



NATIONAL REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RAMSAR CONVENTION ON WETLANDS

**National Reports to be submitted to the 12th Meeting
of the Conference of the Contracting Parties,
Uruguay, 2015**

Please submit the completed National Report in Microsoft Word format (.doc, 97-2003), as an electronic file (not a printed copy) and preferably by e-mail, to Alexia Dufour, Regional Affairs Officer, Ramsar Secretariat (dufour@ramsar.org) by **1 September 2014**.

The structure of the COP12 National Report Format

The COP12 National Report Format (NRF) is in four sections:

Section 1 provides the institutional information about the Administrative Authority and National Focal Points for the national implementation of the Convention.

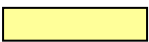

Section 2 is a ‘free-text’ section in which the Party is invited to provide a summary of various aspects of national implementation progress and recommendations for the future.

Section 3 provides the 66 implementation indicator questions, grouped under each Convention implementation strategy in the Strategic Plan 2009-2015, and with an optional ‘free-text’ section under each indicator question in which the Contracting Party may, if it wishes, add further information on national implementation of that activity.

Section 4 is an optional annex to allow any Contracting Party that so wishes to provide additional information regarding any or all of its Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Sites).

General guidance for completing and submitting the COP12 National Report Format

IMPORTANT – PLEASE READ THIS GUIDANCE SECTION BEFORE STARTING TO COMPLETE THE NATIONAL REPORT FORMAT

1. All Sections of the COP12 NRF should be completed in one of the Convention’s official languages (English, French, Spanish).
2. The deadline for submission of the completed NRF is **1 September 2014**. It will not be possible to include information from National Reports received after that date in the analysis and reporting on Convention implementation to COP12.
3. All fields with a pale yellow background  must be filled in.
4. Fields with a pale green background  are free-text fields in which to provide additional information, if the Contracting Party so wishes. Although providing information in these fields is optional, Contracting Parties are encouraged to provide such additional information wherever possible and relevant, as it helps us understand Parties’ progress and activity more fully, to prepare the best possible global and regional implementation reports to COP.
5. The Format is created as a form in Microsoft Word. You are only able to submit replies and information in the yellow or green boxes, as all other parts of the form are locked to ensure that the structure and wording of indicators will remain uniform and comparable for all Parties.
6. To select a yellow or green field you wish to complete, move the cursor over the relevant part of the form and left-click the mouse. The cursor will automatically move to the next field available.
7. To move down through the sequence of fields, you can also use the ‘Tab’ key on the computer keyboard.

8. For a 'free-text' field, you can type in whatever information you wish. Note that there is only limited facility within the Microsoft 'form' format to make editorial changes in the 'free-text' box once text has been entered. Therefore, if you wish to amend any of the text you have put in a green or yellow 'free-text' box, you should cut and paste the existing text into a separate document, make all the amendments, and then cut and paste the revised text back into the box.
9. Certain keyboard characters interfere with the automatic entry of data into the Secretariat's database. For that reason, please **do not use double quote marks " "** in the 'free-text' fields. Please **only use single quote marks ' '**. For the same reason, please **only use simple text in the 'free-text' fields: they cannot accept formatting, colours or objects such as tables and images.**
10. For each of the 'indicator questions' in Section 3, a drop-down menu of answer options is provided. These vary between indicators, depending on the question, but are generally of the form: 'Yes', 'No', 'Partly', 'In progress'. This is necessary so that statistical comparisons can be made of the replies.
11. For each indicator question you can choose only one answer. If you wish to provide further information or clarification, do so in the green additional information box below the relevant indicator question. Please be as concise as possible (**maximum of 500 words** in each free-text box).
12. To select an answer to an indicator question, use the Tab key, or move the cursor over the relevant yellow box and left-click the mouse. The drop-down menu of answer options will appear. Left-click the mouse on the answer option you choose, and this will appear in the centre of the yellow box.
13. An NRF is not usually completed by one person alone: for many indicators it is best for the principal compiler to consult with colleagues in their agency and others within the government and, as appropriate, with NGOs and other stakeholders who might have fuller knowledge of aspects of the Party's overall implementation of the Convention. The principal compiler can save the document at any point and return to it later to continue or to amend answers. Compilers should refer back to the National Report submitted for COP11 to ensure the continuity and consistency of information provided.
14. After each session, **remember to save the file** in Microsoft Word, .doc, 97-2003 format. A recommended filename structure is: COP12NRF [Country] [date], for example: COP12NRFSpain13July2014.doc
15. After the NRF has been completed, please **send it in this format to Alexia Dufour, Regional Affairs Officer, Ramsar Convention Secretariat, preferably by e-mail (dufour@ramsar.org).**
16. The completed NRF **must be accompanied by a letter or e-mail message in the name of the Head of Administrative Authority, confirming that this is the Contracting Party's official submission of its COP12 National Report.**
17. If you have any questions or problems, please contact the Ramsar Secretariat for advice (e-mail as above).

NATIONAL REPORT TO RAMSAR COP12

SECTION 1: INSTITUTIONAL INFORMATION

Important note: the responses below will be considered by the Ramsar Secretariat as the definitive list of your focal points, and will be used to update the information it holds. The Secretariat's current information about your focal points is available at www.ramsar.org/contacts.en.

NAME OF CONTRACTING PARTY: LATVIA

DESIGNATED RAMSAR ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY

Name of Administrative Authority:	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development.
Head of Administrative Authority - name and title:	Daiga Vilkašte, Director of the Nature Protection department
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DESIGNATED NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR RAMSAR CONVENTION MATTERS

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DESIGNATED NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR MATTERS RELATING TO THE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL REVIEW PANEL (STRP)

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Name of organisation:	Nature Conservation Agency
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Email:	andris.urtans@daba.gov.lv

DESIGNATED GOVERNMENT NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR MATTERS RELATING TO THE PROGRAMME ON COMMUNICATION, EDUCATION, PARTICIPATION AND AWARENESS (CEPA)

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Name of organisation:	The Nature History Museum of Latvia
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Telephone/Fax:	+371 67356023, fax +371 67603100
Email:	skaidrite.ruslule@dabasmuzejs.gov.lv

DESIGNATED NON-GOVERNMENT NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR MATTERS RELATING TO THE PROGRAMME ON COMMUNICATION, EDUCATION, PARTICIPATION AND AWARENESS (CEPA)

Name and title:
Name of organisation:
Mailing address:
Telephone/Fax:
Email:

SECTION 2: GENERAL SUMMARY OF NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS AND CHALLENGES

REMINDER: Please do not use double quote marks “ ”: use single quotes ‘ ’ instead.

In your country, in the past triennium (i.e., since COP11 reporting):

A. What have been the five most successful aspects of implementation of the Convention?

- 1) Various projects are implemented in connection with the management of wetlands, including measures of species and habitats protection, restoration and the natural water level recovery measures.
- 2) Work on innovative approaches to biodiversity and natural values monitoring and assessment of conservation in the Baltic Sea and coastal zone.
- 3) Development of management and protection guidelines for coastal, freshwater and mire habitats.
- 4) Establishment of anthropogenic load decreasing infrastructure in wetlands.
- 5) Development, update and implementation of management plans for wetlands.

B. What have been the five greatest difficulties in implementing the Convention?

- 1) Insufficient funding for continued and sustainable management planning and implementation in wetlands.
- 2) Lack of knowledge of the longterm effectiveness of management measures.
- 3) Relation between ecological quality and biological diversity of wetlands and water quality and wastewater treatment.
- 4) Economic interests of peat extraction companies.
- 5)

C. What are the five priorities for future implementation of the Convention?

- 1) Work on guidelines for mire, freshwater and coastal habitat management.
- 2) Maintenance measures for dams which are built to maintain bogs hydrological regime.
- 3) Continuation of freshwater habitat management activities.
- 4) Elaboration and implementation of the nature management plans for wetlands.
- 5)

D. Do you (AA) have any recommendations concerning implementation assistance from the Ramsar Secretariat?

no

E. Do you (AA) have any recommendations concerning implementation assistance from the Convention's International Organisation Partners (IOPs)? (including ongoing partnerships and partnerships to develop)

no comment

F. How can national implementation of the Ramsar Convention be better linked with implementation of other multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs), especially those in the 'biodiversity cluster' (Ramsar, Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Convention on Migratory Species (CMS), CITES, and World Heritage Convention), and UNCCD and UNFCCC?

no comment

G. How can implementation of the Ramsar Convention be better linked with the implementation of water policy/strategy and other strategies in the country (e.g., on sustainable development, energy, extractive industries, poverty reduction, sanitation, food security, biodiversity)?

Spatial territorial planning is one of the tools which take into account all existing and possible uses of the area.

H. Do you (AA) have any other general comments on the implementation of the Convention?


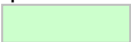
No

I. Please list the names of the organisations which have been consulted on or have contributed to the information provided in this report:

Ministry of the Environmental Protection and Regional Development, Nature Conservation Agency.

SECTION 3: INDICATOR QUESTIONS AND FURTHER IMPLEMENTATION INFORMATION

REMINDER: Guidance for completing this section

1. For each 'indicator question', please select one answer from the 'drop-down' list in the yellow box. 
2. If you wish to add any additional information on a specific indicator, please provide this information in the green 'free-text' boxes below the indicator questions. 
3. If you wish to amend any of the text you have put in a green 'free-text' box, you should cut and paste the existing text into a separate file, make the amendments, and then cut and paste the revised text back into the green box.
4. Some characters used in the free text box prevent the automatic data entry into our database National Reports. For that reason, **please do not use double quote marks “ ” in the free text boxes. Use single quotes ‘ ’. Text in the ‘free text’ boxes should be simple text only: they cannot accept formatting, colours or objects such as tables and images.**
5. To help Contracting Parties refer to relevant information they provided in their National Report to COP11, for each appropriate indicator a cross-reference is provided to the equivalent indicator(s) in the COP11 NRF, shown thus: {x.x.x}
6. Where appropriate, a cross-reference is also provided to the relevant Key Result Area (KRA) relating to Contracting Parties implementation in the Strategic Plan 2009-2015.
7. Only Strategic Plan 2009-2015 Strategies and KRAs for which there are significant implementation actions for Contracting Parties are included in this reporting format; those parts of the Strategic Plan that do not refer directly to Parties are omitted.

GOAL 1. THE WISE USE OF WETLANDS

STRATEGY 1.1 Wetland inventory and assessment. *Describe, assess and monitor the extent and condition of all types of wetlands as defined by the Ramsar Convention and wetland resources at relevant scales, in order to inform and underpin implementation of the Convention, in particular in the application of its provisions concerning the wise use of all wetlands.*

1.1.1 Does your country have a comprehensive National Wetland Inventory? {1.1.1} KRA 1.1.i	A - Yes
<p>1.1.1 Additional information:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The inventories are being carried out in all Natura 2000 sites including Ramsar sites within the national monitoring programme. The inventories include detailed mapping of protected habitats and species of European Union importance. 2. Mire monitoring in Teici bog (Teici and Pelecare Ramsar site), aimed at assessing changes in mire vegetation and restoring hydrology. 3. Wetland habitats remote exploration and mapping in Kemeru National Park. 4. The continuation of mire habitat vegetation and hydrological monitoring after hydrological regime of mire restoration in Rozu Mire Nature Reserve, Aklais Mire Nature Reserve and in Aizkraukles Mire and Forest Nature Reserve. 5. The inventory of wetland habitats (in Brienamais Mire Nature Reserve and in Gargrode Mire Nature Reserve), including also planning of necessary management measures. 6) Information on peat bogs and peat resources in Latvian is available in the data base (http://www2.meteo.lv/kudras_inovacijas/login.php) maintained by State limited Liability Company "Latvian Environment, Geology and Meteorology Centre". 	
1.1.2 Is wetland inventory data and information maintained and made accessible to all stakeholders? {1.1.2} KRA 1.1.ii	A - Yes
<p>1.1.2 Additional information:</p> <p>Nature Conservation Agency is responsible authority for collection and updating all nature data. The GIS system of nature data and protected areas is created to improve science and monitoring based governance of protected areas in Latvia. Data base (http://www.daba.gov.lv/public/lat/dati1/dabas_datu_parvaldibas_sistema_ozols/) is accessible for all stakeholders involved in nature conservation.</p> <p>Information on peat bogs and peat resources in Latvian is available in the data base (http://www2.meteo.lv/kudras_inovacijas/login.php) maintained by State limited Liability Company "Latvian Environment, Geology and Meteorology Centre".</p>	

<p>1.1.3 Has the condition* of wetlands in your country, overall, changed since the last triennium? {1.1.3}</p> <p>a) Ramsar Sites b) wetlands generally</p> <p>Please comment on the sources of the information on which your answer is based in the green free- text box below. If there is a difference between inland and coastal wetland situations, please describe. If you are able to, please describe the principal driver(s) of the change(s).</p> <p>* 'Condition' corresponds to ecological character, as defined by the Convention</p>	<p>a) N - Status deteriorated b) N - Status deteriorated</p>
<p>1.1.3 Additional information on a) and/or b):</p> <p>b) The results of the Habitats Directive's Article 17 report (2013) (http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/lv/eu/art17/envuc1kdw) on the status of species and habitats show that only 11% of habitat types and 28% of species of the EU importance are in a favourable conservation status in Latvia.</p> <p>43 % (3 of 7) of bog and fen habitats have a favourable conservation status; the remaining 57 % (4 of 7) have an inadequate conservation status. Bog and fen habitats are threatened mainly by the unfavourable change of hydrological regime, peat extraction, natural succession (including competition, overgrowing with forest), fires, change in agricultural practices, forest clearing, water pollution, trampling and overuse, afforestation, fragmentation and isolation of habitats.</p> <p>57 % (4 of 7) of freshwater habitats in Latvia have an inadequate conservation status, 9 % (2 of 7) are in an unknown conservation status, and only 14 % (1 of 7) have a favourable conservation status. Freshwater habitats are threatened mainly by hydrological modifications, pollution from agricultural lands and increased surface run-off from forest clear-cuts, arable lands and point sources, eutrophication, expansion of built-up areas and urbanization, tourism, leisure, hunting and fishing pressures.</p> <p>According to the Article 17 Habitats Directive's report, 50 % (4 of 8) of marine and coastal habitats in the Baltic Sea and Boreal regions in Latvia are in a favourable conservation status, and 50 % (4 of 8) of habitats are in an inadequate conservation status. The main threats to marine and coastal habitats are tourism and leisure activities, urbanization, expansive and invasive species, overgrowing due to the lack of regular management and changes in agricultural practices, pollution, eutrophication, fragmentation and isolation, changes in sediment flows. The coastal habitats are being affected by natural processes (storms, erosion, and coastal dynamics).</p>	

STRATEGY 1.3 Policy, legislation and institutions. *Develop and implement policies, legislation, and practices, including growth and development of appropriate institutions, in all Contracting Parties, to ensure that the wise use provisions of the Convention are being effectively applied.*

<p>1.3.1 Is a National Wetland Policy (or equivalent instrument) in place? {1.3.1} KRA 1.3.i (If 'Yes', please give the title and date of the policy in the green text box)</p>	<p>A - Yes</p>
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1.3.1 Additional information:

Wetland protection issues are integrated into Environmental Policy Framework (2014-2020), which foresees the inventory of specially protected species and habitats in the country, and the determination of their conservation targets. The Framework prescribes the preparation of the species and habitat spread maps, development of guidelines for management as well as integration of protected area management plans and development plans.

1.3.2 Have wetland issues been incorporated into other national strategies and planning processes, including:

- a) Poverty eradication strategies
- b) Water resource management and water efficiency plans
- c) Coastal and marine resource management plans
- d) National forest programmes
- e) National strategies for sustainable development
- f) National policies or measures on agriculture
- g) National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans drawn up under the CBD

{1.3.3} KRA 1.3.i

- a) B - No
- b) C - Partly
- c) A - Yes
- d) A - Yes
- e) A - Yes
- f) B - No
- g) A - Yes

1.3.2 Additional information:

- b) Wetlands protection issues are incorporated in River Basin Management plans according to Water Framework Directive;
- c) Coastal Spatial Guidelines 2011. - 2017. Implementation tools of the Guidelines foresee tasks and actions related to national and sectorial policy planning, as well as development of local government planning documents and improvement of the regulation. Guidelines direct impacts to wetlands are associated with coastal infrastructure projects that may affect nearby surface water body water quality, as well as groundwater quality and level. The guidelines contains conditions relating to infrastructure construction and erosion of the restrictive measures implementation, providing a joint coastal natural and cultural heritage;
- d) Forest-based Sector Development Framework (2006) for sustainable forest management and forest land management in such a way and at a rate that maintains their biodiversity, productivity, regeneration capacity, vitality and their potential to take significant ecological, economic and social functions;
- e) Sustainable Development Strategy of Latvia until 2030 provides sustainable management of natural values and services. As well as natural capital approach should be integrated in the environmental, economic, spatial and regional development and land policy; evaluation of the products and services of ecosystems should be used in all stages of the policy analysis, creation and implementation.
- f) According to the Nitrate directive, several regions of Latvia are announced as nitrogen sensitive with respective activities to be undertaken to decrease nitrogen leakage and consequent nitrogen load into water bodies;
- g) Environmental Policy Framework (2014-2020) define the nature conservation objectives (also includes wetland protection) and actions, as well as the expected results for the period 2014-2020. Measures related to the National Biodiversity Strategy are included into Environmental Policy Framework. Prioritized Action Framework (PAF) for Natura 2000 is prepared in accordance to Habitat Directive Article 8, is to be considered of Action Plan within context of CBD.

1.3.3 Are Strategic Environmental Assessment practices applied when reviewing policies, programmes and plans that may impact upon wetlands? {1.3.4} KRA 1.3.ii

A - Yes

1.3.3 Additional information:

Requirements for strategic environmental impact assessment are set up in the law "On Environmental Impact Assessment" and subordinated Government Regulations for implementation of strategic environmental impact assessment. Strategic environmental impact assessment is an environmental impact assessment for a planning documents, the implementation of which may have a substantial impact on the environment, as well as the preparation and discussing of an environmental review, the involving of the public in the preparation of the documents and decision-making. Strategic assessment is implemented for planning documents during their preparation before they are accepted for the approval.

1.3.4 Are Environmental Impact Assessments made for any development projects (such as new buildings, new roads, extractive industry) that may affect wetlands,? {1.3.5} KRA 1.3.iii	A - Yes
<p>1.3.4 Additional information: Requirements for procedure for environmental impact assessment in Latvia are established by the law "On Environmental Impact Assessment" and subordinated Government Regulations. These documents are harmonized with the respective EU Directives. The law and its subordinated regulations defines sequence of implementation of the assessment, explains rights, obligations and liabilities of all concerned parties, as well as describes result of the environmental impact assessment and its influence towards decision-making procedure. Separate evaluation procedure is set for assessment of plans and projects significantly affecting Natura 2000 sites (all Latvian Ramsar sites are Natura 2000 sites).</p>	

1.3.5 Have any amendments to existing legislation been made to reflect Ramsar commitments? {1.3.6}	A - Yes
<p>1.3.5 Additional information: In 2011/ 2012 have been adopted new conservation and management regulations of the Lake Engure Ramsar site (Lake Engure individual protection and use regulations, Marine Protected Area "West coast of Riga Gulf" individual protection and use regulations) and Pape Wetland Complex Ramsar site (Lake Pape individual protection and use regulations, Marine Protected Area "Nida-Perkone" individual protection and use regulations) to improve the protection and management efficiency.</p>	

STRATEGY 1.4: Cross-sectoral recognition of wetland services. *Increase recognition of and attention in decision-making to the significance of wetlands for reasons of biodiversity conservation, water supply, coastal protection, integrated coastal zone management, flood defence, climate change mitigation and/or adaptation, food security, poverty eradication, tourism, cultural heritage, and scientific research, by developing and disseminating methodologies to achieve wise use of wetlands.*

1.4.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by Ramsar Sites? {1.4.1} KRA 1.4.ii	B - No
<p>1.4.1 Additional information: </p>	

1.4.2 Have wetland programmes or projects that contribute to poverty alleviation objectives or food and water security plans been implemented? {1.4.2} KRA 1.4.i	B - No
<p>1.4.2 Additional information: </p>	

1.4.3 Have socio-economic and cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for Ramsar Sites and other wetlands? {1.4.4} KRA 1.4.iii	A - Yes
<p>1.4.3 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partly', please indicate, if known, how many Ramsar Sites and their names):</p> <p>Nature management plans among other things include also description of the socio-economic and cultural values of the territory. Nature management plans have been developed and approved for four Ramsar sites - Pape Wetland Complex, Lake Kanieris, Lake Engure and Teici and Pelecare Bogs.</p> <p>Masterplan for Transboundary Ramsar site North Livonia (Wetland protection and Rural development in the Transboundary area of Latvia and Estonia, 2006) addresses also socio-economic and cultural values of wetlands and adjacent areas.</p>	

STRATEGY 1.5 Recognition of the role of the Convention. *Raise the profile of the Convention by highlighting its capacity as a unique mechanism for wetland ecosystem management at all levels; promote the usefulness of the Convention as a possible implementation mechanism to meet the goals and targets of other global conventions and processes.*

<p>1.5.1 Since COP11, have you brought the 'Changwon Declaration' (Resolution X.3) to the attention of your:</p> <p>a. head of state b. parliament c. private sector d. civil society {1.5.2}</p>	<p>a. B - No b. B - No c. B - No d. B - No</p>
<p>1.5.1 Additional information:</p>	

STRATEGY 1.6 Science-based management of wetlands. *Promote successful implementation of the wise use concept by ensuring that national policies and wetland management plans are based on the best available scientific knowledge, including technical and traditional knowledge.*

<p>1.6.1 Has research to inform wetland policies and plans been undertaken in your country on:</p> <p>a. agriculture-wetland interactions b. climate change c. valuation of ecosystem services {1.6.1} KRA 1.6.i</p>	<p>a. A - Yes b. A - Yes c. B - No</p>
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1.6.1 Additional information:

State-financed project KALME which was accomplished in 2009, dealing with the climate change issues. The project particularly focused on inland and marine aquatic issues including segment of agriculture-wetlands as well processes in the gulf of Riga and the open Baltic Sea. One of the work packages was devoted to Rives Salaca catchment which embraces also transboundary Ramsar site North Livonia.

1.6.2 Have all wetland management plans been based on sound scientific research, including research on potential threats to the wetlands? {1.6.2} KRA 1.6.ii

A - Yes

1.6.2 Additional information:

Within the framework of elaboration of the management plans, habitat mapping are carried out, as well as the potential threat assessment, with appropriate proposals for protection and management measures.

STRATEGY 1.7 Integrated Water Resources Management. *Ensure that policies and implementation of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM), applying an ecosystem-based approach, are included in the planning activities in all Contracting Parties and in their decision-making processes, particularly concerning groundwater management, catchment/river basin management, coastal and nearshore marine zone planning and climate change mitigation and/or adaptation activities.*

1.7.1 Do your country's water governance and management systems treat wetlands as natural water infrastructure integral to water resource management at the scale of river basins? {1.7.2} KRA 1.7.ii

A - Yes

1.7.1 Additional information:

In accordance with provisions of the Water Framework Directive wetlands are part of water bodies defined in Latvia. They include also Ramsar sites/wetlands.

1.7.2 Have Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness (CEPA) expertise and tools been incorporated into catchment/river basin planning and management (see [Resolution X.19](#))? {1.7.3}

A - Yes

1.7.2 Additional information:

Consultative Boards are established for each of the respective 4 River Basin Districts, for - Teici and Pelecare Bogs Ramsar sites, Lubana Wetland Complex Ramsar site, Pape nature park (overlapping with Pape Wetland Complex Ramsar site) and Kemeru National Park (overlapping with Lake Kanieris Ramsar site).

In Latvia a Volunteer monitoring programme for assessment of the river biological quality is elaborated and promoted by the Nature Conservation Agency.

In river Salaca basin active awareness program "Place a Stone in a Stream" is undertaken for integrated management of river stretches as parts of water objects. Those activities are in line with CEPA Programme 2009-2015.

1.7.3 Has your country established policies or guidelines for enhancing the role of wetlands in mitigating or adapting to climate change? {1.7.5} KRA 1.7.iii

B - No

1.7.3 Additional information:

.....

1.7.4 Has your country formulated plans or projects to sustain and enhance the role of wetlands in supporting and maintaining viable farming systems? {1.7.6} KRA 1.7.v

A - Yes

1.7.4 Additional information:

Some activities are undertaken within SNOWBAL project. The main goal of the SNOWBAL project is to increase awareness, among farmers, of sustainable agricultural methods that reduce nutrient run-off to the Baltic Sea. The project also evaluate the methods and influence policy and decision makers. The SNOWBAL project aims to show that farming, ecological functions, nature conservation and business can go hand in hand. No countrywide plans or projects are elaborated.

STRATEGY 1.8 Wetland restoration. *Identify priority wetlands and wetland systems where restoration or rehabilitation would be beneficial and yield long-term environmental, social or economic benefits, and implement the necessary measures to recover these sites and systems.*

1.8.1 Have priority sites for wetland restoration been identified?
{1.8.1} KRA 1.8.i

B - No

1.8.1 Additional information:

.....

1.8.2 Have wetland restoration/rehabilitation programmes or projects been implemented? {1.8.2} KRA 1.8.i

A - Yes

1.8.2 Additional information:

- 1) In 2012 and 2013 the water courses habitat restoration and purification of running fresh water (total length 26km) was made, as well as to maintain a running freshwater habitats, each year is made beaver dam demolition;
- 2) From 2012 is maintained and renovated built dam system in Teici bog (Teici and Pelecare Bogs Ramsar site) and in Lielais Kemeru tirelis (in Kemeru National Park), created for the restoration of hydrological regime in mires.
- 3) Management activities in Seda Nature Reserve (created 12 artificial nesting sites for waterfowl (for ducks), cleared (cut off) shrubs between water bodies to improve waterfowl living conditions).
- 4) Restoration of hydrology of EU importance wetland habitats will be from 2011 till 2016 in Kemeru National Park NATURA 2000 site. LIFE+ project "Restoring the hydrological regime of Kemeru National Park" aims to carry out detailed hydrological research and to restore natural or semi-natural hydrological regime.
- 5) Project "Restoration of Raised Bog Habitats in the Especially Protected Nature Areas of Latvia" (2010-2013). Aim of the project was to re-establish the active raised bog habitats and site hydrology in the areas that are influenced by drainage and to protect the raised bog habitats, plants and animals of European and Latvian importance.
- 6) In 2013 LIFE+ project was approved (Restoration of Bittern Habitats in Two Coastal Lakes in Latvia, LIFE12 NAT/LV/000118, COASTLAKE, to be implemented in 2013-2017). The project includes several activities in the Lake Pape and Lake Engure: restoration of bird breeding habitats, shrub cutting, removal of lake sediments and deepening of the lake bed.

STRATEGY 1.9 Invasive alien species. *Encourage Contracting Parties to develop a national inventory of invasive alien species that currently and/or potentially impact the ecological character of wetlands, especially Ramsar Sites, and ensure mutual supportiveness between the national inventory and IUCN's Global Register on Invasive Species (GRIS); develop guidance and promote procedures and actions to prevent, control or eradicate such species in wetland systems.*

1.9.1 Does your country have a comprehensive national inventory of invasive alien species that currently or potentially impact the ecological character of wetlands? {1.9.1} KRA 1.9.i

C - Partly

1.9.1 Additional information:

In the frame of LIFE+biodiversity project "MARMONI" project has been accomplished research on invasive species in the Baltic Sea.
The state hogweed eradication programme (2006-2012) has been developed and adopted by the Cabinet of Ministers (mapped species spread).

1.9.2 Have national policies or guidelines on invasive species control and management been established for wetlands? {1.9.2} KRa 1.9.iii

A - Yes

1.9.2 Additional information:

Programme for eradication and control of giant hogweed *Heracleum sosnowskyi* is elaborated and approved, the species being common also along streams is acknowledged as an invasive alien species in the national legislation acts.

STRATEGY 1.10 Private sector. *Promote the involvement of the private sector in the conservation and wise use of wetlands.*

1.10.1 Is the private sector encouraged to apply the Ramsar wise use principle and guidance (Ramsar handbooks for the wise use of wetlands) in its activities and investments concerning wetlands? {1.10.1} KRA 1.10.i

B - No

1.10.1 Additional information:

Handbooks are not translated into Latvian thus the scope of access is rather limited.

1.10.2 Has the private sector undertaken activities or actions for the wise use and management of:

a. Ramsar Sites

a. A - Yes

b. Wetlands in general

b. A - Yes

{1.10.2} KRA 1.10.ii

1.10.2 Additional information:

According to Latvian legislation majority of small and medium rivers and lakes belongs to private persons. There are a number of activities of private owners to use their wetlands in wise manner. In such respect Handbooks are useful source to see the processes in wider manner.

Most of existing Ramsar sites are partly uninhabited or representing vast water bodies where the role of private ownership is small. Exemption is Pape Wetland Complex Ramsar site where local NGO undertakes reed cutting in an area of 200 hectares and Lubana Wetland Complex Ramsar site, where ~1000 hectares of reed cutting action is carried out by enterprises.

STRATEGY 1.11: Incentive measures. *Promote incentive measures that encourage the application of the wise use provisions of the Convention.*

1.11.1 Have actions been taken to implement incentive measures which encourage the conservation and wise use of wetlands? {1.11.1} KRA 1.11.i

B - No

1.11.1 Additional information:

.....

1.11.2 Have actions been taken to remove perverse incentive measures which discourage conservation and wise use of wetlands? {1.11.2} KRA 1.11.i

B - No

1.11.2 Additional information:

.....

GOAL 2. WETLANDS OF INTERNATIONAL IMPORTANCE

Note: An optional Annex (Section 4) to this COP12 National Report Format is provided so that a Contracting Party, if it so wishes, can also provide additional information separately on each of its designated Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Sites).

REMINDER: In 'free-text' boxes please do not use double quotes " "; use single quotes ' ' instead.

STRATEGY 2.1 Ramsar Site designation. *Apply the 'Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance' (Handbook 14, 3rd edition).*

2.1.1 Have a national strategy and priorities been established for the further designation of Ramsar Sites, using the <i>Strategic Framework for the Ramsar List?</i> {2.1.1} KRA 2.1.i	B - No
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2.1.1 Additional information:

2.1.2 How many Ramsar Site designations are planned for the next triennium (2015-2018)? {2.1.4} KRA 2.1.iii	0 sites
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2.1.2 Additional information (If possible, please indicate the name(s) of the Site(s) and anticipated year of designation):

STRATEGY 2.2 Ramsar Site information. *Ensure that the Ramsar Sites Information Service . . . is available and enhanced as a tool for guiding the further designation of wetlands for the List of Wetlands of International Importance and for research and assessment, and is effectively managed by the Secretariat.*

2.2.1 Are the Ramsar Sites Information Service and its tools being used in national identification of further Ramsar Sites to designate? {2.2.1} KRA 2.2.ii	B - No
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2.2.1 Additional information:

STRATEGY 2.3 Management planning - new Ramsar Sites. *While recognizing that Ramsar Site designation can act as a stimulus for development of effective site management plans, generally encourage the philosophy that all new Ramsar Sites should have effective management planning in place before designation, as well as resources for implementing such management.*

2.3.1 Have all sites being prepared for Ramsar designation (2.1.2 above) had adequate management planning processes established? {2.3.1} KRA 2.3.i	---
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2.3.1 Additional information:

STRATEGY 2.4 Ramsar Site ecological character. *Maintain the ecological character of all designated Ramsar Sites, through planning and management.*

2.4.1 How many Ramsar Sites have a management plan? {2.4.1} KRA 2.4.i	4 sites
2.4.2 For how many of the Ramsar Sites with a management plan is the plan being implemented? {2.4.2} KRA 2.4.i	4 sites
2.4.3 For how many Ramsar Sites is a management plan currently being prepared? {2.4.3} KRA 2.4.i	0 sites
2.4.1 – 2.4.3 Additional information: Management plans have been developed for the following Ramsar sites - Pape Wetland complex, Lake Kanieris, Lake Engure and Teici and Pelecare bogs.	

2.4.4 How many Ramsar Sites have a cross-sectoral management committee? {2.4.6} KRA 2.4.iv	0 sites
2.4.4 Additional information (If at least 1 site, please give the name and official number of the site or sites): Consultative boards are established for Pape Wetland Complex (No 1386), Lake Engure (No 738), Teici and Pelecare Bogs (No 740) and Lubana Wetland Complex (No 1384). Consultative Boards of Kemer National park and North Vidzemes Biosphere Reserve oversee issues related to the Ramsar site Lake Kanieris (No 739) and Northern Bogs (No 1385).	

2.4.5 For how many Ramsar Sites has an ecological character description been prepared? {2.4.7} KRA 2.4.v	3 sites
2.4.5 Additional information (If at least 1 site, please give the name and official number of the site or sites): Such description is developed for following Ramsar sites - Pape Wetland Complex (No1386), Lake Kanieris (No 739), Lake Engure (No 738) and Teici and Pelecare Bogs (No 740).	

STRATEGY 2.5 Ramsar Site management effectiveness. *Review all existing Ramsar Sites to determine the effectiveness of management arrangements, in line with the 'Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance'.*

2.5.1 Have any assessments of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management been made? {2.5.1} KRA 2.5.i	B - No
2.5.1 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Some sites', please indicate the year of assessment)	

and the source of the information):

.....

STRATEGY 2.6 Ramsar Site status. *Monitor the condition of Ramsar Sites and address negative changes in their ecological character, notify the Ramsar Secretariat of changes affecting Ramsar Sites, and apply the Montreux Record, if appropriate, and Ramsar Advisory Mission as tools to address problems.*

2.6.1 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? {2.6.1} KRA 2.6.i

A - Yes

2.6.1 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Some sites', please summarise the mechanism or mechanisms established):

Such mechanism is foreseen in Latvian legislation. Environmental Protection Act states that every person, organizations or groups have the right to provide information to public authorities and local governments on activities that affect or may affect the quality of the environment, as well as information about the negative environmental changes resulting from such actions or activities.

2.6.2 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? {2.6.2} KRA 2.6.i

Z - No negative change

2.6.2 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Some cases', please indicate for which Ramsar Sites the Administrative Authority has made Article 3.2 reports to the Secretariat, and for which sites such reports of change or likely change have not yet been made):

The results of the Habitats Directive's Article 17 report (2013) on the status of species and habitats show that only 11 % of habitat types and 28 % of species (other than birds) of the EU importance are in a favourable conservation status in Latvia. The species and habitat types are threatened mostly by lack of appropriate management or management applied in insufficient extent and/or regularity as well as by different national, regional and global scale changes in environment, often caused by socio-economic impacts (e.g. land use change), global environmental trends (climate change), etc.

2.6.3 If applicable, have actions been taken to address the issues for which Ramsar Sites have been listed on the Montreux Record, including requesting a Ramsar Advisory Mission? {2.6.3} KRA 2.6.ii

Z - Not applicable

2.6.3 Additional information (If 'Yes', please indicate the actions taken):

.....

STRATEGY 2.7 Management of other internationally important wetlands. *Appropriate management and wise use achieved for those internationally important wetlands that have not yet been formally designated as Ramsar Sites but have been identified through domestic application of the Strategic Framework or an equivalent process.*

2.7.1 Has the ecological character of internationally important wetlands not yet designated as Ramsar Sites been maintained? {2.7.1} KRA 2.7.i

2.7.1 Additional information:

.....

GOAL 3. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Note: in 'free-text' boxes please do not use double quotes " ": use single quotes ' ' instead.

<p>STRATEGY 3.1 Synergies and partnerships with MEAs and IGOs. <i>Work as partners with international and regional multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) and other intergovernmental agencies (IGOs).</i></p>

<p>3.1.1 Are the national focal points of other MEAs invited to participate in the National Ramsar/Wetland Committee? {3.1.2} KRAs 3.1.i & 3.1.iv</p>	A - Yes
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3.1.1 Additional information:

Co-chair of UNESCO Programme "Man and Biosphere" dealing with Biosphere reserves has been invited to Ramsar Committee meetings.

<p>3.1.2 Are mechanisms in place at the national level for collaboration between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the focal points of UN and other global and regional bodies and agencies (e.g. UNEP, UNDP, WHO, FAO, UNECE, ITTO)? {3.1.3} KRA 3.1.iv</p>	C - Partly
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3.1.2 Additional information:

Formal links exist, but there are no close contacts.

<p>STRATEGY 3.2 Regional initiatives. <i>Support existing regional arrangements under the Convention and promote additional arrangements.</i></p>

<p>3.2.1 Have you (AA) been involved in the development and implementation of a Regional Initiative under the framework of the Convention? {3.2.1} KRA 3.2.i</p>	A - Yes
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3.2.1 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Planned', please indicate the regional initiative(s) and the collaborating countries of each initiative):

Latvia participate in the NorBaltWet regional initiative. Collaborating countries are Scandinavian countries, Baltic States and Russia.

<p>3.2.2 Has your country supported or participated in the development of other regional (i.e., covering more than one country) wetland training and research centres? {3.2.2}</p>	B - No
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3.2.2 Additional information (If 'Yes', please indicate the name(s) of the centre(s):

.....

STRATEGY 3.3 International assistance. *Promote international assistance to support the conservation and wise use of wetlands, while ensuring that environmental safeguards and assessments are an integral component of all development projects that affect wetlands, including foreign and domestic investments.*

3.3.1 [For Contracting Parties with a development assistance agency only ('donor countries')]: Has the agency provided funding to support wetland conservation and management in other countries? {3.3.1} KRA 3.3.i

Z - Not applicable

3.3.1 Additional information (If 'Yes', please indicate the countries supported since COP11):

.....

3.3.2 [For Contracting Parties with a development assistance agency only ('donor countries')]: Have environmental safeguards and assessments been included in development proposals proposed by the agency? {3.3.2} KRA 3.3.ii

Z - Not applicable

3.3.2 Additional information:

.....

3.3.3 [For Contracting Parties that have received development assistance only ('recipient countries')]: Has funding support been received from development assistance agencies specifically for in-country wetland conservation and management? {3.3.3}

Z - Not applicable

3.3.3 Additional information (If 'Yes', please indicate from which countries/agencies since COP11):

.....

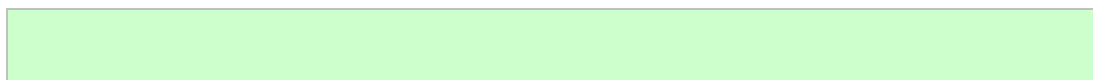
STRATEGY 3.4 Sharing information and expertise. *Promote the sharing of expertise and information concerning the conservation and wise use of wetlands.*

3.4.1 Have networks, including twinning arrangements, been established, nationally or internationally, for knowledge sharing and training for wetlands that share common features? {3.4.1}

A - Yes

3.4.1 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partly', please indicate the networks and wetlands involved):

Cooperation between the Estonian Nigula Reserve and North Vidzemes Biosphere Reserve (including Northern Bogs) was based on Mutual Agreement on Cooperation (1996). Practical cooperation and sharing expertise were undertaken dealing with spread of invasive species Giant Hogweed with Estonian part as lead experts and river restoration issues with the Latvian counterpart as a lead expert. Exchange of expertise on negative aspects of dam construction in salmon rivers was undertaken in 2011.



3.4.2 Has information about your country's wetlands and/or Ramsar Sites and their status been made public (e.g., through publications or a website)? {3.4.2} KRA 3.4.iv

A - Yes

3.4.2 Additional information:

Masterplan for Transboundary Ramsar site North Livonia as a book is translated in Latvian and available in libraries.

Information about wetlands and Ramsar sites are available on Nature Conservation Agency web site (www.daba.gov.lv) and on Ministry of the Environmental protection and Regional Development web site (www.varam.gov.lv).

3.4.3 Has information about your country's wetlands and/or Ramsar Sites been transmitted to the Ramsar Secretariat for dissemination? {3.4.3} KRA 3.4.ii

B - No

3.4.3 Additional information:

.....

STRATEGY 3.5 Shared wetlands, river basins and migratory species. *Promote inventory and cooperation for the management of shared wetlands and hydrological basins, including cooperative monitoring and management of shared wetland-dependent species.*

3.5.1 Have all transboundary wetland systems been identified? {3.5.1} KRA 3.5.i

A - Yes

3.5.1 Additional information:

There are transboundary wetland systems with Estonia (transboundary Ramsar site "North Livonia", river Gauja basin), Lithuania (river Venta basin and river Lielupe basin) and Belarus (river Daugava basin).

3.5.2 Is effective cooperative management in place for shared wetland systems (for example, in shared river basins and coastal zones)? {3.5.2} KRA 3.5.ii

A - Yes

3.5.2 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partly', please indicate for which wetland systems such management is in place):

A joint project between Estonia and Latvia "Towards joint management of the transboundary Gauja/Koiva river basin district" (2011-2013) was aimed to enhance management of shared surface and groundwater resources by development of a joint river basin management plan for the transboundary Gauja/Koiva river basin district.

Latvia and Belarus signed an agreement (2010) on coherent protection and management of specially protected nature territories in border zone.

Cooperation between Latvian and Lithuanian municipalities on joint and mutually tuned management activities mostly deals with water quality issues, to lesser extent as well to the biodiversity issues.

3.5.3 Does your country participate in regional networks or initiatives for wetland-dependent migratory species? {3.5.3} KRA 3.5.iii	A - Yes
3.5.3 Additional information: There are several activities undergoing dealing with Baltic Aquatic Warbler.	

GOAL 4. IMPLEMENTATION CAPACITY

Note: in 'free-text' boxes please do not use double quotes " ": use single quotes ' ' instead.

<p>STRATEGY 4.1 CEPA. Support, and assist in implementing at all levels, where appropriate, the Convention's Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness Programme (Resolution X.8) for promoting the conservation and wise use of wetlands through communication, education, participation and awareness (CEPA) and work towards wider awareness of the Convention's goals, mechanisms, and key findings.</p>

4.1.1 Has an action plan (or plans) for wetland CEPA been established? {4.1.1} KRA 4.1.i

- a) At the national level
- b) Sub-national level
- c) Catchment/basin level
- d) Local/site level

- a) B - No
- b) B - No
- c) B - No
- d) B - No

(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)

4.1.1 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'In progress' to one or more of the four questions above, for each please describe the mechanism, who is responsible and identify if it has involved CEPA NFPs):

.....

4.1.2 How many centres (visitor centres, interpretation centres, education centres) have been established? {4.1.2} KRA 4.1.ii

- a) at Ramsar Sites
- b) at other wetlands

- a) 3 centres
- b) 0 centres

4.1.2 Additional information (If centres are part of national or international networks, please describe the networks):

Nature School in Kemerli as well includes training and educational events in Lake Kanieris Ramsar site. Information points and observation towers in Lubana Wetland Complex and in Teici and Pelecare Bogs Ramsar site are established. Pape Wetland Complex Ramsar site visitor educational trails with 35km total length of trails invites more than 10000 visitors per year.

4.1.3 Does the Contracting Party:

- a) promote stakeholder participation in decision-making on wetland planning and management
- b) specifically involve local stakeholders in the selection of new Ramsar Sites and in Ramsar Site management?

- a) A - Yes
- b) B - No

{4.1.3} KRA 4.1.iii

4.1.3 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partly', please provide information about the ways in

which stakeholders are involved):

Voluntary monitoring of river water biological quality raise public awareness and involve people in planning and decision making process at local level.

Procedure of management plans development for protected territories (including Ramsar sites) involves a public consultation and steering group establishment (with representatives of the local population), promoting stakeholder participation in decision-making on wetland planning and management.

4.1.4 Has an assessment of national and local training needs for the implementation of the Convention been made? {4.1.4} KRAs 4.1.iv & 4.1.viii	B - No
4.1.4 Additional information:	

4.1.5 How many opportunities for wetland site manager training have been provided since COP11? {4.1.5} KRA 4.1.iv a) at Ramsar Sites b) at other wetlands	Number of opportunities: a) 5 b) 3
4.1.5 Additional information (including whether the Ramsar Wise Use Handbooks were used in the training): Wetlands-related projects regularly organize seminars which directly or indirectly are related to wetlands management issues. There were approximately 8 trainings in wetland restoration issues specifically dealing with river management and regeneration of degraded raised bogs using dam construction.	

4.1.6 Do you have an operational cross-sectoral National Ramsar/Wetlands Committee or equivalent body? {4.1.6} KRA 4.3.v	A - Yes
4.1.6 Additional information (If 'Yes', indicate a) its membership; b) number of meetings since COP11; and c) what responsibilities the Committee has): Representatives from all Ramsar sites added with representatives from The Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development.	

4.1.7 Are other communication mechanisms (apart from a national committee) in place to share Ramsar implementation guidelines and other information between the Administrative Authority and: a) Ramsar Site managers b) other MEA national focal points c) other ministries, departments and agencies {4.1.7} KRA 4.1.vi	a) B - No b) B - No c) B - No
4.1.7 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partly', please describe what mechanisms are in	

place):

.....

4.1.8 Have Ramsar-branded World Wetlands Day activities (whether on 2 February or at another time of year), either government and NGO-led or both, been carried out in the country since COP11? {4.1.8}

A - Yes

4.1.8 Additional information:

International Wetland Day is traditionally celebrated in national parks with nature study activities and the various wetlands-related activities.

Wetland Day 2012, dedicated to tourism in wetlands was held in Ramsar site Lubana Wetland Complex. Lectures on the importance of wetlands were read in Rezekne Municipality Gaigalavas Elementary school and in Rezekne University.

In 2013 Wetland Day was devoted to a seminar on "Wetlands and their meaning - swamp and wetland example". Nature Conservation Agency in cooperation with local municipalities held a creativity contest "Wetlands my eyes." Competition culminated in Lubana Wetland Complex Ramsar site. February 2013 in Lubana Wetland Complex were held classes on wetland and natural values, as well as a meeting with landowners/ fishermen's, during which they were aware of the wetland protection and management issues. In Kemeru National Park, all February is designated as a wetlands month to allow for a wider audience tell about wetlands and their inhabitants, and the importance of preservation of biodiversity. In 2012 and 2013 the International Wetland Day was celebrated by organizing ski hiking in Kemeru National Park.

Both the 2013 and 2014 the Nature Conservation Agency, together with the Latvian Museum of Natural History organized Wetland's Day themed seminars with the representatives from the Nature Conservation Agency and various other conservation organizations, including non-governmental organization representatives.

4.1.9 Have campaigns, programmes, and projects (other than for World Wetlands Day-related activities) been carried out since COP11 to raise awareness of the importance of wetlands to people and wildlife and the ecosystem benefits/services provided by wetlands? {4.1.9}

A - Yes

4.1.9 Additional information (If these and other CEPA activities have been undertaken by other organizations, please indicate this):

In 2013 was made a traveling exhibition that is still display on Teici and Pelecare Bogs and on Lubana Wetland complex Ramsar sites adjacent municipalities on the importance of wetlands and the Ramsar Convention.

In December 2013 was opened a new nature study room in Teici and Pelecare bogs Ramsar site Information Centre "Berzi", where you can meet with three different habitats found in Teici Strict Nature Reserve, including a mire and freshwater habitats.

In 2014 in the frame of HYDROPLANE project in Kemeru National Park, hydrological regime restoration project public consultation for surrounding residents and landowners are introduced to the scientific basis for wetland

restoration.

STRATEGY 4.2 Convention financial capacity. *Provide the financial resources necessary for the Convention's governance, mechanisms and programmes to achieve the expectations of the Conference of the Contracting Parties, within the availability of existing resources and by the effective use of such resources; explore and enable options and mechanism for mobilization of new and additional resources for implementation of the Convention.*

4.2.1

a) Have Ramsar contributions been paid in full for 2012, 2013 and 2014? {4.2.1} KRA 4.2.i

A - Yes

b) If 'No' in 4.2.1 a), please clarify what plan is in place to ensure future prompt payment:

.....

4.2.2 Has any additional financial support been provided through voluntary contributions to non-core funded Convention activities? {4.2.2} KRA 4.2.i

B - No

4.2.2 Additional information (If 'Yes' please state the amounts, and for which activities):

.....

STRATEGY 4.3 Convention bodies' effectiveness. *Ensure that the Conference of the Contracting Parties, Standing Committee, Scientific and Technical Review Panel, and Secretariat are operating at a high level of efficiency and effectiveness to support the implementation of the Convention.*

4.3.1 Have you (AA) used your previous Ramsar National Reports in monitoring implementation of the Convention? {4.3.1} KRA 4.3.ii

A - Yes

4.3.1 Additional information (If 'Yes', please indicate how the Reports have been used for monitoring):

In between reporting period previous Report is used to highlight definite activities as milestones suitable to monitor the development trend.

STRATEGY 4.4 Working with IOPs and others. *Maximize the benefits of working with the Convention's International Organization Partners (IOPs *) and others.*

* The IOPs are: BirdLife International, the International Water Management Institute (IWMI), IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature), Wetlands International, and WWF International.

<p>4.4.1 Has your country received assistance from one or more of the Convention's IOPs in its implementation of the Convention? {4.4.1} KRA 4.4.iii</p>	<p>B - No</p>
<p>4.4.1 Additional information (If 'Yes' please name the IOP (or IOPs) and the type of assistance received):</p> <p>.....</p>	

<p>4.4.2 Has your country provided assistance to one or more of the Convention's IOPs? {4.4.2} KRA 4.4.iii</p>	<p>B - No</p>
<p>4.4.2 Additional information (If 'Yes' please name the IOP (or IOPs) and the type of assistance provided):</p> <p>.....</p>	