full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities at all relevant levels.

[Reference to Global Biodiversity Framework Target 22]

10.1 Do you have national legislation or equivalent on indigenous and local communities at all relevant levels in wetland management, and/or Site management?

☒ A=Yes

10.1 Additional Information

>>> The wetland management plan is a perfect equivalent of legislation that take into consideration indigenous and local communities at all relevant levels.

10.2 If the answer to question 10.1 is "yes", have the guiding principles for considering the cultural values of wetlands including traditional knowledge for the effective management of Sites (Resolution VIII.19) been used?

☒ A=Yes

10.2 Additional Information

>>> All relevant stakeholders including indigenous and local people who are knowledgeable considering the cultural values and traditional knowledge of wetlands are heavily involved and in some cases these traditional people take the lead.

10.3 Have case studies on the participation of indigenous people in projects or successful experiences on cultural aspects of wetlands been compiled? (Resolutions VIII.19 and IX.21) {10.1}

☒ B=No

10.3 Additional information

>>> No such information has been Compiled

10.4 Have the guidelines for establishing and strengthening local communities' and indigenous people's participation in the management of wetlands been applied? (Resolution VII. 8) {10.2}

☒ A=Yes

10.4 Additional information

If "yes" please list national legislation/policies and actions that consider the needs and participation of indigenous and local communities in wetland management at all relevant levels.

>>> The Wetland Policy Document, the National Strategy and Response Strategy on Climate Change

10.5 Have traditional knowledge and management practices relevant to the wise use of wetlands been documented and their application encouraged {10.3}

☒ C=In Preparation

10.5 Additional information

>>> Documentation may be available but no specific platform to access such

Target 11

Wetland functions, services and benefits are widely demonstrated, documented and disseminated. {1.4.}
[Reference to Global Biodiversity Framework Targets 11, 12 and 13]

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by Ramsar Sites and other wetlands? {11.1}

☒ C1=Partially

11.1 Additional information

If "yes" or "partially", please indicate how many Ramsar Sites and their names

>>> Lake Piso Multiple Use Reserve, Kpatawee Wetlands

11.2 Since COP14, have wetland programmes or projects that contribute to food and water security and hence poverty alleviation been implemented? {11.2}

☒ C=Partially

11.2 Additional information

>>> The Blue Ocean Programme, a coastal wetland project focuses on sustainable fishing and the blue economy. Through this project, there have been improvement in the livelihood of people who get their living from the sea.

11.3 Since COP14 have wetland programmes or projects that contribute to other benefits for human well-being been implemented?

☒ A=Yes

11.3 Additional Information

>>> The Blue Ocean Programme also focuses on marine plastic pollution and climate change

11.4 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for Ramsar Sites and other wetlands? {11.3}

☒ A=Yes

11.4 Additional information

If "yes" or "partially", please indicate, if known, how many Ramsar Sites and their names

>>> The Lake Piso Multiple Reserve and Kpatawee Wetland

11.5 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for Ramsar Sites and

other wetlands in general? {11.4}

☒ A=Yes

11.5 Additional information

>>> The wetland Management plan takes into consideration cultural and all traditional values of community dwellers in and around the Ramsar Sites

Target 12

Restoration is in progress in degraded wetlands, with priority to wetlands that are relevant for biodiversity conservation, disaster risk reduction, livelihoods and/or climate change mitigation and adaptation.

[Reference Global Biodiversity Framework Targets 2, 8 and 11]

12.1 Have national wetland restoration targets been established?

☒ B=No

12.1 Additional Information

>>> There is no clear national target for wetland restoration. However some restoration activities are ongoing through the National capital accountant project and other initiatives.

12.2 Have priority sites for wetland restoration been identified? {12.1}

☒ C=Partially

12.2 Additional information

If “yes”, please provide a list of sites, specifying wetland types

>>> Mesurado Wetlands, Marshall Wetlands and Lake Piso Wetlands. These are all Ramsar Sites and mostly mangrove ecosystems.

12.3 Since COP14 have wetland restoration/rehabilitation programmes, plans or projects been implemented? {12.2}

☒ C=Partially

12.3 If applicable provide information on the extent of restored wetland area and types since last COP, in square kilometres

	Restoration planned m2 or km2	Under restoration	Total Restored
Marine/Coastal	NA	NA	NA
Inland	NA	NA	NA
Human-made	NA	NA	NA

12.3 Additional information

Explain/clarify the data/statistics presented in the table above

>>> No available data

12.4 Have the Guidelines for Global Action on Peatlands (Resolution VIII.1) and Resolution XII.11 on Peatlands, climate change and wise use: Implications for the Ramsar Convention been implemented? {12.3}

☒ B=No

12.4 Additional Information

If “yes” or “partially”, please indicate the progress in implementation

>>> Peatlands are not common in Liberia

Target 13

Enhanced sustainability of key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture and fisheries when they affect wetlands, contributing to biodiversity conservation and human livelihoods.

[Reference to Global Biodiversity Framework Targets 10 and 14]

13.1 Have actions been taken to enhance sustainability of wetlands when they are affected by key sectors including

Please select only one per square.

a) Energy	<input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
b) Mining	<input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
c) Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
d) Tourism	<input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
e) Urban development	<input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
f) Infrastructure	<input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
g) Industry	<input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
h) Forestry	<input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
i) Aquaculture	<input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
j) Fisheries	<input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes

13.1 Additional Information

>>> In Liberia we use the environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA) tool to monitor, protect, manage and enhance sustainability and wise use of wetlands.

13.2 Are Strategic Environmental Assessment practices applied when reviewing policies, programmes and plans that may impact wetlands? {13.1}

☒ A=Yes

13.2 Additional information

>>> The management of wetlands is led by the Environmental Protection Agency. The Agency has a strong ESIA program which is heavily applied when reviewing policies, programmes and plans that may impact wetlands.

13.3 Is there a legal requirement in your country to conduct environmental impact assessments for development projects (such as new buildings, new roads, extractive industry) from key sectors (e.g., water, energy, mining and agriculture) that may impact wetlands? {13.2}

☒ A=Yes

13.3 Additional information

>>> The Environmental Protection and Management Law 2003 is extensive on environment impact assesment. The EPA, the government entity responsible to conduct environment impact assessments conduct rutine EIA on all key sectors. as mentioned above.

Section 3 - Goal 4. Enhancing implementation

In responding to each of these questions, Contracting Parties are encouraged to provide links, references/ upload documents where applicable and relevant.

[Reference to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 6, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17]

Target 15

Ramsar Regional Initiatives with the active involvement and support of the Parties in each region are

reinforced and developed into effective tools to assist in the full implementation of the Convention.

15.1 Has your country been part of the development and implementation of a Ramsar Regional Initiative?? {15.1}

☒ D=Planned

15.1 Additional information

If “yes”, please list the Ramsar Regional Initiatives in which your country is actively involved.

>>> None

15.2 Has your country supported or participated in the development of other regional (i.e., covering more than one country) wetland training and research centres? {15.2}

☒ D=Planned

15.2 Additional information

If “yes”, please indicate the name(s) of the centre(s).

>>> None

Target 16

Wetlands conservation and wise use are mainstreamed through communication, capacity development, education, participation and awareness.

[Reference to Global Biodiversity Framework Target 21].

16.1 Has an action plan (or plans) for wetland CEPA been established? {16.1}

Even if no CEPA plans have been developed, if broad CEPA objectives for CEPA actions have been established, please indicate this in the Additional information section below

Please select only one per square.

a) At the national level	<input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=In Progress <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
b) Sub-national level	<input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=In Progress <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
c) Catchment/basin level	<input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=In Progress <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
d) Local/site level	<input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=In Progress <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes

16.1 Additional information

If “yes” or “in progress” to one or more of the four categories above

>>> CEPA is done mainly at national. Those in the other categories are being done but at a minimum level.

16.2 How many centres (visitor centres, interpretation centres, education centres) that focus on wetlands have been established? {16.2}

a) at Ramsar Sites

☒ E=# centres

b) at other wetlands

☒ F=Fewer than #

16.2 Additional information

>>> We have centers for visitors at two of our sites namely Lake Piso and Kpatawee Ramsar Sites. At other wetlands, we have the Wakolor Lodge in Grand Cape Mount.

16.3 Does the Contracting Party {16.3}

Please select only one per square.

a) ensure stakeholder participation in decision-making on wetland planning and management	<input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
b) specifically involve local stakeholders in the selection of new Ramsar Sites and in Ramsar Site management?	<input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes

16.3 Additional information

>>> Stakeholder participation is always very key in decision making in all wetland planning and management and the selection of new Ramsar Sites. Decisions made are usually on consensus or democratic.

16.4 Do you have an operational cross-sectoral national Ramsar/wetlands committee? {16.4}

☒ A=Yes

16.4 Additional information

>>> We have cross sectoral Ramsar/wetlands committee known locally as the wetland taskforce.

16.5 Do you have an operational cross-sectoral body equivalent to a national Ramsar/wetlands committee? {16.5}

☒ A=Yes

16.5 Additional information

>>> The National Wetland Taskforce

16.6 Are other communication mechanisms (apart from a national committee) in place to share the Convention's implementation guidelines and other information between the Administrative Authority and: {16.6}

Please select only one per square.

a) Ramsar Site managers	<input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
b) other MEA national focal points	<input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
c) other ministries, departments and agencies	<input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes

16.6 Additional information

>>> Some of the Ramsar Sites like Lake Piso and Kpatawee Wetlands have Site Managers. Other MEA national focal Points Like the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Convention on Migratory Species coordinate with us and we share data.

16.7 Has your country organized any Convention on Wetlands-branded World Wetlands Day events, whether led by government or NGOs, since COP14? {16.7}

☒ A=Yes

16.7 Additional information

>>> We do celebrate World Wetlands Day and led by the Government through the Environmental Protection Agency every year.

16.8 Did your country undertake any campaigns, programmes or projects to raise awareness about the importance of wetlands to people and wildlife during the World Wetlands Days since COP14? {16.8}

☒ A=Yes

16.8 Additional information

>>> Please see attached World Wetlands Day 2024 Report

16.9 Has information about your country's wetlands and/or Ramsar Sites and their status been made public (e.g., through publications or a website)? {18.5}

☒ A=Yes

16.9 Additional Information

>>> The information is published but need to be updated

Target 17

Financial and other resources for effectively implementing the Convention's fourth Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024 from all sources are made available.

[Reference to Global Biodiversity Framework Target 19]

17.1 [For Contracting Parties with a development assistance agency ("donor countries")] Since COP14, has the agency provided funding to support wetland conservation and management efforts in other countries? {17.3}

☒ A=Yes

17.1 Additional information

>>> The government through the EPA support Environmental Inspectors, wetland securities and others for wetland conservation. Support from donor countries goes through projects managed mainly by international partners.

17.2 [For Contracting Parties with a development assistance agency ("donor countries")] Have environmental safeguards and assessments been included in development proposals proposed the development of projects by the agency? {17.4}

☒ A=Yes

17.2 Additional information

>>> All projects are subject to vetting through the ESIA which address environmental safeguards and assessments.

17.3 [For Contracting Parties that have received development assistance since COP14] Has your country received financial support specifically for national wetland conservation and management: {17.5}

Please select only one per square.

a) from development assistance agencies of another country?	<input type="checkbox"/> Z=Not applicable <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
b) from non-national or multilateral development assistance agencies?	<input type="checkbox"/> Z=Not applicable <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes

17.3 Additional information

for example from which countries or agencies

>>> The Blue Ocean Programme funded by the Government of Sweden and implemented by Conservation International. Wetland International funded by the European Union

17.4 Has any financial support from the national budget been provided by your country to facilitate the implementation of the Convention on Wetlands? {17.6}

☒ B=No

17.4 Additional information

If "yes" please state the amounts, and for which activities.

>>> No money in the budget

Target 18

International cooperation is strengthened at all levels

18.1 Are the national focal points of other MEAs invited to participate in the national Ramsar /wetland committee? {18.1}

☒ A=Yes

18.1 Additional information

>>> The National Focal Points of the other MEAs are invited and actively participating in all wetland activities including the Wetland Task Force

18.2 Are mechanisms in place at the national level for collaboration between the Convention on Wetland's Administrative Authority and the focal points of UN and other global and regional bodies and agencies (e.g. UNEP, UNDP, WHO, FAO, UNECE, ITTO)? {18.2}

☒ A=Yes

18.2 Additional information

>>> Those we have worked with are Conservation International, UNDP, Global Environment Fund

18.3 Additional information

For example describe the support and indicate the amount of funding.

>>> Conservation International through the Blue ocean Programme. Information on the amount of funding is not available

18.4 Has your country established international network(s), such as twinning arrangements, to facilitate knowledge sharing and training related to wetlands that share common features? {18.4}

☒ B=No

18.4 Additional information

>>> No information

18.5 Have all transboundary wetland systems been identified? {18.6}

☒ D=Planned

18.5 Additional information

>>> Transboundary wetlands systems is partly organized. In the west of the country, Like Piso on the Liberian side and the wetland on the Sierra Leone side have been established as an international transboundary protected area.

18.6 Is effective cooperative management in place for shared wetland systems (for example, in shared river basins and coastal zones)? {18.7}

☒ B=No

18.6 Additional information

>>> No information

18.7 Does your country participate in regional networks or initiatives for wetland-dependent migratory species? {18.8}

☒ B=No

18.7 Additional information

If "yes", please list which regional networks or initiatives

>>> No information

Target 19

Capacity building for implementation of the Convention and its 4th Strategic Plan 2016 - 2024 is enhanced.

[Reference to Global Biodiversity Framework Target 20]

19.1 Has your country conducted any national needs assessment since COP14 to inform capacity building planning to implement the Convention's Strategic Plan? {19.1}

☒ A=Yes

19.1 Additional information

>>> Key results from needs assessment are: a. to update the Ramsar Information sheets for all the Five Ramsar Sites and b. to complete gazettment processes for Marshall and Kpatawee Wetlands respectively c. to commence gazettment for Mersurado and Gbedin Wetlands.

19.2 Does your country or institution implement capacity development strategies or actions for the Convention's Strategic Plan?

☒ D=Planned

19.2 Additional Information

>>> Capacity Development is being planned

19.3 Are wetland conservation and wise-use issues included in formal education programmes (Resolution XIV.11)? {19.2}

☒ A=Yes

19.3 Additional information

>>> Wetland management and wise use is embedded in curricula of universities in the country

19.4 How many training events for wetland site managers have occurred since COP14? {19.3}

a) at Ramsar Sites

☒ E=# opportunities

>>> Two

19.4 Additional information

>>> Training for site managers are done at Two of the sites namely Lake Piso and Kpatawee Wetlands.

19.5 Have you (AA) used your previous National Reports in monitoring implementation of the Convention? {19.4}

☒ A=Yes

19.5 Additional information

>>> Yes we are using the previous report in domesticating the Convention in Liberia, but resource availability is a serious challenge.

