



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.

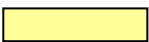
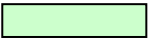
Section 2 is a 'free-text' section in which the Party is invited to provide a summary of various aspects of national implementation progress and recommendations for the future.

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: MALAYSIA

DESIGNATED RAMSAR ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY

Name of Administrative Authority:	MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT
Head of Administrative Authority - name and title:	DATO' SRI ZOAL AZHA BIN YUSOF, SECRETARY GENERAL (MR)
Mailing address:	LEVEL 17, WISMA SUMBER ASLI, NO. 25, PERSIARAN PERDANA, PRECINT 4, 62574 PUTRAJAYA, MALAYSIA
Telephone/Fax:	603 - 8886 1652/ 603 - 8889 5449
Email:	zoalazha@nre.gov.my

DESIGNATED NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR RAMSAR CONVENTION MATTERS

Name and title:	NORSHAM BINTI ABDUL LATIP (MS)
Mailing address:	BIODIVERSITY AND FORESTRY MANAGEMENT DIVISION, LEVEL 12, WISMA SUMBER ASLI, NO. 25, PERSIARAN PERDANA, PRECINT 4, 62574 PUTRAJAYA, MALAYSIA
Telephone/Fax:	603-8886 1130/ 603 - 8890 4021
Email:	norsham@nre.gov.my

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

Name and title:	ABDUL RAHMAN BIN KASSIM (DR)
Name of organisation:	FOREST RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF MALAYSIA
Mailing address:	FOREST RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF MALAYSIA, KEPONG, 52109 KUALA LUMPUR, MALAYSIA
Telephone/Fax:	603 - 6279 7179/ 603 - 6273 1314
Email:	rahmank@frim.gov.my

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

Name and title:	DANIAL LEE BIN ABDULLAH (MR)
Name of organisation:	BIODIVERSITY AND FORESTRY MANAGEMENT DIVISION, MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT
Mailing address:	LEVEL 12, WISMA SUMBER ASLI, NO. 25, PERSIARAN PERDANA, PRECINT 4, 62574 PUTRAJAYA, MALAYSIA
Telephone/Fax:	603 - 8886 1134/ 603 - 8890 4021
Email:	danial@nre.gov.my

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

Name and title:	WONG CHOONG HAY (MR)
Name of organisation:	MALAYSIAN NATURE SOCIETY
Mailing address:	JKR 641, JALAN KELANTAN, BUKIT PERSEKUTUAN, 50480 KUALA LUMPUR, MALAYSIA
Telephone/Fax:	603 - 2287 9422/ 603 - 2287 8773

Email:

conservation2@mns.org.my



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) Nomination of Kota Kinabalu Wetland, Sabah as seventh Ramsar Site in Malaysia. More potential wetlands are being geared towards nominations as new Ramsar sites.
- 2) Increase of awareness and interest from communities and companies to participate in wetland conservation and rehabilitation programmes. In some areas, volunteering groups named Friends of Wetlands were established to spearhead conservation at sites. For example in North Selangor Peat Swamp Forest, Friends of Peat Forest was established. Similarly in Johor Ramsar sites, Friends of Iskandar Ramsar was also established.
- 3) Maintaining and restoring the ecological characters through habitat protection and vegetation enrichment conducted by departments and research institutes.
- 4) Identification of sustainable financing options to support conservation of wetlands, additional to conventional financing. In 2013, the Government of Malaysia has established Natural Resources Conservation Trust Fund in which the fund can be utilised to finance wetlands conservation program.
- 5) Establishment of Ramsar Managers Network to enhance effectiveness in managing Ramsar sites through information and expertise sharing.

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

- 1) Lack of financial mechanism for Ramsar sites to self-sustain. The current source of financing through annual operating budget and entrance fees are not sufficient to cover management cost.
- 2) Limited man power at sites has affected effective monitoring and enforcement.
- 3) Land use conflict within wetlands and rapid development adjacent to wetlands have created pressures to wetlands conservation. Problems such as pollution and illegal land clearing are prominent in some areas.
- 4) Nature forces such as coastal erosion.
- 5) Mainstreaming of wetland conservation in multi-sectoral planning and development process due to different in priorities among authorities.

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

- 1) Provide supports to implement management plan at Ramsar sites such as mobilisation of resources (e.g. financial, logistic and human power).
- 2) Promoting the importance of wetlands/ Ramsar sites as centre for research on biodiversity and climate change, education and eco-tourism.
- 3) Enhance collaboration among authorities and strengthen policies and guidelines on development that affected wetlands.
- 4) Expand CEPA programmes to diverse targeted groups especially industrial players in which their activities will have an adverse impact to wetlands. Besides, CEPA related activities will be coordinated to enhance impacts.
- 5) Explore and implement practical financing to cover conservation cost. Efforts to engage companies in wetlands conservation will also be intensified.

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

i) Financial support is needed to conduct scientific research in Ramsar sites. Result of the research can be a useful input for decision making support of any development in and around Ramsar sites.

ii) Sharing of expertise and case studies for example on economic evaluation of wetlands and success stories on sustainable financing of wetlands in Ramsar member countries.

iii) Technical Support in rehabilitation of mangroves and capacity building opportunities /programme to improve and strengthen knowledge and expertise of Ramsar sites managers on conservation and engagement programmes with local communities.

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)

Technical support from IOPs such as Wetland International and IUCN will benefit Ramsar sites in term of training to managers and provide expertises in conducting monitoring.

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?

Coordination must be enhanced at the COP of these MEAs and at preparatory meetings leading towards COP. Documents prepared for the COP should also be made available to other MEAs for input and updates before making it available to Parties. This step is to synergize the efforts for a more coordinated implementation of the MEAs similar targets. In Malaysia, Ramsar, CBD and UNFCCC are oversee by the same Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment and efforts have been taken to enhance the coordination at national and state level..

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)?

Malaysia has adopted Common Vision on Biodiversity which calls for the need to mainstream biodiversity into sectoral planning and development process. On top of that, the National Wetland Policy is currently being reviewed towards achieving holistic approach in conserving wetlands and implementing the Convention that has to be in tandem with Malaysia's sustainable development policy. The 11th Malaysia Plan will begin in 2016 to 2020 and Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment is engaging with other ministries that has overlapping jurisdiction on natural resources extraction and management to mainstream environment and natural resources within their sector.

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


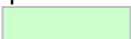
The Convention should have a strong financial mechanism to assist developing countries to enhance national efforts to conserve and promote wise use of wetlands. The management capacity at Ramsar sites should be given equal attention to ensure its' sustainability. The Convention must allow for practical implementation of strategies and support given to countries to expand their capabilities to mitigate development impact on wetlands.

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

Ramsar sites managers, various federal and states departments, research institutes, non-governmental bodies which sit in the National Wetlands Committee.

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	C - In progress
<p>1.1.1 Additional information:</p> <p>Malaysia has published a compendium of wetland Malaysia in 2009. There is a plan to update this inventory.</p> <p>On the other hand, efforts have been taken by wetlands management authorities at sites level to update baseline information of wetlands. For example, Lower Kinabatangan - Segama Wetlands Ramsar site has conducted Phase 1 flora and fauna inventory expedition in core areas in June 2014. Phase 2 of the expedition is expected to be held in 2015.</p> <p>For Tasek Bera Ramsar sites, comprehensive inventory is implemented in 2014. In addition to that, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment is currently conducting study to develop geospatial profile of Ramsar sites in Malaysia. The study will be concluded in December 2014.</p> <p>In the three Ramsar sites in Johor, an inventory of baselines information was carried out leading to a Johor Ramsar Site Management Plan being prepared in 2012.</p>	
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>Wetlands inventory data is maintained by relevant management authorities. Seminar was organised which findings of inventory were shared with stakeholders. In addition, some departments have developed biodiversity database to facilitate sharing of information.</p>	

1.1.3 Has the condition* of wetlands in your country, overall, changed since the last triennium? {1.1.3}

- a) Ramsar Sites
- b) wetlands generally

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).

* 'Condition' corresponds to ecological character, as defined by the Convention

- a) O - No change
- b) O - No change

1.1.3 Additional information on a) and/or b):

- a) The status of Ramsar sites varies from 'no change' to 'slight deterioration' depend on challenges faced at sites e.g. land clearing for agriculture by indigenous communities or erosion. Nevertheless, Ramsar sites managers have taken steps to address the challenges through trees planting at affected areas, continuous consultations with communities and awareness programme. For example the Department of Forestry Sabah has conducted trees planting programme to enrich mangrove forest in Lower Kinabatangan-Segama Wetlands Ramsar site. Regular inspection and monitoring were conducted at Ramsar site to ensure areas are protected from encroachment. The Johor Ramsar sites have seen a decline in the health of the mangroves along the coastlines of Tanjung Piai Ramsar site due to severe under currents eroding the mainland. It is experiencing erosion at a rate of 8m/year.
- b) Generally, Wetlands in inland and coastal areas are managed under specific management authorities in accordance to the local district plan, policies, laws, management plan and guidelines that are formulated to regulate activities in wetlands. Coastal wetlands faces more development pressure due to its exclusiveness, sea fronting views, suitability for aquaculture and settlement. Wetlands sites particularly mangroves areas in various states throughout the country are being restored through the national mangrove replanting program by government agencies in collaboration with universities, NGOs and local communities.

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.*

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)

C - In preparation

1.3.1 Additional information:

National Wetland Policy which were formulated in 2004 is currently being reviewed and strengthened to address the needs of wetlands conservation. The policy reviewing process will be concluded by the end of 2014. The National Peatland Action Plan which was developed in 2011 has been implemented and showed positive outcomes in peatland conservation.

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) A - Yes
- b) A - Yes
- c) A - Yes
- d) A - Yes
- e) A - Yes
- f) A - Yes
- g) A - Yes

1.3.2 Additional information:

- i) The Common Vision on Biodiversity which emphasize mainstreaming biodiversity in planning and development process are promoted to multi-sectoral.
- ii) State of Sabah is at the initial stage in preparing State Structural Plan 2033. First stakeholders workshop was organised in November 2013 to formulate definition of scope, criteria and identifying environmental sensitive area (ESA) of Sabah. Wetlands related issues has been discussed and will be incorporated into the Plan.
- iii) State of Sabah has developed Sabah Environment Policy which has incorporated strategies to protect wide range of ecosystems including wetlands areas.

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

C - Partly

1.3.3 Additional information:

The Common Vision on Biodiversity among other have a guide on landscape and riparian zone management.

The current Environmental Quality Act is being updated to allow for more protection mechanism to assess impacts of projects on the environment. This allows for the SEA to be pe carried out on a wider scale and looking at overall or cumulative impact of such project to the surrounding environment.

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:</p> <p>The Sabah Environment Protection Enactment (Prescribe Activity) (Environment Impact Assessment) Order 2005, Environment Impact Assessment report must be prepared and to be submitted to Department of Environment Protection on any conversion of wetlands forest into agricultural estates covering an area of 20 hectares or more. EIA is pre-requisite to prevent and mitigate any adverse environment impacts to wetlands.</p> <p>In Peninsular Malaysia, EIAs are required for activities that cover the drainage wetlands or clearing of mangrove swamps. The specific prescribed activities are listed below :- Drainage and Irrigation: - Drainage of wetlands, wildlife habitats or virgin forests covering an area of 100 ha or more. Fisheries: - Land based aquaculture projects accompanied by clearing of mangrove swamp forests covering an area of 50ha or more. Forestry : - Conversion of mangrove swamps for industrial, housing or agriculture use covering an area of 50 ha or more. - Clearing of mangrove swamps on islands adjacent to national marine parks.</p> <p>The current National Environmental Quality Act is being updated to allow for more protection mechanism to assess impacts of projects on the environment. This allows for the SEA to be pe carried out on a wider scale and looking at overall or cumulative impact of such project to the surrounding environment.</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:</p> <p>i) The State of Sabah has developed Sabah Biodiversity Conservation Strategy and Action Plan 2012 - 2022 and waiting endorsement by the State Cabinet.</p> <p>ii) The State of Sabah is in the process of reviewing the draft of State Water Activities Management Policy and Guidelines.</p> <p>iii) In 2013, the State of Sabah has formed state high level Integrated Coastal Zoning Management Committee. The Committee is chaired by State Secretary of Sabah.</p> <p>iv) At the national level, the EQA is being amended to incorporate the need for EIA for projects especially those in coastal or wetland areas.</p> <p>v) Within Iskandar Malaysia (in the state of Johor), a comprehensive Development Plan 2013-2026 is being developed that has incorporated a natural ecology or natural area protection measures and putting in pace a Environment Sensitive Area (ESA) listing and protection.</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	C - Partly
<p>1.4.1 Additional information:</p> <p>i) Economic evaluation of Tasek Bera Ramsar site was conducted during listing as Ramsar site.</p> <p>ii) Most of the site management plans have included the need for studies to be conducted in this aspect as it is an important information to put a value for conserving and wise use of wetlands.</p> <p>iii) The three Ramsar sites in Johor has been assessed for this ecosystem benefits and services, especially for Sungai Pulai as the site serves as a commercial nursery and production area of marine resources (fishes, prawns crabs etc) and also mangrove produce such as charcoal production.</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	A - Yes
<p>1.4.2 Additional information:</p> <p>In Sabah, detailed social baseline survey is planned to be conducted in September 2014.</p> <p>In the site of Sungai Pulai, it is being planned to look at developing a site specific management plan that will incorporate such programmes that will be beneficial to the local communities. This is further strengthened through incorporating the upstream catchment areas of Sungai Pulai i.e. Gunung Pulai.</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>All Ramsar sites incorporate socio-economic and cultural values in their management plans. For example, in Tasek Bera Ramsar site, local community is trained as tourist guide. Cultural activities are also included in tour package.</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.*

1.5.1 Since COP11, have you brought the 'Changwon Declaration' (Resolution X.3) to the attention of your:

- a. head of state
 - b. parliament
 - c. private sector
 - d. civil society
- {1.5.2}

- a. A - Yes
- b. B - No
- c. A - Yes
- d. A - Yes

1.5.1 Additional information:

The outcomes of COP11 were presented at both ministerial level and National Committees on Wetlands which membership are representative from multi-sectoral stakeholders.

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.*

1.6.1 Has research to inform wetland policies and plans been undertaken in your country on:

- a. agriculture-wetland interactions
 - b. climate change
 - c. valuation of ecosystem services
- {1.6.1} KRA 1.6.i

- a. A - Yes
- b. A - Yes
- c. A - Yes

1.6.1 Additional information:

i) Under the National Peatland Action Plan, integrated management related to agriculture in peatlands and climate change are among the focal areas of the Plan which will be supported by actions plan.

ii) The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment is in the process to conduct TEEB studies.

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:

Scientific research is carried out on case by case basis.

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:	
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: For example in Sabah, Ramsar CEPA Kit was published for Lower Kinabatangan - Segama Wetlands Ramsar site. The Kit was specifically designed to adopt 4 main concept of Ramsar Convention as follow: wise use of wetlands, ecological character, river basin and ecosystem approach.	
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	A - Yes
1.7.3 Additional information: The National Climate Change Policy 2009 has incorporated this aspect into the policy.	
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	C - Partly
1.7.4 Additional information: Incorporated in the Third National Agriculture Policy.	

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	A - Yes
1.8.1 Additional information: In the state of Johor, the Tanjung Piai Ramsar site is one of the priority areas to be restored. This should be done in tandem with on-going efforts to build revertment offshore from the coast to minimise the force of waves breaking onto the mudflats on the coastline of Tanjung Piai.	
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:

- i) Long term monitoring and restoration is a continuous process which also focus on issues such as maintaining ecological function, conserving endangered species and revitalize local community to be involved in conservation and restoration activities.
- ii) Effort to plant trees at degraded mangrove was also taken place under the Mangrove Trees Planting initiative.
- iii) Under the ASEAN Peatland Forest Project supported by IFAD and GEF, pilot project to enhance management effectiveness on peat forest in North Selangor Peat Swamp Forest was implemented. The project has showed positive outcome and will enter into Phase 2 project of Sustainable Management of Peatland Ecosystem.

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

D - Planned

1.9.1 Additional information:

.....

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

C - Partly

1.9.2 Additional information:

.....

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

A - Yes

1.10.1 Additional information:

i) In Sabah, awareness programme was conducted involving stakeholders mainly from the oil palm industry. Similarly in North Selangor Peat Swamp Forest, under the ASEAN Peatland Forest Project, agricultural industry players were encouraged to implement integrated management plan and best management practices in their operations.

ii) Through corporate social responsibility programme, private sectors have participated in awareness and education programme.

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:

Malaysia is working closely with the private sectors in conserving wetlands, for example mangrove conservation in Ramsar sites which involved companies like Port of Tanjung Pelepas, Khazanah Nasional and Malakoff Corporation. Private sector engagement such as Bridgestone Tyre (sales) Malaysia Sdn. Bhd and HSBC Sdn. Bhd. in North Selangor Peat Swamp Forest through rehabilitation programme in peat swamp forest.

In Tasek Bera Ramsar site, there has been distinct collaboration with plantation companies in buffer zone/ catchment areas towards conserving the site. Companies has developed green practices in the operations such as filtration of waste from the plantation before it is released into the lake.

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

D - Planned

1.11.1 Additional information:

Studies on Sustainable Financing Mechanism of Ramsar sites was conducted which has identified financial options to support conservation of wetlands. In addition, on 8 - 9 September 2014, International Symposium on Wetlands Conservation was organised in Kota Kinabalu, Sabah which has proposed 'low hanging fruit' and practical financing option to be implemented easily.

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:

This remains a significant challenge as Malaysia is a developing country and is working to develop its agriculture and aquaculture sector to strengthen its food security base. Conservation and wise use of wetlands cannot compete with the need to develop such areas for food production and a novel approach is needed to dovetail development and protection in wetlands together. Development of such an approach would be beneficial to all.

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	A - Yes
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2.1.1 Additional information:	
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2.1.2 How many Ramsar Site designations are planned for the next triennium (2015-2018)? {2.1.4} KRA 2.1.iii	2 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): Kota Kinabalu Wetlands, Sabah. Nomination has been submitted to the Convention and currently being reviewed. Besides, the Government of Malaysia is studies the potential of Kuala Selangor Nature Park to be nominated as Ramsar site.	
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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	A - Yes
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2.2.1 Additional information: In addition, the Ramsar Information Tool Kit was published in 2011 which is a guiding document for wetlands managers to learn more about Ramsar Convention and a planning tool for site designation.	
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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	A - Yes
2.3.1 Additional information: Management Plan for Kota Kinabalu Wetlands is currently being prepared and will be completed by December 2014.	

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	6 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	6 sites
2.4.3 For how many Ramsar Sites is a management plan currently being prepared? {2.4.3} KRA 2.4.i	1 sites
2.4.1 – 2.4.3 Additional information: Management Plan for Tasek Bera Ramsar site is currently being reviewed and will be completed by December 2014. A site specific management plan is being planned for Sungai Pulai Ramsar site incorporating both elements of forestry and Ramsar Management needs in 2015.	

2.4.4 How many Ramsar Sites have a cross-sectoral management committee? {2.4.6} KRA 2.4.iv	6 sites
2.4.4 Additional information (If at least 1 site, please give the name and official number of the site or sites): Most of the Ramsar sites have committees set up at states or districts level to oversee sites management. For example, State Wetlands Committee was established for Tasek Bera Ramsar site, Pahang. The Sungai Pulai Ramsar site is currently managed as a production forest under a Forest Reserve classification and is governed by Johor Forestry Department. There is a lack of such a management committee and effort is underway to develop a site specific management plan that will capture the need for multi-stakeholder involvement in the management of the area.	

2.4.5 For how many Ramsar Sites has an ecological character description been prepared? {2.4.7} KRA 2.4.v	1 sites
2.4.5 Additional information (If at least 1 site, please give the name and official number of the site or sites): Kuching Wetland National Park, Sarawak.	

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):

National Wetlands Steering and Technical Committees were set up to monitor the status of Ramsar sites.

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

C - Some cases

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 National Ramsar Focal Point has been communicating with the Convention Secretariat on any potential threats to Ramsar sites. For example in Tanjung Piai Ramsar site, Johor, the Secretariat was informed on proposed developments at site and how it was managed.

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

A - Yes

2.7.1 Additional information:

- i) The wetlands are managed and regulated through forestry and environmental laws at federal and states level.
- ii) Under the National Physical Plan 2, wetlands were classified as an environmental sensitive areas with Rank 1 and 2. Only restricted development with minimum impact to wetlands are allowed to be carried out.
- iii) National Peatland Action Plan was formulated to provide policies and strategies on sustainable peatlands management.
- iv) The Matang Mangrove Forest in Perak is one of the world's best managed wetland ecosystem.

GOAL 3. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION
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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>	<p>A - Yes</p>
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3.1.1 Additional information:

The National Wetlands Committees were consist of representatives from various federal and states departments.

<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>	<p>A - Yes</p>
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3.1.2 Additional information:

The collaboration was done through National Wetlands Committees.

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

Malaysia is actively participate in ASEAN wide initiative on wetlands especially on peatlands to mitigate haze caused by peat fires.

<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>	<p>A - Yes</p>
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3.2.2 Additional information (If 'Yes', please indicate the name(s) of the centre(s):

i) Malaysia is the member of ASEAN Centre Biodiversity which is a centre established by ASEAN to collaborate biodiversity conservation among ASEAN Member Countries. Malaysia has involved in capacity building and training programme.

ii) Malaysia also participated in wetlands related workshop organised by Ministry of Environment China in 2013 and 2014.

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}	A - Yes
<p>3.3.3 Additional information (If 'Yes', please indicate from which countries/agencies since COP11):</p> <p>i) Under the GEF funding, Malaysia has implemented project to effectively manage the peatlands which pilot site is in North Selangor Peat Swamp Forest. In 2014, Malaysia has received approval from GEF to implement Mainstreaming of Biodiversity into River Management Project which also include implementation in Lower Kinabatangan - Segama Wetlands, Sabah. The project will be implemented from 2015 - 2018.</p> <p>ii) The State of Sabah and Japanese Government through its Official Development Assistance, JICA - BBEC projects is facilitating the development and implementation of Lower Kinabatangan - Segama Wetlands Ramsar Site Management Plan since COP11. SDBEC Project is the continuation of BBEC Phase II Project that will be implemented from 2013 - 2017.</p>	

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}	B - No
<p>3.4.1 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partly', please indicate the networks and wetlands involved):</p> <p>.....</p>	

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
<p>3.4.2 Additional information:</p> <p>i) Dissemination through published Ramsar Information Tool Kit. Besides, the National Focal Point is in the process of preparing pamphlet on Malaysia Ramsar sites.</p> <p>ii) Information were also shared through seminar and CEPA programmes.</p> <p>iii) Printed Publication on a Journey through the Ramsar Mangroves of Iskandar Malaysia entitled Sandpipers and Mudskippers by Khazanah Nasional Berhad.</p>	

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	A - Yes
3.4.3 Additional information: Through National Report and update of Ramsar Information Sheet.	

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	Z - Not applicable
3.5.1 Additional information:	
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): Kinabatangan Corridor of Life formally named as the Partners for Wetlands is an ongoing initiative to improve habitat and wildlife management within the Kinabatangan floodplain.	
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: Malaysia is the member of East Asia - Australasian Flyway Partnership since 2012.	

GOAL 4. IMPLEMENTATION CAPACITY

Note: in 'free-text' boxes please do not use double quotes “ ”: use single quotes ‘ ’ instead.

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.*

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) C - In progress
- b) B - No
- c) A - Yes
- d) A - Yes

(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):

- a) Malaysia is in the process on strengthen its CEPA strategies through the formulation of National Biodiversity Strategic Actions Plan which is in progress.
- c) For water catchment/ river basin, CEPA was incorporated into implementation of management plans, for example Integrated River Basin Management and Coastal Zone Physical Management.
- d) CEPA was one of the strategies to be implemented in Ramsar site management plan. For some Ramsar site such as Lower Kinabatangan - Segama Wetlands, specific CEPA Kit was developed.

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) 5 centres
- b) 3 centres

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

- a) Each Ramsar sites except Sungai Pulai Ramsar site, Johor has interpretive/information centre.

b) Malaysia Nature Society has three centre, named Kuala Selangor Nature Park in Kuala Selangor, Sepang Environment Interpretive Center and Kerteh EcoCare Environment Education Center. In addition, Sabah Environmental Education Network was set up.

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) A - Yes

{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):

- a) Stakeholders participation are through the National Wetland Committees.
- b) Stakeholders consultation and workshops were organised by state government to get the feedback of districts and local community on nomination of new Ramsar sites and developing management plan.

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

D - Planned

4.1.4 Additional information:

Issues on man power and capacity building were also discussed in the recent International Symposium on Wetlands Conservation organised on 8 - 9 September 2014 in Kota Kinabalu, Sabah.

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) 0

b) 0

4.1.5 Additional information (including whether the Ramsar Wise Use Handbooks were used in the training):

.....

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):

National Wetlands Technical Committee.

- a) membership from various federal and states departments including Ramsar

sites managers. Approximately 30 members.

b) 3 meeting were held.

c) The Committee is mainly responsible in discussing and address issues relate to wetlands management.

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) A - Yes

b) A - Yes

c) A - Yes

4.1.7 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partly', please describe what mechanisms are in place):

The communication mechanism is through daily operational and workshops.

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:

World Wetland Day was celebrated annually at both ministerial and sites level with the involvement from government departments, local authorities, non-governmental organization and public. Wetland Day was also celebrated by the non-government organizations.

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):

The National Focal Point has produced treler on Ramsar sites in Malaysia and Mangrove which have been aired in multi television channels. Besides, campaign at sites level such as trees planting were conducted regularly to raise appreciation towards biodiversity, particularly conservation of wetlands. Malaysian Nature Society has organised Forum on Ramsar in 2013 for the local authorities on nomination Kuala Selangor Nature Park as Ramsar site.

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):

The reports are collated from sites and also from the relevant agencies and NGOs. The documents are shared with all sites to monitor implementation.

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.

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

B - No

4.4.1 Additional information (If 'Yes' please name the IOP (or IOPs) and the type of assistance received):

.....

4.4.2 Has your country provided assistance to one or more of the Convention's IOPs? {4.4.2} KRA 4.4.iii

B - No

4.4.2 Additional information (If 'Yes' please name the IOP (or IOPs) and the type of assistance provided):

.....