



## **NATIONAL REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RAMSAR CONVENTION ON WETLANDS**

**National Reports to be submitted to the 12<sup>th</sup> 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](mailto: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.

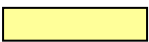

**Section 2** is a ‘free-text’ section in which the Party is invited to provide a summary of various aspects of national implementation progress and recommendations for the future.

**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

<b>IMPORTANT – PLEASE READ THIS GUIDANCE SECTION BEFORE STARTING TO COMPLETE THE NATIONAL REPORT FORMAT</b>
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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](http://www.ramsar.org/contacts.en).

**NAME OF CONTRACTING PARTY: RWANDA**

#### DESIGNATED RAMSAR ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY

<b>Name of Administrative Authority:</b>	Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA)
<b>Head of Administrative Authority - name and title:</b>	Dr Rose MUKANKOMEJE, Director General of REMA
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#### DESIGNATED NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR RAMSAR CONVENTION MATTERS

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

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

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

<b>Name and title:</b>	Mr NZABONIMPA Oscar, President of RENGOF
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## 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) Mapping and categorization of all wetlands in Rwanda
- 2) Organic Law repealing Organic Law n° 08/2005 of 14/07/2005 determining the use and management of land in Rwanda
- 3) Enhanced collaboration with Local Authorities/Entities in wetlands management in Rwanda
- 4) SEA & EIA tool enhanced in projects which are implemented in wetlands.
- 5) Law governing land in Rwanda N° 43/2013 of 16/06/2013

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

- 1) Relocation of infrastructures located in wetlands
- 2) Respect of the 20 m buffer zone from the boundaries of wetlands
- 3) Wetlands management against the impacts of climate change
- 4) Wetlands management Vs shortage of land due to high population density (415 inhabitants per square kilometer ) with over 80% of the population depending on agriculture.
- 5) Wetland restoration exercise and costing

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

- 1) Establishment of a national Ramsar/ wetland committee
- 2) Update the Ramsar site information for Rwanda
- 3) Design for new Ramsar sites (description of ecological character for proposed Ramsar sites)
- 4) Wetlands restoration
- 5) Research and training on wise use of wetlands.

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

- Capacity building of focal points in the management and wise use of wetlands.
- A simplified funding mechanism to proposed projects from contracting parties.

**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)**

- Priorities of IOP's should be based on the contracting party's priorities;
- Focus on capacity building of national project management personnel.

**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 of MEA's at national level;
- A single reporting mechanism for all the related MEA's;
- Increased information sharing between the MEA's.

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)?

- Mainstreaming of wetlands management in all the national planning process for projects related to the energy, extractive industries, poverty reduction, water and sanitation, biodiversity, etc
- Enforcement of the ministerial order on management of wetlands

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

No

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

Rwanda Environmental Non-Governmental Organisation Forum (RENGOF)

## SECTION 3: INDICATOR QUESTIONS AND FURTHER IMPLEMENTATION INFORMATION

### REMINDER: Guidance for completing this section

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

## GOAL 1. THE WISE USE OF WETLANDS

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

1.1.1 Does your country have a comprehensive National Wetland Inventory? {1.1.1} KRA 1.1.i	A - Yes
<p>1.1.1 Additional information:          The inventory of wetlands in Rwanda was conducted in 2008 by REMA through the Integrated Management of Critical Ecosystems (IMCE). This inventory showed that Rwanda has 860 marshlands and 101 lakes covering a total surface of 278,536 ha equivalent to 10, 6 per cent of the Rwandan surface area.          For regulation , this inventory inspired Ministerial Order N° 008/16.01 of 13/10/2010 establishing the list of swamps and their limits and regulating their management and use.</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>Establishment of Rwanda Biodiversity Information System (RBIS): a software which facilitates easy access on data related to five complex wetlands in the country was put in place. features evident include; surface area, maps, aerial photos, biodiversity, water quantity etc</p>	

<p>1.1.3 Has the condition* of wetlands in your country, overall, changed since the last triennium? {1.1.3}</p> <p>a) Ramsar Sites</p> <p>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</p> <p>b) P - Status improved</p>
<p>1.1.3 Additional information on a) and/or b):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-The ecosystem of RUGEZI wetland was rehabilitated</li> <li>- With law enforcement and compliance, some people and industries where relocated from wetlands and the exercise is still going on</li> </ul>	

**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</p> <p>(If 'Yes', please give the title and date of the policy in the green text box)</p>	B - No
<p>1.3.1 Additional information:</p> <p>wetland management issues are reflected in the environmental policies, Law governing land in Rwanda and Ministerial Order N° 008/16.01 of 13/10/2010 establishing the list of swamps and their limits and regulating their management and use. A specific policy on wetlands is however necessary due their importance in agriculture and water resource</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) A - Yes  b) A - Yes  c) Z - Not applicable  d) A - Yes  e) A - Yes  f) A - Yes  g) A - Yes</p>
<p>1.3.2 Additional information:  Environment and climate change are considered as cross cutting issues in the Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS 2)</p>	
<p>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</p>	<p>A - Yes</p>
<p>1.3.3 Additional information:  SEA was developed for Agriculture sector.</p>	
<p>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</p>	<p>A - Yes</p>
<p>1.3.4 Additional information:  Environmental Impact Assessment is mandatory for any project that may affect the environment (art. 67 of Organic law no 04/2005 determining the modalities of protection, conservation of environment in Rwanda).</p>	
<p>1.3.5 Have any amendments to existing legislation been made to reflect Ramsar commitments? {1.3.6}</p>	<p>A - Yes</p>
<p>1.3.5 Additional information:  These amendments are reflected in the following laws:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Law governing land in Rwanda ( N° 43/2013 of 16/06/2013) see art. 19</li> <li>-Organic Law N° 03/2013/OL of 16/06/2013 repealing Organic Law n° 08/2005 of 14/07/2005 determining the use and management of land in Rwanda</li> <li>- Ministerial Order N° 008/16.01 of 13/10/2010 establishing the list of swamps and their limits and regulating their management and use.(see list of proposed Rasmar site)</li> <li>- Ministerial Order N° 007/16.01 of 15/07/2010 determining the length of land on shores of lakes and rivers transferred to public property</li> </ul>	

**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	A - Yes
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1.4.1 Additional information:  
A study on the economical importance of the Rwanda Ramsar site (Rugezi) was conducted in 2007.

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
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1.4.2 Additional information:  
Lake Victoria Environment Management Project (LVEMP II), Poverty Environment Initiative project (PEI), Decentralisation and Environmental Management Project (DEMP) and Supporting Ecosystem Rehabilitation and Protection for Pro-poor Green Growth Programme (SERPG).

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
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1.4.3 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partly', please indicate, if known, how many Ramsar Sites and their names):  
Around Rugezi, crafts projects and eco tourism (Bird watching tour) are implemented to generate income to the people living in the vicinity of that wetland.  
For other wetlands, there are other socio-economic activities like bird watching coordinated by Water resource Management Cooperative (WAMACO).

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

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

## 1.5.1 Additional information:

Rwandan delegation did not attend the Changwon COP 11

**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. D - Planned
- b. A - Yes
- c. A - Yes

## 1.6.1 Additional information:

a. Agriculture and wetland interaction: The Ministry of Agriculture (MINAGRI) through Rwanda Agricultural Board (RAB) in collaboration with Ministry of Natural Resources are formulating guidelines for sustainable use of inland wetlands in Rwanda. Private individuals, universities, conduct research on agriculture and wetland interaction.

Eg

-TWARABAMENYE (2007) conducted a research on the impact of wetlands degradation on water resources in Rwanda, Case of Rugezi marshland.

-NABAHUNGU (2011) Contribution of wetland agriculture to farmers' livelihood in Rwanda (See more at

<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S092180091100303X>)

-Impact of fertilizer use on Mugesera-Rweru complex (REMA, 2012)

b. Climate change: REMA organised guidelines and strategies related climate change such as Guidelines for Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation in the Agricultural Sector (REMA, 2011), Green growth and climate resilience strategy (REMA 2011), REMA in partnership with Regional Centre for Mapping of Resources for Development (RCMRD) produced Rwanda Land Cover Maps for Green Houses Gases inventory development (REMA, 2014) etc

c. Valuation of ecosystem services: Guideline for implementation for payment for ecosystem services (REMA, 2013), etc

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:

- Research conducted by Integrated Management of Critical Ecosystems (IMCE) in 2008.
- TWARABAMENYE (2007) conducted a research on the impact of wetlands degradation on water resources in Rwanda, Case of Rugezi marshland.
- A study conducted by REMA : Economic Analysis of Natural Resources Management in Rwanda - See more at: <http://www.unpei.org/our-stories/rwanda%E2%80%99s-economic-analysis-of-wetland-site-leads-to-internationally-recognized-wetland-restoration#sthash.8lgUMqtJ.dpuf>

**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:

- Rwanda is member of Nile Basin Initiative (NBI)
- NBI produced Wetland Management Strategy aiming to sustain the Nile and its associated resource base for future generations.

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:

- Establishment of watershed management committee around the Rugezi Ramsar site.
- World Wetland Day celebrated on year basis in Rwanda

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

C - Partly

## 1.7.3 Additional information:

Rwanda developed National Strategy on Climate Change and Low Carbon Development

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

A - Yes

## 1.7.4 Additional information:

- Projects: Lake Victoria Environment Management phase 2 ( LVEMPII), Supporting Ecosystem Rehabilitation and Protection for Pro-poor Green Growth Programme (SERPG ) and Vulnerable Ecosystem Recovery Program (VERP)
- Rwanda has implemented land registration, wetlands law enforcement, wetlands mapping and categorisation just to name a few.

**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:

Restoration of Rweru, Cyohoha North, Gikondo and Gatsata wetlands

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:

- Rwanda received Geen Globe Award in October 2010 in recognition of its efforts to restore the Rugezi wetland
- Restauration of Nyabugogo wetland (by relocating hazardous garage activities from Gatsata area)
- Restauration of Gikondo wetland (by relocating factories from Gikondo wetland to Kigali Special Economic Zone (KSEZ) in Gasabo District.)

**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:

This activity was included in REMA action plan 2014-2015

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	B - No
1.9.2 Additional information: Invasive species control is reflected in Rwanda biodiversity policy (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	A - Yes
1.10.1 Additional information: REMA and Ministry of Agriculture conduct trainings to private sectors on sustainable agriculture including wise use of wetlands.	

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. A - Yes b. A - Yes
1.10.2 Additional information: a. Ramsar site: Cooperatives of farmers living near ramsar site Rugezi-Burera-Ruhondo contribute in the management of Rugezi hill sides  b. Wetlands in general: Local NGOs contribute on awareness and sensitisation on wise use of wetlands Eg. Association pour la Conservation de la Nature au Rwanda (ACNR), Albertine Rift Conservation Society (ARCOS), Water resource Management Cooperative (WAMACO), etc	

**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	A - Yes
1.11.1 Additional information: -Environmental Awards for the best performers distributed every year, -National environmental fund FONERWA now operational and gives incentives to projects aiming at environmental conservation including conservation and wise use of wetlands, mitigation and adaptation to climate change effects.	

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

Z - Not applicable

1.11.2 Additional information:  
Enforcement of environment laws and regulations

## 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, 3<sup>d</sup> 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

A - Yes

2.1.1 Additional information:

- A Ministerial Order N°008/16.01 OF 13/10/2010 establishing the list of swamps and their limits shows that 60 out of 867 swamps are proposed as Ramsar sites .
- A Project was developed for demarcation of proposed Ramsar sites in Kigali.

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):

Rweru-Mugesera complex, Kamiranzovu and Akagera Complex.

**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:

This site help us to get guidance on designation of new ramsar site through Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance of the Convention on Wetlands and Ramsar Handbooks for the wise use of wetlands.



**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:  
the ministerial order on wetlands categorizes them as protected wetlands.

**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

1 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

1 sites

2.4.3 For how many Ramsar Sites is a management plan currently being prepared? {2.4.3} KRA 2.4.i

0 sites

2.4.1 – 2.4.3 Additional information:  
currently Rwanda only has one Ramsar site Rugezi Burera Ruhondo

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):  
Rugezi Burera Ruhondo wetland . Ramsar Site No1589. Wetlands International Site No 1RW001

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):  
Rugezi Burera Ruhondo wetland . Ramsar Site No1589. Wetlands International Site No 1RW001. This information will be available this year .

**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):

Integrated Management of Critical Ecosystems (IMCE) project (2008)

**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):

The department of Environmental regulations and pollution control in REMA conduct regularly inspections on the critical ecosystems like Rugezi wetland in order to enforce the existing laws on environment and wetlands in general. Decentralised entities (districts and sectors) and security organs ensures compliance in Rugezi wetland management and inform REMA and other institutions which can intervene in such cases.

2.6.2 Have all cases of negative human-induced change or likely change in the ecological character of Ramsar Sites been reported to the Ramsar Secretariat, pursuant to Article 3.2? {2.6.2} KRA 2.6.i

Z - No negative change

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

.....

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:

Wetlands of international importance are listed as protected wetlands.

<b>GOAL 3. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION</b>
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Note: in 'free-text' boxes please do not use double quotes " ": use single quotes ' ' instead.

<p><b>STRATEGY 3.1 Synergies and partnerships with MEAs and IGOs.</b> <i>Work as partners with international and regional multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) and other intergovernmental agencies (IGOs).</i></p>
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<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 &amp; 3.1.iv</p>	<p>D - Planned</p>
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3.1.1 Additional information:

The national Ramsar wetland committee is planned to be established this year. However, REMA's department in charge of International obligations organises meetings twice a year for all focal points from all conventions to discuss on MEAs implementation in Rwanda.

<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:

One UN is an umbrella of all un agencies operating in Rwanda so there are a mutual collaboration of REMA and one UN

<p><b>STRATEGY 3.2 Regional initiatives.</b> <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):

RAMSAR Centre in Eastern Africa. It covers Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Burundi and Rwanda

<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):  
Wetland International Forum: "Wetlands: Wise Use, Smart Plans", held in Kigali/Rwanda from 08th to 12th July 2013

**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

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

Rwanda received sida and World Bank support for the National Fund for Environment and climate change in Rwanda FONERWA.

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

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

A - Yes

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

Ramsar centre for Eastern Africa which groups RWANDA, UGANDA, TANZANIA, KENYA and BURUNDI

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

A - Yes

3.4.2 Additional information:

on REMA website, Rwanda Biodiversity Information System and official gazette

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:

RIS will be updated not later than December 2014.

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

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

A - Yes

3.5.1 Additional information:

Eg. Akagera marshlands and associated lakes, Akanyaru/Nyabarongo marshlands, Kamiranzovu and Rugezi marshlands.

They were identified during National inventory of wetlands

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):

Through Nile Basin Initiative (NBI), there is a wetlands management strategy

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:

through Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) and African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement (AEWA)

<b>GOAL 4. IMPLEMENTATION CAPACITY</b>
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Note: in 'free-text' boxes please do not use double quotes “ ”: use single quotes ‘ ’ instead.

<p><b>STRATEGY 4.1 CEPA.</b> 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>
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4.1.1 Has an action plan (or plans) for wetland CEPA been established? {4.1.1} KRA 4.1.i

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

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

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

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

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

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

- a) 1 centres
- b) xxx centres

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

- a) 4 watch towers have been constructed on Rugezi wetland
- b) 2 watch towers on Kamiranzovu wetland and bird watching in Bugesera region.

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):

Through NGOs, Private sector and environmental committees established in all Districts

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

C - Partly

4.1.4 Additional information:

REMA conducted training needs assessment that include trainings on international conventions

4.1.5 How many opportunities for wetland site manager training have been provided since COP11? {4.1.5} KRA 4.1.iv

Number of opportunities:

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

- a) 0
- b) 1

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

REMA conducted general trainings on wise use of wetlands through Department on Environmental Education and Mainstreaming (DEEM). This activity is going on.

4.1.6 Do you have an operational cross-sectoral National Ramsar/Wetlands Committee or equivalent body? {4.1.6} KRA 4.3.v

D - Planned

4.1.6 Additional information (If 'Yes', indicate a) its membership; b) number of meetings since COP11; and c) what responsibilities the Committee has):

.....

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):

websites, meetings and workshops



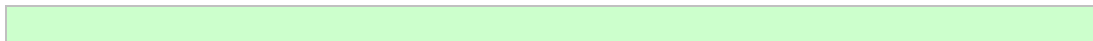
4.1.8 Have Ramsar-branded World Wetlands Day activities (whether on 2 February or at another time of year), either government and NGO-led or both, been carried out in the country since COP11? {4.1.8}	A - Yes
4.1.8 Additional information: Every year REMA organises the celebration of World wetlands Day	

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): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- REMA orgaises Radio and TV program on wise use of wetlands</li> <li>- Lake Victoria Environment Management (LVEMP II) project phase II is now operational in Rwanda .</li> <li>- REMA supported the establishment of Water resource Management Cooperative (WAMACO), Vulnerable Ecosystem Recovery Program (VERP), etc</li> </ul>	

**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.*

<p>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</p>	<p>A - Yes</p>
<p>4.3.1 Additional information (If 'Yes', please indicate how the Reports have been used for monitoring): The report helped to crosscheck whether the convention strategic plan is being implemented in the country.</p>	

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

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

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

<p>4.4.2 Has your country provided assistance to one or more of the Convention's IOPs? {4.4.2} KRA 4.4.iii</p>	<p>A - Yes</p>
<p>4.4.2 Additional information (If 'Yes' please name the IOP (or IOPs) and the type of assistance provided): BirdLife International and WWF by providing technical assistance to Private sector &amp; NGOs 's projects sponsored by those IOPs.</p>	