



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.

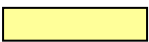

Section 2 is a ‘free-text’ section in which the Party is invited to provide a summary of various aspects of national implementation progress and recommendations for the future.

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: MYANMAR

DESIGNATED RAMSAR ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY

Name of Administrative Authority:	Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry
Head of Administrative Authority - name and title:	Mr. Tin Tun, Director General, Planning and Statistics Department, Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry
Mailing address:	Office No.28, Forest Department, Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry, Nay Pyi Taw
Telephone/Fax:	Tel: +95 67 405009, Fax: +95 67 405404
Email:	dg.psd@mptmail.net.mm

DESIGNATED NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR RAMSAR CONVENTION MATTERS

Name and title:	Dr. Nyi Nyi Kyaw, Director General, Forest Department
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Email:	dg.fd@mptmail.net.mm

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

Name and title:	Mr. Win Naing Thaw, Director
Name of organisation:	Nature and Wildlife Conservation Division, Forest Department
Mailing address:	Office No.39, Forest Department, Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry, Nay Pyi Taw
Telephone/Fax:	Tel: +95 67 405002, Fax: +95 67 405397
Email:	nwcdfdmof@gmail.com

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

Name and title:	Mr. Tint Swe, Director
Name of organisation:	Training and Research Development Division, Forest Department
Mailing address:	Office No.39, Forest Department, Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry, Nay Pyi Taw
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Email:	trdd.fd@gmail.com

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

Name and title:	Mr. Zau Lunn, Program Assistant
Name of organisation:	Fauna and Flora International Myanmar Program
Mailing address:	No. 35, Shane Kone Street (corner with Myaynigone Zay Street) Yadanar Myaing Condo, San Chaung Township, Yangon Myanmar
Telephone/Fax:	Tel: +95 (0) 9 73194749
Email:	zaulunn@gmail.com



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) Integrating action plans for wetland conservation and management in Myanmar's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) (2011)
- 2) Conserving important wetlands under protected areas
- 3) Strengthening commemoration of World Wetlands Day from national level to sites level
- 4) Preparing Ramsar Information Sheet (RIS) for nominating new Ramsar Site designation
- 5) Applying member of East Asian-Australasian Flyway Partnership (EAAFP)

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

- 1) Lack national wetland policy and national body for wetland conservation
- 2) Insufficient knowledge and expertise
- 3) Insufficeint environmental regulations and safeguards
- 4) Limited budget
- 5) Over use of wetland resources

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

- 1) Designating Ramsar Sites
- 2) Developing national wetland policy
- 3) Formulation of management plan for wetland protected areas
- 4) Promoting community and private sector engagement in wetland conservation and management
- 5) Promoting CEPA programmes in wetland areas.

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

Technical assiatnce for developing national wetland policy and strengthening effctive conservation

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)

Financial and technical assitance for developing national wetland policy and strengthening effective conservation

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?

Myanmar's NBSAP (2011) integrates the implementation of Convention in to other international conventions, agreements and programs.

To harmonize and integrate the efforts of different sectors in the same direction of wetlands conservation and management in compliance wiith Ramsar Convention, a national body on wetland suchas national wetlands committee is need to form, and the secretatiat of the Rmasar Convention will be central to initiate or urge Myanmar Government to form such the national level coordination mechanism.

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)?

The implementation of Convention is integrated in the National Comprehensive Development Plan which covers sectoral and regional conservation and development activities.

To harmonize and integrate the efforts of different sectors in the same direction of wetlands conservation and management in compliance wiith Ramsar Convention, a national body on wetland suchas national wetlands committee is need to form, and the secretatiat of the Rmasar Convention will be central to initiate or urge Myanmar Government to form such the national level coordination mechanism.

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

Myanmar Government is paying attention to conserve natural resources including wetlands while focusing to achieve the sustainable development, and committing the harmonization between conservation and development.

To fulfill this commitment, supporting on capacity building and funding from the international community are essential.

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

Forest Department
Fauna and Flora International

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
1.1.1 Additional information: Davies, J. Sebastian, A.C. and Chan, S. 2004. A Wetland Inventory for Myanmar. Ministry of Environment, Japan.	
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
1.1.2 Additional information: 'A Wetland Inventory for Myanmar' has been circulated to the relevant organizations, and it will also be available at the website of Forest Department (http://www.fdmoecef.gov.mm/) very soon.	

<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) P - Status improved b) N - Status deteriorated</p>
<p>1.1.3 Additional information on a) and/or b):</p> <p>a) Bird species and number are increasing in Moeyungyi Ramsar Site. (Source: Internal report prepared by Moeyungyi Ramsar Site)</p> <p>b) Ecological conditions of some wetlands have degraded while some wetlands can maintain the ecological condition. (Source: Internal report prepared by wetland protected areas)</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>B - No</p>
<p>1.3.1 Additional information: Myanmar has not developed a national wetland policy but National Water Resources Committee has been formed in 2014, leading by the Vice-president (2) of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, and Myanmar will prepare to implement water resource management system to achieve sustainability within 10 years under the guidance of the Committee.</p>	

<p>1.3.2 Have wetland issues been incorporated into other national strategies and planning processes, including:</p> <p>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</p> <p>{1.3.3} KRA 1.3.i</p>	<p>a) C - Partly b) D - Planned c) D - Planned d) A - Yes e) A - Yes f) C - Partly g) A - Yes</p>
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1.3.2 Additional information:

In the National Report submitted to CoP 11, it was mentioned that wetland issues have been incorporated into other national strategies and planning processes in all areas except water resource management and water efficiency plans. However, when integration of wetland issues into national strategies and planning was carefully studied, it was found that incorporating wetland issues into poverty eradication strategy and national measures on agriculture is partly, and into water resource management and water efficiency plan and coastal and marine resource management plan is planned while wetland issues are fully integrated into national forest programs, national strategy for sustainable development and NBSAP.

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

1.3.3 Additional information:

Myanmar has not conducted Strategic Environmental Assessment.

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

1.3.4 Additional information:

According to the Environmental Law enacted on 30 March 2012, any development activity needs to conduct Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) or Initial Environmental Examinations (IEE) based on the nature of activity and need to prepare Environmental Management Plan.

1.3.5 Have any amendments to existing legislation been made to reflect Ramsar commitments? {1.3.6}

C - In progress

1.3.5 Additional information:

Forest Law (1995) and Protection of Wildlife and Protected Areas Law (1994) are being revised in accordance with the present environmental and social-economic conditions.

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

1.4.1 Additional information:

Myanmar is very interesting to conduct economic valuation of ecosystem services and to initiative payment for ecosystem services (PES) for ecosystems including wetlands but expertise and funding are still needed.

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	C - Partly
<p>1.4.2 Additional information:</p> <p>Site level scale projects are being implemented in some wetland protected areas. Ecosystem management and biodiversity conservation through community participation. (Meinmahla Kyun Wildlife Sanctuary) Development of a collaborative management system. (Indawgyi Lake Wildlife Sanctuary) Sustainable fisheries and social cohesion (Indawgyi Lake Wildlife Sanctuary) Conservation and Rehabilitation Project (Inlay Lake Wildlife Sanctuary)</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	C - Partly
<p>1.4.3 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partly', please indicate, if known, how many Ramsar Sites and their names):</p> <p>Forest Department is preparing the park management plan for wetland protected areas and Ramsar Site, and socio-economic and cultural values of wetland will be integrated in the management plans. Annual action plans of wetland protected areas and Ramsar Site partly cover conservation of such wetland values.</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. D - Planned b. D - Planned c. D - Planned d. D - Planned</p>
<p>1.5.1 Additional information:</p> <p>Though Myanmar has planned to bring the Changwon Declaration to the attention of the relevant authorities, it is still difficult to mention the specific time for this initiation mainly due to insufficient capacity.</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</p> <p>b. climate change</p> <p>c. valuation of ecosystem services</p> <p>{1.6.1} KRA 1.6.i</p>	<p>a. D - Planned</p> <p>b. D - Planned</p> <p>c. D - Planned</p>
<p>1.6.1 Additional information: Though Myanmar has planned to conduct bring the research towards formulating wetland policies and plans, it is still difficult to mention the specific time for this initiation mainly due to insufficient capacity and funding.</p>	

<p>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</p>	<p>C - Partly</p>
<p>1.6.2 Additional information: Forest Department is preparing the park management plan for wetland protected areas and Ramsar Site and the results and findings from scientific research will be basis for the management plan formulation. However, the annual action plans of wetland protected areas and Ramsar Site are based on the the results and findings from scientific research and the threats faced.</p>	

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.*

<p>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</p>	<p>D - Planned</p>
<p>1.7.1 Additional information: Forest Department and Norwegian Institute for Water research (NIVA) are collaborating to carry out integrated water resource management in Sittaung River and Bago River of Myanmar, and water governance and management systems will be developed using river basins approach.</p>	

<p>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}</p>	<p>D - Planned</p>
<p>1.7.2 Additional information:</p>	

<p>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</p>	<p>C - Partly</p>
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1.7.3 Additional information:

Myanmar's National Environmental Policy was developed in 1994 for integration of environmental consideration into social and economic development.
Myanmar's National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) to Climate Change has been developed in 2012, and reducing the vulnerability of the water resources due to climate change impacts is one of the priority activities prescribed in NAPA.

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:

Though the plan for supporting wetland resource to agriculture has not been developed yet, management in Moeyungyi Ramsar Site and wetland protected areas (PAs) highly consider the providing the services to farming of local communities.

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:

Inlay Lake Wildlife Sanctuary has been given priority restoration.

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:

Inlay Lake Conservation and Rehabilitation Project has been implemented by UNDP through the funding support of UNDP and Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Five-Year Plan for conservation and restoration of Inlay Lake (2010-15) is being implemented by Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry (MoECAAF) and Shan State Government.
Inlay Lake Greening Project is being implemented by Forest Department.

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: Action plan for nationwide inventory on invasive alien species (IAS) is included in NBSAP (2011) but it is not implemented yet due to financial & technical constraints.	
1.9.2 Have national policies or guidelines on invasive species control and management been established for wetlands? {1.9.2} KR a 1.9.iii	D - Planned
1.9.2 Additional information: Action plans for IAS control and management are included in NBSAP (2011).	

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	C - Partly
1.10.1 Additional information: Private sector engagement in conservation in Inlay Lake and Moeyungyi Ramsar Site has recently been promoted but still need to strengthen their awareness on wise use of wetlands for effectiveness for both conservation and development. In Laylay Lake, 27 business companies are allowed to run the hotels for promoting ecotourism, and In Moeyungyi Ramsar Site, Shwe Pyi Aye company is allowed to run ecotourism, and Shwe Pyi Aye is participating in commemorating world wetlands day (2014), and provided one bird watching tower in Moeyungyi.	
1.10.2 Has the private sector undertaken activities or actions for the wise use and management of: a. Ramsar Sites b. Wetlands in general {1.10.2} KRA 1.10.ii	a. D - Planned b. D - Planned
1.10.2 Additional information: Private sector engagement in wise use and conservation of wetland PAs including Ramsar Site, is promoted, particularly in ecotourism and community development.	

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

<p>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</p>	<p>B - No</p>
<p>1.11.1 Additional information:</p>	
<p>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</p>	<p>Z - Not applicable</p>
<p>1.11.2 Additional information: There is no survey, study or research on perverse incentive measures in wetland areas, and Myanmar can not provide response for this part.</p>	

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 *Strategic Framework for the Ramsar List?* {2.1.1} KRA 2.1.i

D - Planned

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

3 sites

2.1.2 Additional information (If possible, please indicate the name(s) of the Site(s) and anticipated year of designation):

Indawgyi Lake W.S, Meinmahla Kyun W.S and Gulf of Matarban are given priority for nominating new Ramsar Sites designation. Designating Gulf of Matarban as Ramsar Site has been initiated some three years ago. But the progress on designation is somewhat slow and the main reason is mainly the boundary demarcation due to several stakeholders. It is needed the consensus of all relevant stakeholders such as regional government of Mon State, Bago Region and Region, line Ministries such as Ministry of energy, Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Rural Development, Ministry of Mines, Ministry of Home Affairs. Formation of national wetland committee would guide the engagement of multi-stakeholders in Ramsar Site designations in areas outside the protected areas, which are legally protected by Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry.

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

2.2.1 Additional information:

In preparing RIS for new nomination, Ramsar Sites Information Service and its tools are applied.

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

B - No

2.3.1 Additional information:

Management plan for Indawgyi Wildlife Sanctuary is being prepared.

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

0 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

0 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:

There is no management plan for Moeyungyi Ramsar Site, the only one Ramsar Site in Myanmar. But the annual action plan is developed and implemented. In collaboration with Norwegian Environment Agency, management plan will be developed for Moeyungyi Ramsar Site.

2.4.4 How many Ramsar Sites have a cross-sectoral management committee? {2.4.6} KRA 2.4.iv

1 sites

2.4.4 Additional information (If at least 1 site, please give the name and official number of the site or sites):

There is no specific cross-sectoral management committee for Moeyungyi Ramsar Site but cross-sector issues, particularly for water resource, is settled through regularly township meeting lead by Township General Administration Department, which is coordinating among the different organizations.

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):

Ecological description of Moeyungyi Ramsar Site has been presented in its RIS but still needed to strengthen.

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

A - Yes

2.5.1 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Some sites', please indicate the year of assessment and the source of the information):

Forest Department is conducting assessment on implementation of action plans in Moeyungyi Ramsar Site. But it is needed to formulate management plan and to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness, particularly the impacts on environment and socio-economic of local people due to management intervention.

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

D - Planned

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

After formulating Ramsar Site management plan and follow up implementation, the changes of ecological characters due to nature or anthropogenic will be monitored and reported to Administrative Authority.

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

B - No

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):

There is no research or monitoring activity on the impact of human-activity on ecological characters of wetlands/Ramsar Site mainly due to technical and financial limitations.

<p>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</p>	<p>Z - Not applicable</p>
<p>2.6.3 Additional information (If 'Yes', please indicate the actions taken): </p>	

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.*

<p>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</p>	<p>A - Yes</p>
<p>2.7.1 Additional information: Some wetlands with internationally important values are conserved under protected area system though they are not designated as Ramsar Sites yes..</p>	

GOAL 3. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

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

STRATEGY 3.1 Synergies and partnerships with MEAs and IGOs. *Work as partners with international and regional multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) and other intergovernmental agencies (IGOs).*

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

B - No

3.1.1 Additional information:

Myanmar has not formed National Ramsar/Wetland Committee.

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

A - Yes

3.1.2 Additional information:

Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry is collaborating with UNEP, UNDP, FAO, ITTO, IUCN, WWF, ACB and WCS in environmental matters and conservation and management of natural resources wetlands resources.

STRATEGY 3.2 Regional initiatives. *Support existing regional arrangements under the Convention and promote additional arrangements.*

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

A - Yes

3.2.1 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Planned', please indicate the regional initiative(s) and the collaborating countries of each initiative):

Myanmar is participating in Regional initiatives regarding wetland such as Asean Regional Conference on Best Practice for Management of Wetlands of International importance (Phillippines, September 2013) and Asia Regional Workshop on Scientific Technical Support for Implementation of the Ramsar Convention (Republic of Korea, October 2013).

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}

A - Yes

3.2.2 Additional information (If 'Yes', please indicate the name(s) of the centre(s):

Myanmar is participating in regional wetland trainings such as Training on Freshwater and Brackishwater Fishes (Thailand, November 2012) and the 11th Regional Training Course on Wetland Ecology and Management in the Mekong Basin (Thailand, May 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}

B - No

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}

B - No

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

involved):

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
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3.4.2 Additional information:
 Articles on wetlands are published in newspaper and mass media. News on commemorating World Wetlands Day for 2014 was presented at the website of Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry.

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
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3.4.3 Additional information:
 RIS has been regularly updated and submitted to the Ramsar Secretariat.

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	B - No
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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	Z - Not applicable
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3.5.2 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partly', please indicate for which wetland systems such management is in place):

3.5.3 Does your country participate in regional networks or initiatives for wetland-dependent migratory species? {3.5.3} KRA 3.5.iii	D - Planned
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3.5.3 Additional information:
 Myanmar is preparing to be a member of East Asian-Australasian Flyway Partnership.

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.*

<p>4.1.1 Has an action plan (or plans) for wetland CEPA been established? {4.1.1} KRA 4.1.i</p> <p>a) At the national level b) Sub-national level c) Catchment/basin level d) Local/site level</p> <p>(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)</p>	<p>a) B - No b) B - No c) B - No d) A - Yes</p>
<p>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 CEPANFPs):</p> <p>In the National Report submitted to CoP 11, it was mentioned that the development of CEPA at national, sub-national and catchment/basin levels were in progress. However, when CEPA development in Myanmar is carefully studied, it was found that no CEPA program has been put in place in these levels, and for the National Report for CoP 12 we clarified that there is no CEPA plan at the national, sub-national and catchment/basin levels while local/site level CEPA program has been developed and practised.</p>	
<p>4.1.2 How many centres (visitor centres, interpretation centres, education centres) have been established? {4.1.2} KRA 4.1.ii</p> <p>a) at Ramsar Sites b) at other wetlands</p>	<p>a) 1 centres b) 5 centres</p>
<p>4.1.2 Additional information (If centres are part of national or international networks, please describe the networks):</p> <p>There is public education centre in Moeyungyi Ramsar Site, and five wetland protected area i.e. Inlay Lake Wildlife Sanctuary, Indawgyi Lake Wildlife Sanctuary, Meinmahla Kyun Wildlife Sanctuary, Hukaung Valley Wildlife Sanctuary and Lampi Marine National Park have public education centres.</p>	

<p>4.1.3 Does the Contracting Party:</p> <p>a) promote stakeholder participation in decision-making on wetland planning and management</p> <p>b) specifically involve local stakeholders in the selection of new Ramsar Sites and in Ramsar Site management?</p> <p>{4.1.3} KRA 4.1.iii</p>	<p>a) C - Partly</p> <p>b) A - Yes</p>
<p>4.1.3 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partly', please provide information about the ways in which stakeholders are involved):</p> <p>People's aspirations and resource need are included in developing wetland conservation planning and management.</p> <p>Stakeholders consultation and consensus are highly considered in defining the boundary of Ramsar Sites.</p>	
<p>4.1.4 Has an assessment of national and local training needs for the implementation of the Convention been made?</p> <p>{4.1.4} KRAs 4.1.iv & 4.1.viii</p>	<p>C - Partly</p>
<p>4.1.4 Additional information:</p> <p>Needs assement on training has been conducted for Moeyungyi Ramsar Site.</p>	
<p>4.1.5 How many opportunities for wetland site manager training have been provided since COP11? {4.1.5} KRA 4.1.iv</p> <p>a) at Ramsar Sites</p> <p>b) at other wetlands</p>	<p>Number of opportunities:</p> <p>a) 1</p> <p>b) 6</p>
<p>4.1.5 Additional information (including whether the Ramsar Wise Use Handbooks were used in the training):</p> <p>Water bird census and trainings were conducted in wetland protected areas and Moeyungyi Ramsar Site after COP 11.</p>	
<p>4.1.6 Do you have an operational cross-sectoral National Ramsar/Wetlands Committee or equivalent body? {4.1.6} KRA 4.3.v</p>	<p>B - No</p>
<p>4.1.6 Additional information (If 'Yes', indicate a) its membership; b) number of meetings since COP11; and c) what responsibilities the Committee has):</p> <p>.....</p>	

<p>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:</p> <p>a) Ramsar Site managers b) other MEA national focal points c) other ministries, departments and agencies {4.1.7} KRA 4.1.vi</p>	<p>a) B - No b) A - Yes c) C - Partly</p>
<p>4.1.7 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partly', please describe what mechanisms are in place):</p> <p>Relevant organizations are engaged in the implementation of management and conservation of wetland protected areas and Ramsar Site.</p>	
<p>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}</p>	<p>A - Yes</p>
<p>4.1.8 Additional information:</p> <p>World Wetlands Day is commemorating each year at the national level and strengthening to site level since 2012.</p>	
<p>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}</p>	<p>A - Yes</p>
<p>4.1.9 Additional information (If these and other CEPA activities have been undertaken by other organizations, please indicate this):</p> <p>Forest Department, in collaboration with I/NGOs, is conducting the awareness activities towards local communities and relevant stakeholders.</p>	

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.*

<p>4.2.1</p> <p>a) Have Ramsar contributions been paid in full for 2012, 2013 and 2014? {4.2.1} KRA 4.2.i</p>	<p>A - Yes</p>
<p>b) If 'No' in 4.2.1 a), please clarify what plan is in place to ensure future prompt payment:</p>	

Myanmar has been paid its contribution to Ramsar Convention for year 2012 and 2013. Contributing membership fee for year 2014 is under process .

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

D - Planned

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

It is planned to use previous Ramsar National Reports in monitoring implementation of the Convention, and this plan will be in practise when the national level coordination mechanism is formed.

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

A - Yes

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

After National Report submitted to CoP 11, Myanmar has not receives assistance from the Convention's IOPs. But, some ten years ago, Myanmar received substantial assistance from an IOP of the Convention, BirdLife International, which support Forest Department to publish 'A Wetland Inventory for Myanmar' in 2004.

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

D - Planned

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

assistance provided):

Forest Department has planned to collaborate with International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and WWF International for natural resource conservation and management including wetlands..