

Ramsar National Report to COP13

COP13 National Report

Background information

1. The COP13 National Report Format (NRF) has been approved by the Standing Committee 52 for the Ramsar Convention's Contracting Parties to complete as their national reporting to the 13th meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties of the Convention (United Arab Emirates, 2018).
2. The Standing Committee through Decision SC52-07 has also agreed that an online National Reporting format could be made available to Parties by keeping the off-line system and requested the Secretariat to present an evaluation for the next COP regarding the use of the on-line system.
3. The National Report Format is being issued by the Secretariat in 2016 to facilitate Contracting Parties' implementation planning and preparations for completing the Report. The deadline for submission of national targets is by 30 November 2016 and the deadline for submission of completed National Reports is January 21st 2018.
4. Following Standing Committee discussions, this COP13 NRF closely follows that of the NRF used for COP12, to permit continuity of reporting and analysis of implementation progress by ensuring that indicator questions are as far as possible consistent with previous NRFs (and especially the COP12 NRF). It is also structured in terms of the Goals and Strategies of the 2016-2024 Ramsar Strategic Plan adopted at COP12 as Resolution XII.2.
5. This COP13 NRF includes 92 indicator questions. In addition, Section 4 is provided as an optional Annex in order to facilitate the task of preparing the Party's National Targets and Actions for the implementation of each of the targets of the Strategic Plan 2016-2024 according to Resolution XII.2.
6. As was the case for previous NRF, the COP13 Format includes an optional section (Section 5) to permit a Contracting Party to provide additional information, on indicators relevant to each individual Wetland of International Importance (Ramsar Site) within its territory.
7. Note that, for the purposes of this national reporting to the Ramsar Convention, the scope of the term "wetland" is that of the Convention text, i.e. all inland wetlands (including lakes and rivers), all nearshore coastal wetlands (including tidal marshes, mangroves and coral reefs) and human-made wetlands (e.g. rice paddy and reservoirs), even if a national definition of "wetland" may differ from that adopted by the Contracting Parties to the Ramsar Convention.

The purposes and uses of national reporting to the Conference of the Contracting Parties

8. National Reports from Contracting Parties are official documents of the Convention and are made publicly available on the Convention's website.
9. There are seven main purposes for the Convention's National Reports. These are to:
 - i) provide data and information on how, and to what extent, the Convention is being implemented
 - ii) provide tools for countries for their national planning
 - iii) capture lessons and experience to help Parties plan future action;
 - iv) identify emerging issues and implementation challenges faced by Parties that may require further attention from the Conference of the Parties;
 - v) provide a means for Parties to account for their commitments under the Convention;
 - vi) provide each Party with a tool to help it assess and monitor its progress in implementing the Convention, and to plan its future priorities; and
 - vii) provide an opportunity for Parties to draw attention to their achievements during the triennium.
10. The data and information provided by Parties in their National Reports have another valuable purpose as well, since a number of the indicators in the National Reports on Parties' implementation provide key sources of information for the analysis and assessment of the "ecological outcome-oriented indicators of

effectiveness of the implementation of the Convention”.

11. To facilitate the analysis and subsequent use of the data and information provided by Contracting Parties in their National Reports, the Ramsar Secretariat holds in a database all the information it has received and verified. The COP13 reports will be in an online National Reporting system.

12. The Convention’s National Reports are used in a number of ways. These include:

- i) providing an opportunity to compile and analyze information that contracting parties can use to inform their national planning and programming.
- ii) providing the basis for reporting by the Secretariat to each meeting of the Conference of the Parties on the global, national and regional implementation, and the progress in implementation, of the Convention. This is provided to Parties at the COP as a series of Information Papers, including:
 - * the Report of the Secretary General on the implementation of the Convention at the global level;
 - * the Report of the Secretary General pursuant to Article 8.2 (b), (c), and (d) concerning the List of Wetlands of International Importance); and
 - * the reports providing regional overviews of the implementation of the Convention and its Strategic Plan in each Ramsar region;
- iii) providing information on specific implementation issues in support of the provision of advice and decisions by Parties at the COP.
- iv) providing the source data for time-series assessments of progress on specific aspects in the implementation of the Convention included in other Convention products. An example is the summary of progress since COP3 (Regina, 1997) in the development of National Wetland Policies, included as Table 1 in Ramsar Wise Use Handbook 2 (4th edition, 2010); and
- v) providing information for reporting to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) on the national implementation of the CBD/Ramsar Joint Work Plan and the Ramsar Convention’s lead implementation role on wetlands for the CBD. In particular, the Ramsar Secretariat and STRP used the COP10 NRF indicators extensively in 2009 to prepare contributions to the in-depth review of the CBD programme of work on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems for consideration by CBD SBSTTA14 and COP10 during 2010 (see UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/3). Similar use of COP12 NRF indicators is anticipated for the CBD’s next such in-depth review.

The structure of the COP13 National Report Format

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 92 implementation indicator questions, grouped under each Convention implementation Goals and Targets in the Strategic Plan 2016-2024, 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 has developed national targets to provide information on the targets and actions for the implementation of each of the targets of the Strategic Plan 2016-2024.

In line with Resolution XII.2, which encourages Contracting Parties “to develop and submit to the Secretariat on or before December 2016, and according to their national priorities, capabilities and resources, their own quantifiable and time-bound national and regional targets in line with the targets set in the Strategic Plan”, all Parties are encouraged to consider using this comprehensive national planning tool as soon as possible, in order to identify the areas of highest priority for action and the relevant national targets and actions for each target.

The planning of national targets offers, for each of them, the possibility of indicating the national priority for that area of activity as well as the level of resourcing available, or that could be made available during the triennium, for its implementation. In addition, there are specific boxes to indicate the National Targets for implementation by 2018 and the planned national activities that are designed to deliver these targets. Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016-2024 shows the synergies between CBD Aichi Biodiversity Targets and Ramsar Targets. Therefore, the NRF provide an opportunity that Contracting Parties indicate as appropriate how the actions they undertake for the implementation of the Ramsar Convention contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets according to paragraph 51 of Resolution XII.3.

Section 5 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 COP13 National Report Format

All Sections of the COP13 NRF should be completed in one of the Convention's official languages (English, French, Spanish).

The deadline for submission of the completed NRF is January 21st **2018**. It will not be possible to include information from National Reports received after that date in the analysis and reporting on Convention implementation to COP13.

The deadline for submission of national targets is by 30 November 2016

To help Contracting Parties refer to relevant information they provided in their National Report to COP12, for each appropriate indicator a cross-reference is provided to the equivalent indicator(s) in the COP12 NRF or previous NRF, shown thus: {x.x.x}

For follow up and 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.

Only Strategic Plan 2016-2024 Targets for which there are implementation actions for Contracting Parties are included in this reporting format; those targets of the Strategic Plan that do not refer directly to Parties are omitted (e.g. targets 6 and 14).

For each indicator question you can choose only one answer. If you wish to provide further information or clarification, do so in the additional information box below the relevant indicator question. Please be as concise as possible (**maximum of 500 words** in each free-text box).

The NRF should ideally be completed by the principal compiler in consultation with relevant 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 COP12 to ensure the continuity and consistency of information provided.

If you have any questions or problems, please contact the Ramsar Secretariat for advice (nationalreports@ramsar.org).

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 <http://www.ramsar.org/search-contact>.

Name of Contracting Party

The completed National Report **must be accompanied by a letter** in the name of the Head of Administrative Authority, confirming that this is the Contracting Party's official submission of its COP13 National Report. It can be attached to this question using the "Manage documents" function (blue symbol below)

> Austria

Designated Ramsar Administrative Authority

Name of Administrative Authority

> Federal Ministry of Sustainability and Tourism

Head of Administrative Authority - name and title

> Mag. Valerie Zacherl-Draxler

Mailing address

> Stubenbastei 5
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Telephone/Fax

> +43 1 71100-61-1401/7402

Email

> valerie.zacherl-draxler@bmnt.gv.at

Designated National Focal Point for Ramsar Convention Matters

Name and title

> Dipl.-Ing. Dr. Gerhard Schwach

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> gerhard.schwach@bmnt.gv.at

Designated National Focal Point for Matters Relating to The Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP)

Name and title

> A.o. Univ. Prof. Dr. Gert Michael Steiner

Name of organisation

> University of Vienna, Dep. of Conservation Biology, Vegetation- and Landscape Ecology

Mailing address

> Rotenhofgasse 81/2/39
A-1100 Vienna

Telephone/Fax

> +43 660 708 79 75

Email

> gert.michael.steiner@univie.ac.at

Designated Government National Focal Point for Matters Relating to The Programme on Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness (CEPA)

Name and title

> Dipl.-Ing. Dr. Gerhard Schwach

Name of organisation

> Federal Ministry of Sustainability and Tourism

Mailing address

> Stubenbastei 5
A-1010 Vienna

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> +43 1 71100-61-1416/7402

Email

> gerhard.schwach@bmnt.gv.at

Designated Non-Government National Focal Point for Matters Relating to The Programme on Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness (CEPA)

Name and title

> Mag. Birgit Mair-Markart

Name of organisation

> Austrian League for Nature Conservation

Mailing address

> Museumsplatz 2
A-5020 Salzburg

Telephone/Fax

> +43 662 642909/6537344

Email

> birgit.mair-markart@naturschutzbund.at

Section 2: General summary of national implementation progress and challenges

In your country, in the past triennium (i.e., since COP12 reporting)

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

- 1)
 - › Austrian Floodplain Strategy 2020+ (BMLFUW 2015)
- 2)
 - › Revitalisation of rivers and river banks in the framework of LIFE-Nature projects (e.g.: Wilderness Wetland Wachau, Lower Morava floodplains, Upper Mur river, Enns river, Ausseerland)
- 3)
 - › LIFE Project Dynamic River System Lech (2016-2021):
- 4)
 - › Land purchases in the Hörfeld mire and Carinthian other wetland sites and Implementation of protective measures in selected wetlands under the LE project “Moorland and Dry Grassland Implementation Carinthia “ of Arge NATURSCHUTZ.
- 5)
 - › Guided nature tours (Schwemm, Tyrolean Lech Nature Park, Karwendel, small wetland sites, Ramsar site ‘Wilder Kaiser’.

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

- 1)
 - › Approval procedure: When weighing up the public interest it is usually the project which forms the subject of the negotiations that wins. Economic growth and jobs are top priority.
- 2)
 - › Conversion of wetlands into building plots as wetlands have the lowest plot prices.
- 3)
 - › Change in the utilisation of fish ponds, which form a major part of the ecologically significant wetlands especially in eastern and western Styria: giving up edible fish production in favour of fishing, resulting in a loss of aquatic plants and the reedbed zone. Significant decline in amphibian and (breeding) water birds populations and thus a dramatic loss of ecological value.
- 4)
 - › At the Ramsar site "Untere Lobau" there exists a conflict of interest over an infrastructure project for a Danube crossing ("6. Donauquerung"). The route will cross the National Park ‘Donau-Auen’ at a distance of 1000 m outside the Ramsar site ‘Untere Lobau’.
- 5)
 - › Lack of funds/subsidies.

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

- 1)
 - › Development of a national strategy for mires and peatlands.
- 2)
 - › Campaign for the protection of bog (peat & potting soil) – stop peat exploitation.
- 3)
 - › Designation of new Ramsar sites: Bad Mitterndorfer Biotopverbund/Salzburg; Hornspitz-Moos/Upper Austria). Some extensions of existing Ramsar sites.
- 4)
 - › Implementation of the Austrian Floodplain Strategy 2020+
- 5)

> To avoid all negative human-induced changes or likely changes in the ecological character of the Ramsar site 'Untere Lobau' that may be caused by the infrastructure project for the Danube crossing, which could endanger the protection goals, is an absolute priority for the future implementation of the Convention.

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

> Harmonisation (streamlining) with other reporting obligations (e.g. EU Directives and EU Regulations, international agreements).

Strengthen public relations in the field of wetland protection so as to reach the people instead of only government agencies and specialist departments.

In general, there is international assistance for infrastructure projects with negative effects on Ramsar sites or other important wetlands. Concerning the infrastructure project for the Danube crossing there is no need for any international assistance, because all projects which might counteract protection are to be handled in accordance with UVP-G (EIA; Law on the assessment of the effects of certain projects on the Environment), or according to Vienna's law for the protection of nature.

Implement the transnational management plan with Switzerland. Assistance in the implementation of flight time limitation regulations to be met by Altenrhein airport near the border.

Strengthen public relations in the field of wetland protection so as to reach the people instead of only government agencies and specialist departments

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)

> Develop partnership with Alpine Convention.

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' (Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Convention on Migratory Species (CMS), Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), World Heritage Convention (WHC), and United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)?

> Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD): improve communication between NFPs

Convention on Migratory Species (CMS): better communication between NFPs

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES): continue communication between NFPs

World Heritage Convention (WHC): better communication between NFPs

Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD): not relevant for Austria

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC): improve linkages, especially concerning peatlands.

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)?

> Wetlands that depend on a surface water body, such as floodplains, are seen as part of that water body in accordance with the type-of-water-body approach of the WFD, and thus dealt with in the National Water Management Plan, in the same way as groundwater-dependent ecosystems. Here a closer link with Ramsar could be established.

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

> In agriculture, the wise use concept should be considered for organic soils - i.e. soils with high levels of organic carbon compounds/bogs.

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

> Federal Governments of Austria - Nature Conservation Authorities of Carinthia, Vienna, Styria, Upper Austria, Lower Austria, Tyrol, Burgenland, Salzburg, Vorarlberg.

Federal Ministry of Sustainability and Tourism, Austrian League for Nature Conservation; Environment Agency Austria, University of Vienna

Section 3: Indicator questions and further implementation information

Goal 1. Addressing the drivers of wetland loss and degradation

Target 1

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

1.1 Have wetland issues/benefits been incorporated into other national strategies and planning processes, including: {1.3.2} {1.3.3} KRA 1.3.i

Please select only one per square.

a) National Policy or strategy for wetland management	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
b) Poverty eradication strategies	<input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
c) Water resource management and water efficiency plans	<input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
d) Coastal and marine resource management plans	<input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
e) Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan	<input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
f) National forest programmes	<input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
g) National policies or measures on agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
h) National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans drawn up under the CBD	<input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
i) National policies on energy and mining	<input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant

j) National policies on tourism	<input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
k) National policies on urban development	<input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
l) National policies on infrastructure	<input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
m) National policies on industry	<input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
n) National policies on aquaculture and fisheries {1.3.3} KRA 1.3.i	<input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
o) National plans of actions (NPAs) for pollution control and management	<input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
p) National policies on wastewater management and water quality	<input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant

1.1 Additional information

> National Policy or strategy for wetland management

In Austria, there is EU and national legislation in place to ensure the careful use of water resources. The Austrian Water Act contains basic provisions for the protection, use and management of water bodies.

a) Austrian Wetlands Strategy: Objectives and Measures 2006-2010 (Umweltbundesamt 2005): objectives and measures have been defined for the planning of Ramsar site and wetland management.

Austrian Floodplain Strategy 2020+/Auenstrategie für Österreich 2020+ (2015): objectives, principles and measures, as well as ways of securing Austria's floodplains and riparian zones. Players in floodplain and river basin management.

The national Flood Risk Management Plan 2015 (BMLFUW 2016) provides for the designation or restoration of retention areas and retention-effective management of river basin areas.

The national Water Management Plan 2009 (NGP 2009) provides for the development of a criteria catalogue to assess hydropower projects and river segments in terms of their suitability for hydropower utilisation by taking into account energy and ecological aspects as well as aspects of water management. In the second national Water Management Plan (NGP 2015) objectives and measures are defined to improve the status of water bodies.

The Austrian Strategy for Adaption to Climate Change. Part 2- Action Plan. Recommendations for implementation (BMLFUW 2012): provides inter alia for the protection of wetlands by ensuring groundwater of sufficient quality and quantity under climate change and by increasing water storage and retention capacities through runoff- delaying measures.

Spatial Planning:

The responsible use of our water resources and sustainable water protection have been identified as a continuous challenge in spatial planning (see e.g. the regional development plan for Lower Austria 2004). Protection against flooding is an important topic in spatial planning, e.g. the designation of flood drainage areas.

b) Poverty eradication strategies - Not relevant

c) Water resource management and water efficiency plans Austrian National Water Management Plan 2009: The National Water Management Plan (NGP) is a plan for river basins in accordance with the EU Water Framework Directive in order to ensure the protection, improvement and sustainable use of water resources. Based on a thorough analysis of the current state of the water bodies, the NGP mentions significant uses and specifies protection and remediation targets and the necessary measures to achieve them. To implement them, the Federal Minister of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management publishes a National Water Management Plan (NGP) every six years.

d) Coastal and marine resource management plans - Not relevant

e) Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan - Not relevant

f) National forest programmes: In Austrian Forest Strategy 2020+/Österreichische Waldstrategie 2020+ (BMLFUW 2016) wetlands are mentioned several times, e.g. in the context of the conservation and revitalisation of floodplain forests and their connection with the water body. The implementation of the Austrian Floodplain Strategy 2020+ is now enshrined as a strategic target. Bog woodlands and bog edge woodlands and other wetland forest sites should be preserved or restored, especially in order to enhance storage of carbon.

g) National policies or measures on agriculture Austria Agri-Environmental Programm - ÖPUL: Promotion inter alia of organic farming and support for water protection, soil protection and groundwater protection measures.

h) National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans drawn up under the CBD:

Biodiversity Strategy Austria 2020+ (BMLFUW 2014): The targets and measures are based on the objectives defined at EU and international level (in accordance with the Convention on Biological Diversity). The aim of one of the 149 measures is to develop a Wetland Strategy on the basis of the Austrian Floodplain Inventory (BMLFUW 2011).

Austrian Action Plan on Invasive Alien Species (BMLFUW 2005):

It contains objectives and measures in four areas of prime importance and attaches particular importance to information and awareness-raising.

l) National policies on energy and mining:

Environmental assessment is a procedure that ensures that the environmental implications of decisions are taken into account before the decisions are made. The Austrian Environmental Impact Assessment Act (UVP-G 2000) lists 88 types of projects for which - under certain conditions - an environmental impact assessment (EIA) has to be conducted, e.g. hydropower stations, windfarms and the exploitation of mineral resources in open-cast mining. However, for most of these project types an EIA is only obligatory if they are above a certain size (e.g. production capacity, land use).

j) National policies on tourism:

Tourism Strategy Austria "New Ways in Tourism" (2010) with the "Danube" as unique selling point, the Danube being representative of the landscapes of all rivers and lakes in Austria and of the element of water itself.

k) National policies on urban development:

The Austrian Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change. Part 2- Action Plan. Recommendations for implementation (BMLFUW 2012): recommends inter alia the provision of retention areas for flood protection and the provision green and blue infrastructure to ensure climate change adaptation in urban settlement areas.

l) National policies on infrastructure:

Environmental assessment is a procedure that ensures that the environmental implications of decisions are taken into account before the decisions are made. The Austrian Environmental Impact Assessment Act (UVP-G 2000) lists 88 types of projects for which - under certain conditions - an environmental impact assessment (EIA) has to be conducted, e.g. roads and railway lines. However, for most of these project types an EIA is only obligatory if they are above a certain size (e.g. production capacity, land use).

m) National policies on industry: Environmental assessment is a procedure that ensures that the environmental implications of decisions are taken into account before the decisions are made. The Austrian Environmental Impact Assessment Act (UVP-G 2000) lists 88 types of projects for which - under certain conditions - an environmental impact assessment (EIA) has to be conducted, e.g. industrial installations. However, for most of these project types an EIA is only obligatory if they are above a certain size (e.g. production capacity, land use)..

n) National policies on aquaculture and fisheries

Water abstractions and discharges in aquaculture are subject to the relevant regulations which have been introduced for the purpose of the protection of water bodies (see above: 'a') and the Ordinance on the "Limitation of aqueous emissions from aquaculture production businesses" .

In Austria, fishing falls within the sphere of competence of the nine federal states of Austria; thus there are nine different fishing laws. There are rules applicable for fishing and closed seasons to protect fish species and populations.

The Aquaculture Strategy 2020 of the BMLFUW is aimed at the sustainable and aquatic environment-friendly development of fisheries production.

Great importance is attached to adequate training for fishermen and -women and a scope of professional competence that is as broad as possible. Training offers includes seminars on aquatic ecology and introductory courses on sustainable pond management.

o) National plans of actions (NPAs) for pollution control and management
National Water Management Plan 2015

The aim of the NGP (National Water Management Plan 2015) is to protect aquatic ecosystems and directly dependent terrestrial ecosystems and wetlands and their water regime by preventing their deterioration, improving them, in accordance with the Water Act. To achieve this, river morphology measures will be implemented to improve the lateral connectivity between tributaries and wetlands.

Nitrate Action Programme 2012: The aim is to reduce water pollution caused by nitrates released from agricultural sources and to prevent further nitrate pollution.

The rules and guidelines for road construction (RVS) 04.04.11 Water protection along roads regulate the planning and measuring as well as the construction and operation of water protection systems.

Austrian Floodplain Strategy 2020+/Auenstrategie für Österreich 2020+ (2015): The strategy provides for the sustainable use of floodplain sites and the minimisation of dangers and risks.

The Austrian Forest Strategy 2020+/Österreichische Waldstrategie 2020+ (BMLFUW 2016) provides inter alia for the preservation of the quantity and quality of our water supplies and for their improvement, and for the development of management plans for water protection areas.

p) National policies on wastewater management and water quality

First wastewater emission ordinance for municipal wastewater (AEV No 1, Federal Law Gazette No. 210/1996). It defines admissible concentrations of specific wastewater parameters in the effluent of a WWTP for settlements bigger than 50 PE.

This ordinance sets out stricter guidance levels for wastewater treatment for national and international lakes e.g. Lake Constance, Neusiedler See and Attersee.

Austrian Emission Register EMREG: Collection of data on surface water pollution (chemical substances)

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Austrian Floodplain Strategy 2020+/Auenstrategie für Österreich 2020+ \(](#)

[National Water Management Plan 2015](#)

[http://](#)

Target 2

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

2.1 Has the quantity and quality of water available to, and required by, wetlands been assessed to support the implementation of the Guidelines for the allocation and management of water for maintaining the ecological functions of wetlands (Resolution VIII.1, VIII.2) ? 1.24.

Please select only one option

A=Yes

B=No

C=Partially

D=Planned

2.1 Additional Information

>

2.2 Have assessments of environmental flow been undertaken in relation to mitigation of impacts on the ecological character of wetlands (Action r3.4.iv)

Please select only one option

A=Yes

B=No

C=Partially

D=Planned

2.2 Additional Information

>

2.3 Have Ramsar Sites improved the sustainability of water use in the context of ecosystem requirements?

Please select only one option

A=Yes

B=No

C=Partially

D=Planned

O=No Change

X=Unknown

2.3 Additional Information

> Improvements have been achieved in some of the Ramsar sites as shown by the following examples.
Donau-March-Thaya-Auen: The regional water management programme for Lower Austria 2016 which is aimed at the preservation of valuable stretches of water is an ordinance which puts selected water stretches under protection. It contains three protection categories (levels of protection). Protected stretches of water can be found in both of the Lower Austrian Ramsar sites.

Untere Lobau: The hydrological regime of the Lobau actually depends on the exchange which occurs, depending on the water level, between the groundwater and the River Danube along the entire stretch of the river banks. This results in the specific quality of the water filtering through the banks which is used as drinking water (reservoir for the drinking water supply of the City of Vienna). The Lobau (bank filtration) water utility is situated within the Ramsar site "Untere Lobau" and feeds water from the groundwater resources into the Viennese pipeline network only when required.

Waldviertel: The ponds, peat bogs & floodplains of the Waldviertel: The regional water management programme for Lower Austria 2016 which is aimed at the preservation of valuable stretches of water is an ordinance which puts selected water stretches under protection. It contains three protection categories (levels of protection). Protected stretches of water can be found in both of the Lower Austrian Ramsar sites.

2.4 Have the Guidelines for allocation and management of water for maintaining ecological functions of wetlands (Resolutions VIII.1 and XII.12) been used/applied in decision-making processes. (Action 3.4.6.)

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned

2.4 Additional Information

> The aim of the EU Water Framework Directive is to achieve good ecological and good chemical status of surface waters. This also applies to the terrestrial ecosystems that directly depend on, these surface waters. Natura 2000 sites which have been reported as relevant sites - with groundwater-dependent habitats - by the administrative authorities are regarded as "directly dependent surface waters and terrestrial ecosystems (wetlands)".

2.5 Have projects that promote and demonstrate good practice in water allocation and management for maintaining the ecological functions of wetlands been developed (Action r3.4.ix.)

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned

2.5 Additional Information

>

2.6 How many household/municipalities are linked to sewage system? SDG Target 6.3.1.

Please select only one option

- E=Exact number (households/municipalities)

> 2102

- F=Less than (households/municipalities)

>

- G=More than (households/municipalities)

>

- X=Unknown
- Y=Not Relevant

2.6 Additional Information

> Suitable wastewater treatment is available for all households and municipalities in Austria: either through smaller municipal sewage treatment plants or through small treatment plants or domestic sewage systems, or through septic tanks (which are emptied with the sewage being transported to large municipal treatment plants, or the sewage is used on farmland).

Source: Urban Wastewater - Austrian Report/ Kommunales Abwasser - Österreichischer Bericht (BMLFUW 2016)

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Kommunales Abwasser - Österreichischer Bericht (2016)

2.7 What is the percentage of sewerage coverage in the country? SDG Target 6.3.1.

Please select only one option

E=Exact number (percentage)

> 100

F=Less than (percentage)

>

G=More than (percentage)

>

X=Unknown

Y=Not Relevant

2.7 Additional Information

> Suitable wastewater treatment is available for all households and municipalities in Austria. All settlements with a population of 2,000 or more are directly connected to a sewage system and treatment plant.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Kommunales Abwasser - Österreichischer Bericht (BMLFUW 2016)

2.8 What is the percentage of users of septic tank/pit latrine? SDG Target 6.3.1.

Please select only one option

E=Exact number (percentage)

> 5

F=Less than (percentage)

>

G=More than (percentage)

>

X=Unknown

Y=Not Relevant

2.8 Additional Information

> Source: Urban Wastewater - Austrian Report/Kommunales Abwasser - Österreichischer Bericht (BMLFUW 2016)

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Kommunales Abwasser - Österreichischer Bericht (BMLFUW 2016)

2.9 Does the country use constructed wetlands/ponds as wastewater treatment technology? SDG Target 6.3.1.

Please select only one option

A=Yes

B=No

C=Partially

D=Planned

X=Unknown

Y=Not Relevant

2.9 Additional Information

>

2.10 How do the country use constructed wetlands/ponds as wastewater treatment technology perform? SDG Target 6.3.1.

Please select only one option

A=Good

B=Not Functioning

C=Functioning

Q=Obsolete

X=Unknown

Y=Not Relevant

2.10 Additional Information

> In Austria, intermittently dosed filters with a vertical flow system have become widely accepted. Such treatment systems which use plants and vegetation consist of three components: mechanical pre-treatment,

application of effluent at specific intervals and the planting of vegetation on a soil filter.

Source: Ökologisches Projekt Graz/Ecological Project Graz

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Arbeitsgemeinschaft Erneuerbare Energie

2.11 How many centralised wastewater treatment plants exist at national level? SDG Target 6.3.1.

Please select only one option

E=Exact number (plants)

> 1865

F=Less than (plants)

>

G=More than (plants)

>

X=Unknown

Y=Not Relevant

2.11 Additional Information

> Urban centralised wastewater treatment plants >50 PE (Population Equivalent)

Source: Urban Wastewater - Austrian Report/ Kommunales Abwasser - Österreichischer Bericht (BMLFUW 2016)

2.12 How is the functional status of the wastewater treatment plants? SDG Target 6.3.1.

Please select only one option

A=Good

B=Not functioning

C=Functioning

Q=Obsolete

X=Unknown

Y=Not Relevant

2.12 Additional Information

> Limit values are prescribed (Emissions Ordinance) for discharges into receiving bodies or seepages in Austria.

Source: First wastewater emission ordinance for municipal wastewater (AEV No 1, Federal Law Gazette No. 210/1996). It defines the admissible concentrations of specific wastewater parameters in the effluent of a WWTP for settlements bigger than 50 PE.

2.13 The percentage of decentralized wastewater treatment technology, including constructed wetlands/ponds is? SDG Target 6.3.1.

Please select only one option

A=Good

B=Not Functioning

C=Functioning

Q=Obsolete

X=Unknown

Y=Not Relevant

2.13 Additional Information

> Source: Urban Wastewater - Austrian Report/ Kommunales Abwasser - Österreichischer Bericht (BMLFUW 2016) - see table7

2.14 Is there a wastewater reuse system? SDG Target 6.3.1.

Please select only one option

A=Yes

B=No

C=Partially

D=Planned

X=Unknown

Y=Not Relevant

2.14 Additional Information

>

2.15 What Is the purpose of the wastewater reuse system? SDG Target 6.3.1.

Please select only one option

- R=Agriculture
- S=Landscape
- T=Industrial
- U=Drinking
- X=Unknown
- Y=Not Relevant

2.15 Additional Information

Please indicate if the wastewater reuse system is for free or taxed or add any additional information.

>

Target 3

Public and private sectors have increased their efforts to apply guidelines and good practices for the wise use of water and wetlands. {1.10}

3.1 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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned

3.1 Additional Information

> Collaborative partnerships within the legal framework of nature conservation (e.g. contract-based nature conservation programme 'N.A.B.L' in Carinthia, biotope conservation programme BEP in Styria) with farmers and forest users: conservation and protection measures are defined to preserve endangered habitats such as wetlands.

At the Tyrolean Ramsar site "Bayerische Wildalm and Wildalmfilz" financial support has been provided to owners and users for the implementation bog conservation measures.

The Agri-environmental Programme ÖPUL, Austria's programme for the promotion of farming systems that are in harmony with the natural environment, extensive agriculture and the protection of natural habitats, is intended to enhance the environmentally sound management of agricultural areas.

An important aim of the nature conservation efforts under ÖPUL is to preserve and improve agricultural habitats which are home to animal and plant species that are protected under the Habitats or Birds Directive. In Lower Austria about nine percent of the areas covered by this measure (ÖPUL WF) are situated on floodplains and managed according to the requirements of the relevant habitats and threatened animal and plant species. Most of them can be found in the March-Thaya floodplains (Ramsar site: Donau-March-Thaya-Auen) and along the Thaya river in the Waldviertel area (Ramsar site: The ponds, peat bogs & floodplains of the Waldviertel) zu finden. At the Ramsar site Wilder Kaiser there are wetlands for which financial support is provided under the ÖPUL nature protection programme; their protection and and wise management is thus guaranteed until 2020.

LIFE+ "Economy & Nature in Lower Austria" (2014-2017; Energy and Environment Agency of Lower Austria): The aim of the LIFE project is to increase awareness of biodiversity and ecosystem services and to motivate businesses in Lower Austria to implement biodiversity conservation projects.

Outside the Vienna Ramsar site at "Obere Lobau" conservation work is undertaken by a private shepherd (preceded by a pilot phase) in line with the wise-use concept.

In Burgenland there is a 'Ramsar Reserve' project, a cooperation between the landowner Esterházy, the federal state of Burgenland, BirdLife, WWF and the 'competence centre for management of the natural environment GmbH'. A newly established Ramsar Reserve planned as supporting organisation. The aim of the project is to establish nature-friendly tourism in the reed belt within a 900 ha area between Purbach and Donnerskirchen. The measures that have been planned and implemented are intended to offer guidance to visitors (with scientific support) and to provide added value for the region, especially for the municipalities of Purbach and Donnerskirchen. Hunting activities have been abandoned in this part of the reed belt. Another project (BirdLife and WWF) is concerned with the testing of sustainable reed management techniques. Methods and devices will be tested that will ensure reed belt management in a sustainable way, and as required for the reed belt's conservation.

To provide for a nature-friendly management of floodplain forests (wise use), alternatives to current management practices for floodplain forests in Lower Austria have been developed and discussed by the League for Nature Conservation (Naturschutzbund), in cooperation with forest management. In 2016 visits

were made with landowners to the Tullnerfeld Danube floodplains.
 In 2017 an expert discussion on “nature-friendly management of floodplain forests” was held in Vienna.
 Note: In Salzburg the issue of sustainable agriculture on organic soils (bogs etc.) remains unsolved.

3.2 Has the private sector undertaken activities or actions for the conservation, wise use and management of {1.10.2} KRA 1.10.ii

Please select only one per square.

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

3.2 Additional information

> ad a) Ramsar Sites - examples

Neusiedlersee - Seewinkel & Hansag

Donau-March-Thaya-Auen:

Conservation of wet meadows via ÖPUL -WF nature conservation measures. This measure is aimed at the conservation and development of agricultural areas and structures (and dependent animal and plant species) that are important from a nature conservation perspective.

The Lower Austrian League for Nature Conservation (Naturschutzbund NÖ) has designed project that it intends to implement together with businesses and companies, e.g. sponsorships for the wet meadows of Lange Luss south of Marchegg.

Lower Lobau: The "Untere Lobau" has been designated under the Birds and Habitats Directives as part of the EU Natura 2000 network. Maintaining the favourable conservation status of Habitats and areas which are protected in the EU Directives is an obligation für land users.

Reservoirs at the Lower Inn: B=No

Rhine delta: A water buffalo project was launched in 2016.

Pürgschachen mire: A=Yes

Sablatning mire: Pupils have been persuaded by the Arge NATURSCHUTZ to help combat the Impatiens glandulifera (Indian balsam) (2015),

Rotmoos in the Fuscher Valley: C= Partially

Hörfeld-Moor: X= Unknown

Waldviertel ponds, peat bogs & floodplains: X= Unknown

Lafnitz Valley: A=Yes

Mires of Pass Thurn: A=Yes

Mires of Sauerfelder Wald: C= Partially

Mires of Schwarzenberg: C= Partially

Mires of Überling: A=Yes

Nationalpark Limestone Alps: B= No

Mires of the Nassköhr_ X= Unknown

Bayerische Wildalm and Wildalmfilz: Landowners and land users are provided with financial support from the federal state to carry out measures for the conservation of mires e.g. cutting of mountain pines in raised bog areas, refraining from the use of fertilisers on part of the land. These measures are checked at regular intervals.

Mires and Lakes of Keutschach-Schiefling: In several activities (village festival, other festivals, protective measures) private individuals are provided with expertise and support through two local associations.

Autertal - St. Lorenzener raised bog: X= Unknown

Güssinger Fishponds

Wilder Kaiser: Conservation of Molinia caerulea meadows with protected plant species via ÖPUL-WF nature conservation measures; conservation of mires via financial support provided by the federal state. Action against neophytes together with the Austrian Alpine Association, the Austrian Federal Forests and voluntary workers (2017)

Upper Drava River: X= Unknown

Ad b) Wetlands in general

In Austria the conservation and development of areas and structures that are important from a nature conservation perspective is promoted under "WF" conservation measure of ÖPUL, Austria's programme for the promotion of farming systems that are in harmony with the natural environment. This measure is aimed at the

conservation and development of agricultural areas and structures (and dependent animal and plant species) that are important from a nature conservation perspective. These are mainly extensively managed meadows and grasslands which are often characterised by wet soils. Farmers are advised via ÖPUL subsidies, and the land is assessed for its ecological value.

In some federal states (e.g. Salzburg, Upper Austria) wetlands are upgraded through compensatory measures such as the restoration of natural water levels and habitat functions for birds and amphibians. In Salzburg the peatland restoration associations (Weidmoos association, Bürmoser mire association etc.) are very active.

In Tyrol farmers can apply for financial support for measures that are aimed at the conservation of wetlands. Some of the Tyrolean wetlands are nature reserves and as such protected by nature conservation laws and are looked after by a site manager. The site manager organises information events and the implementation of protective measures to ward off danger, advises land owners and prepares management plans.

The Austrian League for Nature Conservation (Naturschutzbund Ö) succeeded in purchasing land thanks to a special "natural environment for sale" promotion, and thus in securing the protection of e.g. floodplain forests (Styria), wet meadows (Upper Austria, Lower Austria) and mires (Carinthia). The Lower Austrian League for Nature Conservation has designed projects which are implemented together with businesses and companies. E.g. cutting wet meadows is organised as a company outing <http://www.noe-naturschutzbund.at/wirtschaft-und-natur.html>

Since 2015 the companies Spitz and Hofer KG have been supporting the work of the League for Nature Conservation on "back to source" mineral water. Over a period of three years a species conservation project is supported which is connected with intact water habitats and/or alpine landscapes.

In Carinthia Arge NATURSCHUTZ subsidises and supports private individuals under the LE project "Mires and dry grasslands in Carinthia - implementation" in the implementation of protective measures in wetland areas (clearing, milling etc.).

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
 B=No
 C=Partially
 D=Planned

3.3 Additional information

> Austrian Rural Development Programme 2014 - 2020: With its agri-environmental measures and project-based nature conservation measures, compensation payments for disadvantaged areas and education and training measures, the programme is an important instrument for improving the environmental situation in the agricultural sector. With the exception of research projects, financial aid can be provided for almost all measures that are necessary for planning, implementing and managing nature conservation projects. Particular emphasis is placed on the financial support of projects that have to do with sites that are protected under nature conservation laws (especially European protected sites, national parks, nature parks and other areas that are protected because of their ecological value).

Contract-based nature conservation

In the framework of contract-based nature conservation, the administration cooperates with land users.

Voluntary agreements between land users and official authorities about protection and conservation measures help to preserve endangered habitats. The aim of the biotope conservation programme (BEP) in Styria for example, and of the contract-based conservation programme for meadows (for NATURA 2000 sites) in Styria, is to preserve and provide adequate care/management to high ecological value areas such as wet meadows. Under species protection projects, e.g. for amphibians and reptiles, wetland habitats are improved as well. In Tyrol small water bodies have been re-established and included in the protective measures.

In Upper Austria private individuals, schools or municipalities can create wetland biotopes and ponds in the framework of a nature conservation campaign. At the Götzner site (Vorarlberg) the first raised bog restoration project in Vorarlberg was carried out under the programme "Nature diversity in municipalities & society 2020".

In Salzburg there are premiums for farmers who strive to preserve the ecological functions of protected areas.

In Lower Austria financial support is provided in the landscape & nature conservation sector for the conservation, improvement of restoration of habitats. There are several projects (e.g. ETZ Ramsar Eco NaTour, LIFE+ Untere Marchauen) under which measures have been taken to promote sustainable development along the Morava-Thaya floodplains (Ramsar site Donau-March-Thaya-Auen). Similar efforts have been made at the Ramsar site 'Ponds, peat bogs and floodplains of the Waldviertel' (e.g. feasibility study on keeping landscapes open for grazing in the Lainsitz area, a landscape development and conservation plan for the nature park Heidenreichstein mire). The Lower Austrian network of protected areas in the Wein- and Waldviertel provides important contributions to the protection and balanced use of wetland habitats.

In Vienna, there was a co-operation effort when a number of workshops, interviews and discussions were held about the basic foundations, common core activities and concrete measures for the National Floodplain Strategy 2020.

In Carinthia the Arge NATURSCHUTZ provides finance and support to private individuals under the LE project Mire and dry grassland Carinthia - implementation for the implementation of protective measures in wetlands

(clearing, milling etc.).

The implementation of the Tyrolean plan for protected areas is the main driver for conservation measures in Tyrol.

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned
- Z=Not Applicable

3.4 Additional Information

> Actions been taken to remove perverse incentive measures which discourage conservation and wise use of wetlands are not known.

Most Ramsar sites in Austria are also designated as European protected sites (Natura 2000), or nature reserves or national parks. Within the European protected areas, any plan or project not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site, but likely to have a significant effect thereon, either individually or in combination with other plans or projects, requires permission from the administrative authority. Thanks to this regulation, negative consequences can be avoided during the project's planning stage.

Otherwise an Environmental Impact Assessment has to be carried out for projects listed in Annex I to the Austrian EIA Act 2000.

As the Ramsar site "Untere Lobau" forms part of both the Natura 2000 area "National Park Donau-Auen" and of Vienna's part of the National Park DonauAuen, any lawsuits which might contradict protection are to be handled in accordance with the EIA Act (Law on the assessment of the effects of certain projects on the Environment), or according to Vienna's nature protection law.

Appropriate measures are carried out in accordance with the relevant management plans.

Target 4

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

4.1 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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned

4.1 Additional information

>

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Neobiota in Austria](#)

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned

4.2 Additional information

>

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Neophyten in Tyrol](#)

[Neobiota in Vorarlberg](#)

4.3 How many invasive species are being controlled through management actions.

Please select only one option

- E=Exact number (species)

- >
- F=Less than (species)
- >
- G=More than (species)
- >
- C=Partially
- X=Unknown
- Y=Not Relevant

4.3 Additional information

If 'Yes', please indicate the year of assessment and the source of the information

>

4.4 Have the effectiveness of wetland invasive alien species control programmes been assessed?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned
- X=Unknown
- Y=Not Relevant

4.4 Additional information

>

Goal 2. Effectively conserving and managing the Ramsar Site network

Target 5

The ecological character of Ramsar Sites is maintained or restored through effective, planning and integrated management {2.1.}

5.1 Have a national strategy and priorities been established for the further designation of Ramsar Sites, using the Strategic Framework for the Ramsar List? {2.1.1} KRA 2.1.i

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned

5.1 Additional information

> Austria's Ramsar Plan (Oberleitner & Dick 1995) has not yet been fully implemented.

Three Ramsar Sites of the following list are planned: Lech, Schwemm, Isel, Hornspitzmoore, Rückersdorfer Seenplanne (Gösselsdofer See, Turner See, etc.), Irrsee, Ibmer Moor, Südsteirische Grenzmuur.

5.2 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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

5.2 Additional information

> Designating of peatlands ("mires") as Wetlands of International Importance because they are under-represented wetland types.

5.3 How many Ramsar Sites have an effective, implemented management plan? {2.4.1} KRA 2.4.i

Please select only one option

- E=Exact number (sites)

>

- F=Less than (sites)

>

- G=More than (sites)
- X=Unknown
- Y=Not Relevant

5.4 For how many of the Ramsar Sites with a management plan is the plan being implemented? {2.4.2}

KRA 2.4.i

Please select only one option

E=Exact number (sites)

> 7

F=Less than (sites)

>

G=More than (sites)

>

X=Unknown

Y=Not Relevant

5.5 For how many Ramsar Sites is effective management planning currently being implemented (outside of formal management plans ? {2.4.3} KRA 2.4.i

Please select only one option

E=Exact number (sites)

> 0

F=Less than (sites)

>

G=More than (sites)

>

X=Unknown

Y=Not Relevant

5.3 - 5.5 Additional information

> Provided by the federal states as follows:

Salzburg: 5.3 G= more than 2 sites ; 5.4 G= more than 2; 5.5 E= 2 sites

Styria: 5.3 G= more than 3 sites; 5.4 G= more than 2 sites ; 5.5 X= unknown

Tyrol: 5.3 E= 1 sites 5.4 E= 1 sites 5.5 E=0 sites

++++

Neusiedlersee - Seewinkel & Hansag: 1/1 Natura 2000 manangement plan, partly implemented

Lafnitztal: Bgld 0/1 management plan European protected area Lafnitztal at the planning stage; partly implemented

Güssinger Fishponds: 0 MP in preparation

Lower Lobau: 1 Since 2003, management plans have been developed for the managed nature zone of the Danube Floodplains National Park (Nationalpark Donau-Auen, Lobau), of which the Ramsar site "Untere Lobau" forms a part, aimed in particular at forestry management, long-term monitoring and visitor guidance; these plans are still in preparation. Management plans for hunting and fishing have already been established. They entered into force in 2009.

For the Ramsar site "Untere Lobau" management plans for the managed nature zone of the Danube Floodplains National Park (Nationalpark Donau- Auen, Lobau) are still outstanding. 0

Reservoirs at the Lower Inn: 1/1 management plan has been implemented

National park Limestone Alps: 1/1 management plan & implemented. Nationalpark

Managementplanverordnung für die Sachbereiche Entwicklungen des Naturraumes und der Biotopausstattung, Wildstandsregulierung und Besucherlenkung; Monitoring ist durchzuführen; neue Managementpläne werden aktuell entwickelt

Rhine delta: 1/1 management plan & implemented

Pürgschachen mire: 1 Natura 2000 manangement plan

Mires at the Nassköhr

Hörfeld mire: 1 Carinthia: Ramsar management plan, updated under a LIFE project and subsequently revised:

Styria: preparation of a management plan for ESG is planned

Sablatning mire: 1 Natura 2000 manangement plan

Mires and lakes of Keutschach-Schiefling: 1 Ramsar management plan.

Autertal - St. Lorenzener raised bog: 1 Natura 2000 manangement plan

Upper Drava River: 1 manangement plan prepared under LIFE Nature Projects

Donau-March-Thaya-Auen: 1/1 Large parts of the Ramsar site have also been designated as a European protected site (Natura 2000) and as such have a management plan which is being implemented.

Waldviertel ponds, peat bogs & floodplains: 1 Large parts of the Ramsar site have also been designated as a European protected site (Natura 2000) and as such have a management plan which is being implemented.

Rotmoos in the Fuscher Valley: 1 Alpine pasture conservation plan

Mires of Pass Thurn: Restoration plan

Mires of Sauerfelder Wald: 0

Mires of Schwarzenberg: 0

Mires of Überling: Plan for the utilisation of bog edge woodlands

Wilder Kaiser: A restoration plan for the Hüttelmoos mire & environmental education is available (EU Interreg Project Bog and mire alliance in the Alps 2007-2013); campaign to control Impatiens glandulifera (Indian balsam) (2017).

Bayerische Wildalm and Wildalmfilz: A management plan (ÖBF, WWF, University of Vienna) has already been implemented (keeping high value areas free from the use of fertiliser, delineation of grassland for grazing, clearing measures/cutting down shrubs & bushes). A research project on small mammals (birch mouse) is currently underway. The results are to be used as input for the management plan.

5.6 Have all Ramsar sites been assessed regarding the effectiveness of their management (through formal management plans where they exist or otherwise through existing actions for appropriate wetland management) ? {1.6.2} KRA 1.6.ii

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
 B=No
 C=Partially
 D=Planned

5.6 Additional information

>

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

Please select only one option

- E=Exact number (sites)

> 6

- F=Less than (sites)

>

- G=More than (sites)

>

- X=Unknown
 Y=Not Relevant

5.7 Additional information

If at least 1 site, please give the name and official number of the site or sites

> Ex: 272 Donau-March-Thaya-Auen: 1 Management Strategy for the Morava-Dyje floodplains

Ex: 273 Lower Lobau: 1 There exists only a cross-sectoral management planning co-operation. Specific measures are laid down every year in annual plans established by the Danube Floodplains National Park Ltd. in co-operation with the local National Park forestry administration.

Ex: 558 Sablatning mire: 1 Nature Conservation Association "Sablatnig mire"

Ex: 864 Hörfeld mire: 1 Nature Conservation Association "Hörfeld mire"

Ex: 1490 Mires and lakes of Keutschach-Schiefling: 1 Ramsar Association Keutschach, Schiefling Association "RAUM" (RAmsar Unser Moor/RAmsar our mire)

Ex: 1371 National park Limestone Alps : yes

5.8 For how many Ramsar Sites has an ecological character description been prepared (see Resolution X.15)? {2.4.5} {2.4.7} KRA 2.4.v

Please select only one option

- E=Exact number (sites)

> 23

- F=Less than (sites)

>

- G=More than (sites)

>

- C=Partially
 X=Unknown
 Y=Not Relevant

5.8 Additional information

If at least 1 site, please give the name and official number of the site or sites

> The general ecological features of the 23 Austrian Ramsar Sites are described in the Ramsar Information Sheets. The official identification numbers of the sites are: 271, 272, 273, 74, 275, 532, 558, 719, 864, 1013, 1169, 1367, 1368, 1369, 1370, 1371, 1404, 1489, 1490, 1979, 2146, 2137, 2208.

5.9 Have any assessments of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management been made? {2.5.1} KRA 2.5.i

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
 B=No
 C=Some Sites

5.9 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Some sites', please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15, and the source of the information

> EU Habitats Directive - Article 17 reporting The effectiveness of Ramsar Site management has been assessed and species and habitats have been listed pursuant to the EU Habitats Directive (Art 17 reporting). Article 17 reporting covers the habitat types and species in the whole territory of the Member State concerned, not only those within Natura 2000 sites. A report has to be sent to the European Commission every six years. The third assessment of the conservation status will cover the reporting period 2013-2018.

Target 7

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

7.1 Are mechanisms in place for the Administrative Authority to be informed of negative human-induced changes or likely changes in the ecological character of Ramsar Sites, pursuant to Article 3.2? {2.6.1} KRA 2.6.i

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
 B=No
 C=Some Sites
 D=Planned

7.1 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Some sites', please summarise the mechanism or mechanisms established

> The nine nature protection laws of Austria's federal states stipulate that voluntary nature protection workers support the authorities, e.g. when supervising protected areas (National park, Natura 2000 site, nature reserves, etc.)

Mechanisms are in place through the EU nature protection network Natura 2000. Many Austrian Ramsar Sites are Natura 2000 sites with site managers. These are in direct contact with the responsible regional authorities, submit information on changes and give advice. At the Ramsar site "Rhine delta" nature protection mechanisms are in place as it is a Natura 2000 site, and it is administered by the nature conservation club 'Rheindelta'.

Vienna: The Austrian National Ramsar Committee was involved in the road project S 1 (Danube crossing in Vienna), as a tunnel is planned at a distance of 1 km from the western border of the Ramsar site "Untere Lobau". As the Ramsar site is both part of the European protected area (Natura 2000 site) and of the National Park "Donau-Auen" lawsuits have to be in accordance with the Austrian Law on Environmental Impact Assessment and Vienna's nature conservation law, as nature protection goals might be threatened. Part of the Tyrolean Ramsar site 'Wilder Kaiser' has been designate as nature reserve ('Kaisergebirge'). Here two site managers are in charge on behalf of the Tyrolean government who are in close contact with the district authorities and the regional government.

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
 B=No
 C=Some Cases
 O=No Negative Change

7.2 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

> Negative human-induced changes in the ecological character of Ramsar Sites are known from the Ramsar site 'Rhine delta' (Ex: 275): e.g. the drying up of meadows. In the Seewinkel the gradual loss of intact salt lakes has to be mentioned (Ex: 271).

In the Lafnitz Valley (Ex. 1169) a decline in the fish population has been observed.

7.3 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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- Z=Not Applicable

7.3 Additional information

If 'Yes', please indicate the actions taken

> Ramsar Site 'Donau-March-Auen' (Nr. 272), designated 16/12/82, has been included in the Montreux Record since 04/07/90. In the area of the Morava-Danube floodplains different have been carried out in the last few years to ensure a positive development, for example: ETZ Ramsar SKAT, ETZ Ramsar Eco NaTour, ETZ Alps-Carpathian-Corridor, LIFE+ Lower Morava Floodplains, ETZ- Revitalisation of the Upper Morava/MoRe, ETZ Polder Soutok, Network of Protected Areas Weinviertel.

NOTE: The Ramsar site 'Donau-March-Auen' is part of the trilateral Ramsar Site 'Floodplains of the Morava-Dyje-Danube Confluence' (Austria - Czech Republic - Slovakia).

Goal 3. Wisely Using All Wetlands

Target 8

National wetland inventories have been either initiated, completed or updated and disseminated and used for promoting the conservation and effective management of all wetlands {1.1.1} KRA 1.1.i

8.1 Does your country have a complete National Wetland Inventory? {1.1.1} KRA 1.1.i

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=In Progress
- D=Planned

8.1 Additional information

> The National Wetland Inventory Austria comprises 889 sites with a total area of 2744 km². It is not complete. Information on the needs of wetland restoration, ecosystem services and potential Ramsar Sites is not available.

The Austrian Floodplain Inventory 2020+ (BMLFUW 2015) encompasses 823 floodplains with a total area of 955 km². Some of these are included in the 'National Wetland Inventory Austria'.

Mire Conservation Catalogue Austria (Steiner, G.M. 1992): encompasses 1500 mires.

Improving available data on floodplains in Lower Austria

In Austria, 50% of the floodplain area is situated in Lower Austria. The project focus was on 41 floodplain sites that are not in close vicinity to the large rivers Danube and Morava - floodplains on which hardly any information had been available. A project report was published in 2017.

Information about wetlands in Austria can also be found in the biotope maps of the nine Austrian federal states. In Tyrol maps have been drawn up for altitudes up to approx. 1300m.

8.2 Has your country updated a National Wetland Inventory in the last decade?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=In Progress
- C1=Partially
- D=Planned
- X=Unknown
- Y=Not Relevant

8.2 Additional information

>

8.3 Is wetland inventory data and information maintained? {1.1.2} KRA 1.1.ii

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned

8.3 Additional information

>

8.4 Is wetland inventory data and information made accessible to all stakeholders? {1.1.2} KRA 1.1.ii

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned

8.4 Additional information

> Wetland Inventory Austria: Data are available online (Web-Gis).

The inventory of flood plains was made assessable by a report: Lazoski, L., Schwarz, U., Essl, F., Goetzl, M., Peterseil, J. & Egger, G. (2011): Aueninventar Österreich. Bericht zur bundesweiten Übersicht der Auenobjekte. Lebensministerium, Wien: 57p.

The Mires were made assessable by a report: Steiner, G. M. (1992): Österreichischer Moorschutzkatalog.

Grüne Reihe des Bundesministeriums für Umwelt, Jugend und Familie. Graz, styria medienservice.

Report on Wetlands in Burgenland: Michalek, K. G., Lazowski, W. & Zechmeister, T. (2012): Burgenländische Feuchtgebiete und ihre Bedeutung im Naturschutz. Naturschutzbund Burgenland.

Report on Mires in Styria: Matz, H. & Gepp, J. (2008): Moorreiche Steiermark. 389 Moore in der Steiermark. Naturschutzbund Steiermark und Institut für Naturschutz.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Wetlands Inventory Austria](#)

[Inventory of flood plains Austria](#)

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

Please describe on the sources of the information on which your answer is based in the free- text box below. If there is a difference between inland and coastal wetland situations, please describe. If you are able to, please describe the principal driver(s) of the change(s).

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

Please select only one per square.

a) Ramsar Sites	<input type="checkbox"/> N=Status Deteriorated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> O=No Change <input type="checkbox"/> P=Status Improved
b) Wetlands generally	<input type="checkbox"/> N=Status Deteriorated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> O=No Change <input type="checkbox"/> P=Status Improved

8.5 Additional information on a) and/or b)

> a) Ramsar Sites

In most of the Austrian Ramsar sites no changes have been found. At the Carinthian Ramsar sites and at the Ramsar site Wilder Kaiser improvements have been achieved. Changes have been observed at three Ramsar sites: Rhine delta (the drying up of litter meadows, with the result that there are no breeding grounds for common snipe).

Lafnitz Valley: decline of fish species for unknown reasons.

Neusiedler See - Seewinkel

Ad b) wetlands generally

In Austria several wetlands have been improved through restoration projects. Especially river-dependent systems have profited from projects restoring the structure and dynamics of running waters. For floodplains and lowland waters wetland-relevant assessment procedures have been developed in accordance with the WFD (BMLFUW/Graf & Chovanec 2016).

Thanks to the Agri-environmental programme ÖPUL extensive management practices can still be pursued on many wet meadows. In Tyrol, many farmers have been persuaded, through regular advice on ÖPUL finance for nature conservation, to adopt these practices. Thus management practice and intensity have been laid down by contract and have therefore been securely established until 2020.

On many wet meadows extensive management has been resumed thanks to the activities of the League for Nature Conservation (Naturschutzbund) and a project undertaken by Arge NATURSCHUTZ on "Mires and dry grasslands - implementation Carinthia".

'Status and trends of biodiversity in Austria' (Schindler et al. 2016). Threat indicators show a variety of trends. The fact that pollutant levels in running waters have decreased is a positive trend. Since the 1990s the number of non-indigenous species has grown considerably; in 2009 1,309 neophytes were found, in 2012 74 invasive aquatic species. Hydrological changes have proved to be the most important threat factors which have an impact on the species and habitats listed in the Habitats Directive. In agricultural areas the abandonment of grazing or mowing is significant for a larger number of habitats listed in the Directive than land use intensification.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Status and trends of biodiversity in Austria](#)

8.6 Based upon the National Wetland Inventory if available please provide a baseline figure in square kilometres for the extent of wetlands (according to the Ramsar definition) for the year 2017. SDG Target 6.6

Please select only one option

E=Exact Number (km2)

>

F=Less than (km2)

>

G=More than (km2)

>

A=Yes

B=No

C=Partially

D=Planned

X=Unknown

Y=Not Relevant

8.6 Additional information

If the information is available please indicate the % of change in the extent of wetlands over the last three years.

>

Target 9

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

9.1 Is a Wetland Policy (or equivalent instrument) that promotes the wise use of wetlands 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

Please select only one option

A=Yes

B=No

C=In Preparation

D=Planned

9.1 Additional information

> The Austrian Wetlands Strategy (Jungmeier & Werner 1999) and the National Ramsar Action Plan 2006-2010, adopted by the Austrian National Ramsar Committee (not adapted by the Austrian Government).

An Austrian Strategy on Mires is in preparation.

Relevant for the protection of wetlands are, among others, the guidelines and the national use of the EU Habitats and Birds Directives, the EU Water Framework Directive as well as the EU Directive on the assessment and management of flood risks. Access to data and information can be obtained on the platform 'Waterinformationsystem Austria'.

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

Please select only one option

A=Yes

B=No

C=In Progress

D=Planned

9.2 Additional information

> Nine nature conservation laws in Austria stipulate a general commitment to the protection and conservation of the natural environment and landscape. In some of the Austrian federal states, wetlands or certain biotopes, e.g. near-natural water bodies and their river banks are afforded general protection.

The protection of the 250 bogs and mires in Styria has been included in a new nature conservation law for Styria (2017). For an amendment of the nature conservation law for Tyrol in 2005, the protection of the surroundings of wetlands was added as a new requirement.

9.3 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? {1.7.1} {1.7.2} KRA 1.7.ii

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
 B=No
 D=Planned

9.3 Additional information

> The EU Water Framework Directive (WFD) integrates wetlands into catchment-based area planning (River Basin Management Plan). The environmental objectives according to the WFD also include protected areas (see Art. 4 (1) c) & Annex IV), as well as Natura 2000 areas. The water-relevant Natura 2000 sites in Austria comprise mainly Ramsar-designated sites.

The programme includes not only measures aimed directly at water bodies, but also measures to improve and reconnect wetland systems. An evaluation according to the WFD is based on water types. These include the corresponding wetlands, e.g. big rivers (Danube, Morava etc.) and their flood plains. Plans in the area of flood prevention factor in the importance of wetlands for flood retention.

The aims of the EU Water Framework Directive are also included in the Austrian Water Act (WRG 1959; BGBl. Nr. 215/1959 i.d.g.F.), which stipulates the basic requirements for the protection, use and management of waters. The basis for achieving these aims is the National Water Management Plan which is updated every six years.

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
 B=No
 D=Planned

9.4 Additional information

> With a view to the European Water Framework Directive and the European Floods Directive compulsory public participation is envisaged for individual implementation steps (e.g. concerning important issues of water management, the national water management plan or the flood risk management plan), as well as the opinion of experts on drafts. For detailed information on WISA - Water Information System Austria go to <http://wisa.bmlfuw.gv.a/>.

The National Water Management Plan (NGP) is a plan for river basins in accordance with the EU Water Framework Directive in order to ensure the protection, improvement and sustainable use of water resources. The NGP mentions significant uses and specifies protection and remediation targets and the necessary measures to achieve them. The NGP is updated every six years. A public participation process provides the opportunity to comment on the draft NGP. The draft NGP 2015 is currently being revised on the basis of the comments received.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Water Information System Austria](#)

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
 B=No
 C=Partially
 D=Planned

9.5 Additional information

> The Austrian Adaptation Strategy is divided into two parts: The National Adaptation Strategy (NAS) and the National Action Plan for Adaptation (NAP). The objective of the Austrian Adaptation Strategy is to avoid the adverse effects of climate change on the environment, society, and the economy and to fully utilize any opportunities that may arise. Biodiversity is one sector which has been addressed in the NAP. The NAP is also relevant for the RAMSAR programme.

In Lower Austria a 'Climate and Energy Programme 2020' provides for the conservation and improvement of climate-relevant ecosystem services.

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
 B=No
 C=Partially
 D=Planned

9.6 Additional information

> Research Project "Paludiculture": development of economically sustainable wet cultivation methods on marshland (paludicultures) which contribute to peat conservation.

Austrian Rural Development Programme 2014-2020: This development programme is aimed at the restoration, conservation and improvement of agriculture- and forestry-related ecosystems.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Paludiculture - information \(Paludikultur Greifswald\)](#)
[Austrian Rural Development Programme 2014-2020](#)

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

{1.6.1} KRA 1.6.i

Please select only one per square.

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

9.7 Additional information

> a) agriculture-wetland interactions

Earth Observation technologies for rural water management - EO4 Water

In most of the Earth's regions the largest part of the water resources is used in agriculture. Efficient water management is therefore vital in arid and semi-arid areas. The system "EO4water" makes it easier for farmers to decide on irrigation. It provides an updated water balance for each day for individual fields on an online server. Satellite images, complemented by meteorological data, provide the basis for this information. The service is available as web application and as mobile app.

Crop management: In 2015 water supplies in eastern Austria were examined against the background of climate change. Now a feasibility study is needed for the eastern Austrian region which is at risk. The purpose of the study is to identify where and how the Danube could be used for irrigation.

b) climate change: Research has been conducted within the Austrian Climate Research Programme and the Austrian STartClim Programme.

Long-term study at the Ramsar site Pürgschachen mire (climate research project).

AQUACOSM - From Arctic to the Mediterranean: International network connecting experimental research in European waters (2017-2020). Within the project scientists will examine how different aquatic ecosystems react to environmental impacts caused by global climate change and the increasing pressure from the growing world population.

c) valuation of ecosystem services

HyMoCARES project (2016 - 2019): To find out what services well-managed watercourses can offer, and how to quantify them, 13 organisations from 6 European countries have started the HyMoCARES project (HydroMorphological assessment and management at basin level for the Conservation of Alpine Rivers and related Ecosystem Services). Its aim is to demonstrate that rivers are not only flows of water but consist also of sediments, and that water bodies that are managed more naturally (reducing alterations and discontinuities) represent a key resource which can ensure valuable ecosystem services. Among these management methods are: mitigation of flood risk, groundwater recharge, conservation of biodiversity and landscapes and of recreational values.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[EO4Water](#)

[Austrian Climate Research Programm - ACRP](#)

[Austrian StartClim Programme](#)

[Long-term study at the Ramsar site Pürgschachen mire](#)

[HyMoCares](#)

<http://>

9.8 Has your country submitted a request for Wetland City Accreditation of the Ramsar Convention, Resolution XII.10 ?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned

9.8 Additional information

If 'Yes', please indicate How many request have been submitted

>

Target 10

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

10.1 Have the guiding principles for taking into account the cultural values of wetlands including traditional knowledge for the effective management of sites (Resolution VIII.19) been used or applied?.(Action 6.1.2/ 6.1.6)

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=In Preparation
- C1=Partially
- D=Planned
- X=Unknown
- Y=Not Relevant

10.1 Additional information

>

10.2 Have case studies, participation in projects or successful experiences on cultural aspects of wetlands been compiled. Resolution VIII.19 and Resolution IX.21? (Action 6.1.6)

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=In Preparation
- D=Planned

10.2 Additional information

If yes please indicate the case studies or projects documenting information and experiences concerning culture and wetlands

> Readers' advisory:

Publication on traditional irrigation in Europe: Leibundgut, Ch., Vonderstrass, I. (2016): Traditionelle Bewässerung - ein Kulturerbe Europas. Buchwerk in 2 Bänden. Verlag Merkur Druck AG, Langenthal, CH

10.3 Have the guidelines for establishing and strengthening local communities' and indigenous people's participation in the management of wetlands been used or applied. (Resolution VII. 8) (Action 6.1.5)

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=In Preparation
- D=Planned

10.3 Additional information

If the answer is "yes" please indicate the use or application of the guidelines

>

10.4 Traditional knowledge and management practices relevant for the wise use of wetlands have been documented and their application encouraged (Action 6.1.2)

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=In Preparation

D=Planned

10.4 Additional information

> The Waldviertel ponds were artificially created. Some of them are hundreds of years old. They are an example of environment-friendly utilisation. The ponds exist because they are used as fish farms and they thus guarantee the continuation of a valuable habitat. This traditional form of aquaculture continues in Austria and is still further developed. Since 2015 there has been a special guideline on the development of the near-natural, extensive management of ponds.

Reed has been one of the most important building materials for centuries. Today 10 – 15% of the reeds of Lake Neusiedl are used commercially. Reed cutting contributes to the conservation of structural biodiversity in the reed belt. Reed cutting at Lake Neusiedl forms part of the site management practices in the National Park Neusiedler See – Seewinkel.

Part of the reeds at the Natura 2000 site “Schwemm” (Tyrol) are also cut in late autumn and removed.

Farmers use the material as litter. Reed cutting helps to preserve structures, reduces nutrient inputs and helps to create mosaic habitat patterns.

In the Keutschacher Seental a LEADER project is planned under which knowledge about traditional practices (pottery, cereal growing) is to be created and distributed.

Target 11

Wetland functions, services and benefits are widely demonstrated, documented and disseminated. {1.4.}

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by Ramsar Sites and other wetlands? {1.4.1} KRA 1.4.ii

Please select only one option

A=Yes

B=No

C=In Preparation

C1=Partially

D=Planned

X=Unknown

Y=Not Relevant

11.1 Additional information

If ‘Yes’ or ‘Partially’, please indicate, how many Ramsar Sites and their names

> ECO KARST - Ecosystem services of karst protected areas – driving force of local sustainable development (2017-2019): ECO KARST addresses seven protected karst areas in seven different countries with common features (e.g. special biological/hydro-morphological features) and similar problems (water exploitation and pollution etc.). Under this project the ecosystem services (amongst others) of the Ramsar site “Nationalpark Kalkalpen” are evaluated.

The values of nature – an evaluation of the ecosystem services of the Austrian Federal Forests (2014-2018)

The aim of the project is to assess the economic value of ecosystem services and to demonstrate how humans and society benefit from them. The benefits are: provision of drinking water, reproduction of fish populations etc.

Traisen.w³ (2014-2016) was a project that was carried out under “Sparkling Science”, a research programme which brings scientists and young people together to work on current research issues. Under the project ecosystem services in river landscape were assessed.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Project ‘Traisen.w³’](#)

[Sparkling Science Programme](#)

11.2 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

Please select only one option

A=Yes

B=No

C=Partially

D=Planned

X=Unknown

Y=Not Relevant

11.2 Additional information

> The cities of Vienna and Klagenfurt purchased large areas in the mountains many years ago which serve as drinking water reservoirs.

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for Ramsar Sites

and other wetlands? {1.4.3}{1.4.4} KRA 1.4.iii

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned

11.3 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, if known, how many Ramsar Sites and their names

> In the Carinthian management plans the importance of extensive wetland management for litter or horse feed (paddocks) is taken into account. Where possible, suggestions for the re-establishment of site-specific wet grassland management are included in the plan. Socio-economic values are also taken into account for the Ramsar sites in Burgenland.

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for Ramsar Sites and other wetlands? {1.4.3}{1.4.4} KRA 1.4.iii

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned

11.4 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, if known, how many Ramsar Sites and their names

> Cultural values have up to now only been included in the Carinthian management plans, e.g. the importance of extensive wetland management for litter or horse feed (paddocks) or the inclusion of suggestions for the re-establishment of site-specific wet grassland management.

Examples of special cultural features of wetlands in Austria:

Transnational UNESCO World Heritage Region Neusiedler See (Austria - Hungary). With its inclusion in the UNESCO list of World Heritage Sites in 2001 the landscape of Lake Neusiedl (Fertőtó in Hungarian) with its villages, cultural assets and natural values has been designated as a cultural landscape of "outstanding universal value".

Danube-Morava-Thaya floodplains: Carnuntum (reconstructed Roman city quarter), Palace Schlosshof, Niederweiden. The Danube-Morava-Thaya floodplains have almost always been populated. There are burial mounds and deserted villages. The Amber Road ran along the Morava (an ancient trade route).

Ramsar site 'Mires and Lakes of Keutschach-Schiefling': UNESCO World Heritage Site - prehistoric village with houses built on stilts.

River cruises on the Danube: The Danube is the only navigable river in Austria. The Wachau section of the Danube (UNESCO World Heritage Site) is one of the most beautiful river valleys in Europe.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[UNESCO World Heritage Region Neusiedler See](#)

[Amber Road](#)

[Wachau Cultural Landscape](#) - The Wachau is a stretch of the Danube Valley between Melk and Krems, a landscape of high visual quality.

[Prehistoric Pile Dwellings around the Alps](#)

[http://](#)

Target 12

Restoration is in progress in degraded wetlands, with priority to wetlands that are relevant for biodiversity conservation, disaster risk reduction, livelihoods and/or climate change mitigation and adaptation. {1.8.}

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned
- X=Unknown
- Y=Not Relevant

12.1 Additional information

> With the support of the EU LIFE funding programme several projects for the improvement and conservation of river habitats have been implemented, e.g. along the Danube, Morava and Thaya (see 12.2). Under the LE project "Mire and dry grassland management Carinthia 2009-2013" proposals for appropriate measures in

selected protected areas and in biotope types that are of relevance under the Habitats Directive have been prepared by Arge NATURSCHUTZ. With about 150 land owner memorandums of understanding have been concluded.

Many of the flood protection projects that are underway or in preparation in Austria include measures for the ecological improvement of running waters and river banks, in some cases also of the immediate surroundings (e.g. widening of rivers). These measures are assessed on the basis of flood protection criteria.

The National Water Management Plan 2015 (NGP) provides for the designation of priority (transboundary) waters and water sections in water-dependent Natura 2000 sites with a need for remediation.

The 'Austrian Floodplain Strategy 2020+' (BMNT) stipulates that priority has to be given to the conservation of existing near-natural floodplains and flood zones along Austria's rivers and to the diversity of these areas. Building on this strategy, a project is currently being developed in Lower Austria to facilitate the strategy's practical implementation: From the Floodplains Strategy 2020+ to its Implementation /Lower Austria (2015-2017)

In Lower Austria, the priority areas for wetland protection and improvement are above all the national parks, Natura 2000 sites, nature reserves and areas included in the "Plan for habitat and species protection in Lower Austria".

Vienna implements measures outside the Ramsar Site "Untere Lobau" mainly in order to achieve water-ecological goals, e.g. the revitalisation of the Liesing river, cleaning up and managing the the Alte Donau water.

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned
- X=Unknown
- Y=Not Relevant

12.2 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, if available the extent of wetlands restored

> Ecological improvements are achieved in many running waters in Austria (see the following examples):

In Vienna the 'Water Network Neue Donau - Untere Lobau (National Park Donau Auen)' project has been launched. Projects focusing on restoration are funded through the EU-LIFE - the EU's financial instrument supporting environmental, nature conservation and climate action projects throughout the EU. Current funding period: 2014-2020.

<http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/index.htm>

LIFE Lech - Dynamic River System Lech (2016-2021): The LIFE Lech project aims to conserve the natural dynamics of the Lech river system and surrounding riparian landscapes.

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/project/Projects/index.cfm?fuseaction=search.dspPage&n_proj_id=5833

LIFE Ausseerland - Natural wood lands, bogs and habitat network around Aussee (2013-2019): The alluvial and riparian forests have become degraded through the regulation of rivers and drainage of wetlands. The focus of the project is to improve the structural diversity in the forests, as well as the function of ecological corridors between the mountainous areas. The existing mires and wetlands are connected by streams and combined in the "Mitterndorf biotope network".

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/project/Projects/index.cfm?fuseaction=search.dspPage&n_proj_id=4503#PD

LIFE Sterlet - Restoration of sterlet populations in the Austrian Danube (2015-2021)

Sturgeons are an indicator of the human impact on aquatic ecosystems and the species they host.

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/project/Projects/index.cfm?fuseaction=search.dspPage&n_proj_id=5309

LIFE Salzachauen - Riparian Forest Restoration (2015-2020)

The LIFE Salzachauen project aims to significantly improve the status and condition of the Salzach floodplain as one of Austria's most important alluvial forests.

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/project/Projects/index.cfm?fuseaction=search.dspPage&n_proj_id=5308

LIFE+ Wilderness Wachau - LIFE+ Wilderness Wetland Wachau (2015-2020)

The project aims to restore alluvial and riparian forests and to improve the conservation status of several species protected under the Habitat and Birds Directives.

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/project/Projects/index.cfm?fuseaction=search.dspPage&n_proj_id=4917

LIFE+ Untere March-Auen - Restoration of the Lower Morava floodplains (2011-2019)

The project's overall aim is to restore near-natural river dynamics in the Lower Morava floodplains in the eastern part of Austria. To guarantee the success of the measures and to be able to provide documentation, monitoring is carried out as a flanking measure in several thematic areas.

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/project/Projects/index.cfm?fuseaction=search.dspPage&n_proj_id=4070
and www.life-march.at

LIFE+Project Network Danube 2011-2017

implementing measures for habitat improvement along the whole river Danube in Austria. Four Natura 2000 sites profit directly from the measures, and the project has an indirect effect on all of the Natura 2000 sites of the Austrian section of the Danube. The overarching aims of the project are habitat improvement and connectivity. See www.life-netzwerk-donau.at

LIFE Projects

<http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/project/Projects/index.cfm?fuseaction=home.search&cfid=3279518&cftoken=707491baa3a4d3e-f82102CA-C363-A82A-695C84E1D7394739>

LE Project "Mire and dry grassland implementaton"

First measures are currently carried out by Arge NATURSCHUTZ in selected wetlands. Special NABL agreements are implemented in Carinthia and the Carinthian League for Nature Conservation regularly implements protective measures on their own properties.

Target 13

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

13.1 Have actions been taken to enhance sustainability of key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture and fisheries when they affect wetlands?

Please select only one option

A=Yes

B=No

D=Planned

13.1. Additional information

If 'Yes', please indicate the actions taken

> Water

The National Water Management Plan (NGP) is a plan for river basins in accordance with the EU Water Framework Directive in order to ensure the protection, improvement and sustainable use of water resources. The NGP mentions significant uses and specifies protection and remediation targets and the necessary measures to achieve them, which are also beneficial for wetlands.

In the last three years (2014-2016) e.g. the following effects have been achieved through flood protection projects throughout Austria:

- 28 ha additional surface of water through widening of water courses
- 190 ha retention area reactivated for flooding (note: existing land uses - mostly agriculture - usually remain unchanged)
- 55 weirs and similar obstructions have been equipped with fishpasses

Agriculture

Austria Agri-Environmental Programme - ÖPUL: promotion e.g. of organic farming systems and of flood, soil and groundwater protection measures.

Forestry

Austrian Rural Development Programme 2014-2020: The aims of the development programme are e.g. the restoration, conservation and improvement of agriculture- and forestry-related ecosystems.

Austrian Forest Dialogue: dialogue between all forest-relevant players. The dialogue focuses on the search for solutions to conflicts of interest in the forest sector.

The Austrian Forest Strategy 2020+/Österreichische Waldstrategie 2020+ (BMLFUW 2016) has been developed as part of the Forest Dialogue.

Aquaculture and fisheries: To achieve the aims of the EU Water Framework Directive, good assessments of fish - as a biological quality element - are needed. It is not often possible to draw conclusions from population densities and species ranges about the status of a water body through stocking measures. In 2016 interest groups discussed the targets and visions of sustainable fishing. Building on the results of these discussions, funds are now sought for a project. The water law prescribes maximum fish biomass quantities to guarantee extensive management and prevent strains on water quality.

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

Please select only one option

A=Yes

B=No

C=Partially

D=Planned

13.2 Additional information

> In Austria there is a legal obligation for certain plans and programmes which are likely to have significant

effects on the environment (SEA Directive). Wetland conservation and wise uses are especially included in the Austrian National Water Management Plan. Strategic Environmental Assessment was integrated during the preparation of the Plan for 2009 and 2015.

13.3 Are Environmental Impact Assessments made for any development projects (such as new buildings, new roads, extractive industry) from key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture and fisheries that may affect wetlands?

{1.3.4} {1.3.5} KRA 1.3.iii

Please select only one option

A=Yes

B=No

C=Some Cases

13.3 Additional information

> The EU Environmental Impact Assessment and Strategic Environmental Assessment Directives have been implemented through the Austrian Environmental Impact Assessment Act ('UVP-Gesetz 2000'). Strategic environmental assessment is based on the Austrian Water Rights Law.

The Austrian EIA Act 2000 encompasses a list of envisioned projects such as infrastructure, water and energy-based projects. However, an EIA is only obligatory for new projects above a certain size.

Areas protected under the European Network Natura 2000 (Habitats Directive) require an assessment if there is a likelihood that the projects or plans violate the European protected areas. Habitats Directive Art 6.3: 'Any plan or project not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site, but likely to have a significant effect thereon, either individually or in combination with other plans or projects, shall be subject to appropriate assessment of its implications for the site in view of the site's conservation objectives.'

Goal 4. Enhancing implementation

Target 15

Ramsar Regional Initiatives with the active involvement and support of the Parties in each region are reinforced and developed into effective tools to assist in the full implementation of the Convention. {3.2.}

15.1 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

Please select only one option

A=Yes

B=No

D=Planned

15.1 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Planned', please indicate the regional initiative(s) and the collaborating countries of each initiative
>

15.2 Has your country supported or participated in the development of other regional (i.e., covering more than one country) wetland training and research centres? {3.2.2}

Please select only one option

A=Yes

B=No

D=Planned

15.2 Additional information

If 'Yes', please indicate the name(s) of the centre(s)

> The European Parks' Academy (EPA) is a summer school, situated at the Klagenfurt Lakeside Campus (Austria). EPA is a opportunity to learn more about emerging trends and new approaches in the management of protected areas. The seminars of EPA focus on the practical implementation of international standards (IUCN, UNESCO, Ramsar etc.), policies and guidelines. The academy is a cooperation project of IUCN's World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA), the Austrian Ministry of Environment and E.C.O. Institute of Ecology. <http://www.e-c-o.at/epa.html>

WasserCluster Lunz pursues university and postgraduate training at an international level and accomplishes education-cooperation-projects and pedagogic outdoor activities on a regional level.

<http://www.wcl.ac.at/index.php?id=33&L=0>

Biological Station Neusiedler See: The focus of the Biological Station at Lake Neusiedl is on research and transfer of know-how about environmental issues. The Biological Station at Lake Neusiedl acts as research partner in a large number of national and international programmes and projects. It carries out research work, specialist courses and scientific conferences.

Carinthian Institute for Lake Research

International Joint Degree masters Programme: Limnology & Wetland Management

The LWM Master programme is designed for scientists, technologists, engineers, conservationists and environmental managers who have a professional interest in aquatic ecosystem research and management. Provided are knowledge and skills to address environmental problems and to interact with stakeholders, managers and policy makers for appropriate management solutions. Graduates are qualified to investigate, monitor and manage aquatic ecosystems by integrating ecological, technical and socio-economic knowledge and skills.

LWM is a joint degree master programme of BOKU, Egerton University, Kenya and the UNESCO-IHE Institute for Water Education, the Netherlands. The MSc degree is awarded as a joint degree from all three partner universities. <http://www.wau.boku.ac.at/ihg/master-programme/international-joint-master-in-limnology-wetland-management/>

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

WasserCluster Lunz

<http://>

Target 16

Wetlands conservation and wise use are mainstreamed through communication, capacity development, education, participation and awareness {4.1}

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

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

Please select only one per square.

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

16.1 Additional information

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

> a) At the national level: Public relations and awareness raising form part of the Austrian Wetlands Strategy (1999). An updated CEPA action plan, however, is not available.

The Austrian Floodplain Strategy 2020+/Auenstrategie für Österreich 2020+ includes inter alia public relations measures. It is intended that an information and communication scheme will be developed under a LE project.

b) Sub-national level:

c) Catchment/basin level :

d) Local/at the site level:

Action plan for wetland CEPA has been established for some Ramsar Sites, e.g. 'Donau-Auen National Park', Nationalpark Neusiedler See-Seewinkel', Rheindelta', 'Untere Lobau' and 'Nationalpark Kalkalpen'.

Excursions to these sites are offered throughout the year.

16.2a How many centres (visitor centres, interpretation centres, education centres) have been established? {4.1.2} KRA 4.1.ii

a) at Ramsar Sites

Please select only one option

E=Exact Number (centres)

> 15

F=Less than (centres)

- >
- G=More than (centres)
- >
- C=Partially
- X=Unknown
- Y=Not Relevant

16.2b How many centres (visitor centres, interpretation centres, education centres) have been established? {4.1.2} KRA 4.1.ii

b) at other wetlands

Please select only one option

E=Exact Number (centres)

- > 6
- F=Less than (centres)

>

G=More than (centres)

- >
- C=Partially
- X=Unknown
- Y=Not Relevant

16.2 Additional information

If centres are part of national or international networks, please describe the networks

> Ad a) Visitor Centers at Ramsar sites:

Neusiedlersee - Seewinkel & Hansag: 2 Ramsar and World Heritage Centre Purbach <http://www.haus-am-kellerplatz.at/home.html>; Information Centre Illmitz (National Park)

Donau-March-Thaya-Auen: 3 Storchenthaus in Marchegg <http://www.wwf.at/de/storchenthaus/>, Information Centre 'schlossORTH', Vereinshaus Auring/Biologische Station Hohenau - Ringelsdorf www.auring.at

Untere Lobau: 3 At the Ramsar site 'Untere Lobau', 30,000 visitors take part in guided tours every year. Outside the Ramsar area, the following centres have been set up: National Park Information Centre 'Wien-lobAU', including Vienna Waldschule, Lobau Museum and National Park Camp.

Waldviertel ponds, peat bogs & floodplains: 2 Unterwasserreich Schrems (2015: ca. 24.900 Besucher) (<http://www.unterwasserreich.at/>; Haus des Moores im Naturpark Heidenreichstein

<http://www.moornaturpark.at/index.html>

Rheindelta: 1 Rheindeltahaus <http://www.rheindelta.org/Kontakt.html>

Sablatnig Moor: 1 Visitor centre Tomarkeusche <http://www.sablatnigmoor.at/index.php?wahl=infos>

Nationalpark Kalkalpen: 3 National park centre Molln, National park centre Wurbauerkogel, National park centre Ennstal

Ad b) Visitor Centres at other wetland sites

Lower Austria: 1 National Park House Thayatal-Podji <http://www.np-thayatal.at/de/pages/nationalparkhaus-30.aspx>

Upper Austria: 1 Natura 2000 Infozentrum Grünes Band Europa Leopoldschlag

<http://www.greenbeltcenter.eu/checkpoints-green-belt-erkunden/natura-2000-informationszentrum-gruenes-band-europa-leopoldschlag/>

Salzburg: 1 Information centre Weidmoos (only open by appointment)

<http://www.weidmoos.at/en/dasgebiet/themenweg.html>

Tyrol: 3 Visitor centre in the Schwemm (Nature and European Reserve). Nature Park Centre at Nature Park Tiroler Lech (Nature Park, Nature Reserve and European Reserve); Haus des Wassers (National Park Hohe Tauern) <http://www.hausdeswassers.at/>

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Haus des Wassers \(National Park Hohe Tauern\)](#)

[Weidmoos](#)

[Rheindeltahaus](#)

16.3 Does the Contracting Party {4.1.3} KRA 4.1.iii

Please select only one per square.

a) promote stakeholder participation in decision-making on wetland planning and management	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned
--	--

b) specifically involve local stakeholders in the selection of new Ramsar Sites and in Ramsar Site management?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned
--	--

16.3 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please provide information about the ways in which stakeholders are involved

> a) promote stakeholder participation in decision-making on wetland planning and Management
The National Water Management Plan 2015 (NGP) is a plan for river basins in accordance with the EU Water Framework Directive in order to ensure the protection, improvement and sustainable use of water resources. The NGP is updated every six years. A public participation process provides the opportunity to comment on the draft NGP. <http://www.umweltbundesamt.at/umweltsituation/wasser/eu-wrrl/>

In a national floodplain dialogue aims and measures developed in the Floodplains Strategy are discussed so as to gradually implement them together with the parties concerned at federal and regional level. Under the project "From the floodplain strategy to its implementation" of the Lower Austrian League for Nature Conservation, the floodplain dialogue is pursued with the administration, landowners and other stakeholders, the Floodplain Strategy is further developed and discussions will be held (based on the Lower Austrian example) how the conservation and restoration of functioning floodplain habitats can be integrated into selected policy areas.

Theme-oriented technical discussions in Lower Austria

Water, spatial planning, nature conservation and allocation of land were the subjects of technical discussions in Lower Austria (2016 und 2017). The aim is to integrate the conservation and restoration of functioning floodplain habitats in selected policy areas (see also Austrian Floodplain Strategy 2020+). Otters and human interests: Under the project "Enhance the acceptance of wolves and otters" farmers, hunters, fishermen and -women, pond managers and biologists are working together to develop solutions.

In Tyrol the following stakeholders were involved in the Natura-2000 designation process (EU network of protected sites) for the river Isel: landowners, municipalities, interest groups and district administration.

b) Local stakeholders are involved in Ramsar Site management:

For the designation of Ramsar sites and for the relevant management plans permission of the landowners is required in Austria. The relevant stakeholders are also involved. In Carinthia the Arge NATURSCHUTZ provides technical support to the local nature conservation associations (Hörfeld, Sablatnig mire, Keutschacher lake valley).

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
 B=No
 C=Partially
 D=Planned
 X=Unknown
 Y=Not Relevant

16.4 Additional information

If 'Yes', indicate a) its membership; b) number of meetings since COP12; and c) what responsibilities the Committee has

> a) The National Ramsar Committee is headed by the representative of The Austrian Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management (BMLFUW) and the special deputies of the Austrian Regional Governments for the Ramsar Convention. The Committee is composed of representatives of the national administrative authorities of the Austrian Federal Provinces for Nature Conservation, representatives of WWF Austria, the Austrian League for Nature Conservation (CEPA National Focal Point), BirdLife Austria, University of Vienna, of Austrian Ramsar Sites, the Environment Agency and associations of land users (e.g. Austrian Federal Forests and Via Donau) together with experts on wetland conservation. Members also include the National Focal Points for STRP and CEPA, as well as a delegate from the Ramsar Bureau. The National Ramsar Committee of Austria convenes at least once a year. The venue of the meeting is located close to one of the Austrian Ramsar sites.

BMLFUW <https://www.bmlfuw.gv.at/english/>

b) Meetings since June 2015 (COP12): 3 (Schrems 2016, Bad Mitterndorf 2017; Salzburg 2017)

c) Advisory Board

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
 B=No
 C=Partially

- D=Planned
- X=Unknown
- Y=Not Relevant

16.5 Additional information

If 'Yes', indicate a) its membership; b) number of meetings since COP12; and c) what responsibilities the Committee has

>

16.6 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), b) or c) below? {4.1.7} KRA 4.1.vi:

Please select only one per square.

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

16.6 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please describe what mechanisms are in place

> a) between the Administrative Authority and Ramsar Site managers:

At the Ramsar site 'Untere Lobau' a National Park Council and a scientific committee have been set up. The site managers of the protected areas (Natura 2000, National Parks, Nature Conservation Area) are in direct contact with the respective regional authorities. In Carinthia, Arge NATURSCHUTZ submits information about Ramsar sites to the authority. In Vorarlberg the administrative authorities are informed by the regional manager who is in charge of Vorarlberg. At the Ramsar site Wilder Kaiser this task is partly carried out by the site managers.

b) between the Administrative Authority and other MEA national focal points:

Under the BMLFUW's Floodplain Dialogue, information is exchanged with representatives of the federal and regional administrations, landowners and land users and other stakeholders.

c) between the Administrative Authority and other ministries, departments and agencies:

A lively exchange of information between the Administrative Authority and other ministries, departments and agencies takes place within projects funded through the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) or the EU-LIFE programme.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

EFRE

http://

16.7 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 COP12? {4.1.8}

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No

16.7 Additional information

> In cooperation with a variety of institutions a wide range of events are organised around the World Wetlands Day which either address wetlands as such or other related specific topics. However, because of the time of the year and the cold weather, the date (2 February) is not very suitable for wetland activities in Austria. Press releases were produced in Salzburg. Excursions to the Ramsar site "Untere Lobau" are offered throughout the year.

At the Ramsar site 'Neusiedler See - Sewinkel' the Pannonian Bird Experience has been carried out in April every year since 2010 with a multi-faceted programme of lectures and excursions.

At the Ramsar site Lafnitztal the 'Pasture association RAMSAR site Lafnitztal' organised a pasture festival in June 2016 for the local people. Excursions for those who want to get to know about water birds are organised

to the Güssing fish ponds.

The third European River Symposium was held in Vienna, Austria, from 2-3 March 2016. The conference was attended by 180 registered representatives from government, intergovernment, research and civil society organisations from 34 European countries.

Young people of the 'önlj-AURING-Hüpfel' association explored the winter meadows along the Morava on World Wetlands Day. At the Hörfeld mire and in the Keutschach lake valley clearing measures have been carried out. The nature conservation association Hörfeld mire organised a photography exhibition about the Hörfeld (Februar 2017).

At the Ramsar centre Rheindeltahaus explorer rucksacks (mobile research stations for excursions with children) were given to representatives of Austrian protected sites.

16.8 Have campaigns, programmes, and projects (other than for World Wetlands Day-related activities) been carried out since COP12 to raise awareness of the importance of wetlands to people and wildlife and the ecosystem benefits/services provided by wetlands? {4.1.9}

Please select only one option

A=Yes

B=No

D=Planned

16.8 Additional information

If these and other CEPA activities have been undertaken by other organizations, please indicate this

> World Water Day on 22 March every year

On World Water Day 2017 the Neptune Water Prize (the Austrian environmental and innovation award for water) was awarded for the tenth time. <http://www.wasserpreis.info/>

Danube Day "29 June". It was first celebrated by the ICPDR in 2004 to highlight the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Danube River Protection Convention. Through the joint effort of different organisations, the celebration of the Danube Day throughout the Danube River Basin has become an annual event, paying tribute to the Danube and the rivers that flow into it.

Week for biological diversity: Event programme around the International Day for Biological Diversity on 22 May: excursions, walks, exhibitions, adventure days etc. <http://naturschutzbund.at/woche-der-artenvielfalt.html>

Action day Wass-er-leben 2015

On 7 July 2015 an action day for water awareness took place in Carinthia. In the final year of the UN Decade for Water 2005-2015 the event was intended to contribute to the careful use of our water resources.

http://www.arge-naturschutz.at/startseite/weblog_147/8/

Generation Blue - www.generationblue.at : The Austrian website informs young people about water issues.

WWF river adventure day at the Inn: schauen, staunen, mitmachen (look and marvel, and join us) (6 May 2017). An exhibition about the river rounds off the event.

Carinthian Ramsar sites: Hörfeld mire: photography exhibition (2017), mire festivals (2015 and 2016).

Keutschacher lake valley: Keutschacher village festivals (seit 2015); bee festival (municipality of Schiefing 2017), contributions in the Keutschacher newspaper. Sablatnig mire: TV reports about the mire.

Nature Day (every year in June): In Salzburg several organisations organise different events where characteristic features of the natural environment are demonstrated and can be experienced.

Events at the Ramsar site "Untere Lobau" are organised by the National Park Information Centre, (including Vienna Waldschule), the Lobau Museum and the National Park Camp throughout the year.

In the nature park Tiroler Lech there are events for schools about river habitats. There are action days in all Tyrolean nature parks: Geo-Day for Biodiversity, Species Protectino Day etc. Information panels have been put up at popular walking routes to enhance the appreciation of mires and rivers. There are specific educational offers for school classes (lectures, guided nature tours, nature adventure days...) and other educational offers for children and adults during the summer months.

NATURSCHAUSPIEL.at, an Upper Austrian project offers a wide range of activities in the Upper Austrian landscapes (mires, rivers, floodplains etc). Monthly themes, e.g. December 2016 - Mires and floodplains; June 2017 - Water. www.naturschauspiel.at

In Lower Austria, public relations activities (including awareness raising of wetlands and wetland protection) were carried out under a variety of projects (e.g. LIFE+ projects, ETZ, rural development,...) (z.B. Natura Trails, Naturland NÖ,...).

Target 17

Financial and other resources for effectively implementing the fourth Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024 from all sources are made available. {4.2.}

17.1a Have Ramsar contributions been paid in full for 2015, 2016 and 2017? {4.2.1} KRA 4.2.i

Please select only one option

A=Yes

B=No

Z=Not Applicable

17.1b If 'No' in 17.1 a), please clarify what plan is in place to ensure future prompt payment

>

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

Please select only one option

A=Yes

B=No

17.2 Additional information

If 'Yes' please state the amounts, and for which activities

>

17.3 [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

Please select only one option

A=Yes

B=No

Z=Not Applicable

17.3 Additional information

If 'Yes', please indicate the countries supported since COP12

>

17.4 [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

Please select only one option

A=Yes

B=No

C=Partially

X=Unknown

Y=Not Relevant

Z=Not Applicable

17.4 Additional information

>

17.5 [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}

Please select only one option

A=Yes

B=No

Z=Not Applicable

17.5 Additional information

If 'Yes', please indicate from which countries/agencies since COP12

>

17.6 Has any financial support been provided by your country to the implementation of the Strategic Plan?

Please select only one option

A=Yes

B=No

Z=Not Applicable

17.6 Additional information

If "Yes" please state the amounts, and for which activities

>

Target 18

International cooperation is strengthened at all levels {3.1}

18.1 Are the national focal points of other MEAs invited to participate in the National Ramsar/Wetland Committee? {3.1.1} {3.1.2} KRAs 3.1.i & 3.1.iv

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
 B=No
 C=Partially
 D=Planned

18.1 Additional information

>

18.2 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)? {3.1.2} {3.1.3} KRA 3.1.iv

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
 B=No
 C=Partially
 D=Planned

18.2 Additional information

> The focal points of MEAs are public officers of the Austrian Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management and the Austrian Federal Provinces. Some of these experts are members of several national committees for different conventions.

18.3 Has your country received assistance from one or more UN and other global and regional bodies and agencies (e.g. UNEP, UNDP, WHO, FAO, UNECE, ITTO) or the Convention's IOPs in its implementation of the Convention? {4.4.1} KRA 4.4.ii.

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
 B=No
 C=Partially
 D=Planned
 X=Unknown
 Y=Not Relevant

18.3 Additional information

If 'Yes' please name the agency (es) or IOP (s) and the type of assistance received

>

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
 B=No
 C=Partially
 D=Planned

18.4 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate the networks and wetlands involved

> Cross-border and transnational cooperations for knowledge sharing and training (examples):

Trilateral Ramsar site 'Floodplains of the Morava-Dyje-Danube Confluence': Annual meetings of the trilateral Ramsar platform serve as information exchange between Austria, the Czech Republic and Slovakia.

Transnational Ramsar site "Neusiedler See-Seewinkel - Fertő Hanság": Co-operation between Austrian and Hungarian national park administrators (National park Neusiedler See - Seewinkel).

The International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River (ICPDR) works to ensure the sustainable and equitable use of waters and freshwater resources in the Danube River Basin. Austria is a party to the convention. 96% of the catchment area of the Danube is in Austria.

DANUBE PARKS - the Danube River Network of Protected Areas. It currently consists of 17 Protected Areas from nine Danube countries. The goal is to finally bring together all Protected Area administrations along the Danube as well as the bigger tributaries (Prut, Sava, Tisza, Morava, etc.), which share the same problems and are therefore able to solve these issues more efficiently by close cooperation. The Danube is the second

longest river in Europe after the Volga and the longest river in the European Union. In 2014, the DANUBEPARKS Association was founded to provide a more stable framework of cooperation and a firm common voice.

Alpine-Carpathian Corridor as major migration route for wild animals between the Alps and the Carpathian mountains. The project has brought together various institutions, NGOs, universities, as well as highway companies and regional and federal authorities from Austria and Slovakia to create a common cross-border platform facilitating the migration and genetic exchange of wild animals.

Interreg Project Kleingewässer (small water bodies) (Austria, Germany, Switzerland) of the association for the Alter Rhein nature park (until 2015); since 2016 a project of the nature conservation association Rhine delta with partners from around Lake Constance.

Together with partners from Vorarlber, Switzerland and Germany, the Vorarlberg League for Nature Conservation carried out an Interreg IV Project (Sustainable Mire Management)

Flood protection project 'Rhesi' (Austria/Switzerland). The aim of this project is to increase the discharge capacity of the river Rhine. The project builds on open communication and invites all parties concerned to actively participate.

The project "KOMM~FLUSS" (2015-2019) aims to make those who work in agriculture and forestry aware of the necessity, and the possibilities, of using the synergies of flood protection.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River \(ICPDR\)](#)

[DANUBEPARKS - the Danube River Network of Protected Areas](#)

18.5 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

Please select only one option

A=Yes

B=No

C=Partially

D=Planned

18.5 Additional information

> In Austria, Public Relations is done on an ongoing basis.

Information on the Ramsar Convention and description of Ramsar sites can be found on the official websites of almost all Provinces, e.g. Tyrol.

Austrian Ramsar Webpage - The Austrian Federal Ministry of Sustainability and Tourism gives information on Ramsar Sites on the web page www.ramsar.at.

The community of Schiefing in Carinthia (Ramsar Site 1490: Moor und Seenlandschaft Keutschach-Schiefling) printed the Ramsar logo on their road signs.

Ramsar-Newsletter Carinthia/: 'Ramsar Blatl-Kärnten'. The Newsletter has been published by ARGE Naturschutz irregularly appears since 2017.

Publications (Selection):

Böck, K; Poppe, M; Scheikl, S; Loach, A; Muhar, S; Muhar, A (2016): People and the river Perceptions of ecosystem services in different river landscapes. [Tagung der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Limnologie, Wien, 26.9. - 30.9.2016] In: Deutsche Gesellschaft für Limnologie, Limnologie der Zukunft. Zukunft der Limnologie, BOKU Wien

Böhm, M. (2015). Vergleich der Zooplanktonentwicklung in sechs Waldviertler Teichen zwischen 1977, 1981 und 2013. Österr. Fischerei 68: 67-78

UMG Umweltbüro Grabher (2015): Wälder an Fließgewässern im Talraum Vorarlbergs. Grundlagenstudie. Teil A: Wälder an Fließgewässern im Talraum Vorarlbergs, Teil B: Bergbachauen in Vorarlberg. - Im Auftrag des Vorarlberger Naturschutzrates,

Gepp, J, & Postl, W. (2015): Schwarze Sulm - Ein Flussjuwel Österreichs. Eine Naturgeschichte des Einzugsgebietes und zugleich der Marktgemeinde Schwanberg in der West-Steiermark. Österreichischer Naturschutzbund. Landesgruppe Steiermark, Graz.

Gepp, J. (ed., 2016): Die Mur in Graz: Das grüne Band unserer Stadt. Freya Verlag GmbH.

Grabher, M., Aschauer, M., Strauß, A. & Loacker, I. (2015): Ausbreitung des Seefrosches (*Pelophylax ridibundus*) im Vorarlberger Rheintal. Inatura - Forschung online 14, 5 S.

Pfeuffer, E. (2015): Am Lech. Lebensräume für Schmetterlinge. Wißner-Verlag, Augsburg, 240 S.

WWF (2017): Flüsrevision für Österreich. Geschichte und Zukunft der österreichischen Flüsse.

Movies

Feuchte Wiesen für Libelle, Frosch und Storch: Film about the Lake Constance region.

Aktiv am See: The film presents inter alia the Ramsar site 'Sablatnig mire'.

Stimmen für die Au. A film about the Morava-Thaya floodplains.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Tiroler Schutzgebiete - Protected Areas \(Tyrol\)](#)

[Natura 2000 Lower Austria - Natura 2000 - Province of Lower Austria](#)

18.6 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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
 B=No
 C=Partially
 D=Planned

18.6 Additional Information

> Newsletter "Ramsar-Blat!" (1/2016 und 2/2017) and a journal entitled "Habitat" of the Arge NATURSCHUTZ

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
 B=No
 D=Planned
 Z=Not Applicable

18.7 Additional information

> The protection and uses of transboundary water courses (e.g. Morava, Salzach, Saalach) and international lakes are regulated by Federal Law Gazette No. 578/1996.

The National Water Management Plan (NGP) is a plan for river basins in accordance with the EU Water Framework Directive in order to ensure the protection, improvement and sustainable use of water resources. A new NGP for the next six years (2015 bis 2021) is due to be published.

The Morava-Thaya floodplains are part of the Trilateral Ramsar Site 'Floodplains of the Morava-Dyje-Danube Confluence' (Donau-MarchThaya-Auen). A Trilateral Ramsar Platform (Austria, Czech Republic, Slovak Republik) was established in 1995 to enable a cross-border dialogue on the Ramsar site 'Floodplains of the 'Morava-Dyje-Danube Confluence' and serves as an information platform between the three members.

18.8 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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
 B=No
 C=Partially
 D=Planned
 Y=Not Relevant

18.8 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate for which wetland systems such management is in place

> In the area of transboundary waters bilateral agreement on evaluation and management processes is a key element of WFD (Water Framework Directive) implementation. Multilateral agreements are negotiated by transboundary water commissions (AT-SK, AT-CZ, ...) and ICPDR (International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River). The German-Austrian Commission for Water for example looks back at many years of good cooperation under the Regensburg agreement.

Project examples of cooperative management

Under the ETZ project 'Ramsar SKAT' a bilateral management strategy has been developed for the Morava-Thaya floodplains which is gradually being implemented.

A joint management plan for the transboundary river Leiblach (Austria/Germany)

MoRe - Revitalisation of the Upper Morava: near-natural flood protection at the confluence of Morava and Thaya. The "ETZ programme for transboundary cooperation Slovakia - Austria" has enabled an intense transboundary cooperation effort of Austria and Slovakia for the revitalisation of the Morava river for more than a decade.

SEE River 2.0. A new River Development Scheme with a new catalogue of measures for the next 20 years has been developed, agreed with stakeholders and based on a thorough evaluation of former measures along the Drava River in Austria (river restoration, flood protection, ecological improvement, recreational improvement etc.).

Polder Soutok - Near-natural flood protection at the confluence of Morava and Thaya. The project is an example of the successful transboundary cooperation between the Czech Republic and Austria.

The following projects have been funded through the EU 'Interreg Danube Transnational Programme':

DANUBEparksCONNECTED - Bridging the Danube Protected Areas towards a Danube Habitat Corridor (2017-2019). Since January 2017 measures have been implemented under the project DANUBEparksCONNECTED to strengthen the Danube as a habitat corridor and to support ecological connectivity.

coop MDD - Transboundary Management Programme for the planned 5-country Biosphere Reserve "Mura-Drava-Danube" (2017-2019). A programme spanning Austria, Slovenia, Croatia, Hungary and Serbia. As the main project output - the Transboundary Management Programme for River-Dynamic Corridor Development - a baseline strategic and operational work programme will be developed for the establishment and successful management of the TBR MDD. It will ensure harmonised management practices and well-functioning cooperation between the various management authorities.

DanubeSediment - Danube Sediment Management - Restoration of the Sediment Balance in the Danube River (2017-2019) In the Danube Basin an increasing discrepancy between the surplus and lack of sediment has been observed, leading to an increased flood risk and reduced navigability, hydropower production and biodiversity. Thus, sediment transport and sediment management are urgent issues which can only be addressed through a transnational basin-wide approach as sediments do not pay attention to administrative or political borders.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River](#)

[See River](#)

[DANUBEparksCONNECTED](#)

[Transboundary Management Programme for the planned 5-country Biosphere Reserve "Mura-Drava-Danube"](#)

[Polder Soutok](#)

[Interreg Danube Transnational Programme](#)

18.9 Does your country participate in regional networks or initiatives for wetland-dependent migratory species? {3.5.3} KRA 3.5.iii

Please select only one option

A=Yes

B=No

D=Planned

Z=Not Applicable

18.9 Additional information

> Projects of BirdLife Austria on migratory birds, wetland-dependent migratory birds amongst others.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[BirdLife Austria](#)

Target 19

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

19.1 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

Please select only one option

A=Yes

B=No

C=Partially

D=Planned

19.1 Additional information

>

19.2 Are wetland conservation and wise-use issues included in formal education programmes?

Please select only one option

A=Yes

B=No

C=Partially

D=Planned

19.2 Additional information

If you answer yes to the above please provide information on which mechanisms and materials

> International postgraduate master`s programme for "Management of Protected Areas" addressing experts who want to broaden and deepen their knowledge on protected areas management. (University of Klagenfurt) In Austria a course for Certified Austrian National Park Rangers is available on demand (at irregular intervals):

Training takes place in six Austrian national parks. Rangers are ambassadors of the natural environment. In the Rhine delta 4-day nature guide training courses take place every year. In Carinthia specific topics are addressed under a project entitled "Save the frogs-action" and during training events for agricultural holdings participating in the nature conservation plan measure which own farmland in protected areas. In Tyrol nature guide training courses are organised on the topics wetlands and waters.

19.3a How many opportunities for wetland site manager training have been provided since COP12?

{4.1.5} KRA 4.1.iv

a) at Ramsar Sites

Please select only one option

E=Exact number (opportunities)

> 0

F=Less than (opportunities)

>

G=More than (opportunities)

>

C=Partially

X=Unknown

Y=Not Relevant

19.3b How many opportunities for wetland site manager training have been provided since COP12?

{4.1.5} KRA 4.1.iv

b) at other wetlands

Please select only one option

E=Exact number (Opportunities)

> 0

F=Less than (Opportunities)

>

G=More than (Opportunities)

C=Partially

X=Unknown

Y=Not Relevant

19.3 Additional information

including whether the Ramsar Wise Use Handbooks were used in the training

>

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

Please select only one option

A=Yes

B=No

D=Planned

Z=Not Applicable

19.4 Additional information

If 'Yes', please indicate how the Reports have been used for monitoring

>

Section 4. Optional annex to allow any Contracting Party that has developed national targets to provide information on those

Goal 1

Target 1: Wetland benefits

Wetland benefits are featured in national / local policy strategies and plans relating to key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture, fisheries at the national and local level. Contributes to Aichi Target 2

Target 1: Wetland benefits - Priority

Please select only one option

- A=High
- B=Medium
- C=Low
- D=Not relevant
- E=No answer

Target 1: Wetland benefits - Resourcing

Please select only one option

- A=Good
- B=Adequate
- C=Limiting
- D=Severely limiting
- E=No answer

Target 1: Wetland benefits - National Targets

>

Target 1: Wetland benefits - Planned activity

>

Target 1: Wetland benefits - Outcomes achieved by 2018

Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018

>

Target 1: Wetland benefits - Additional Information

>

Target 2: Water Use

Water use respects wetland ecosystem needs for them to fulfil their functions and provide services at the appropriate scale inter alia at the basin level or along a coastal zone. Contributes to Aichi Targets 7 and 8 and Sustainable Development Goal 6.3.1

Target 2: Water Use - Priority

Please select only one option

- A=High
- B=Medium
- C=Low
- D=Not relevant
- E=No answer

Target 2: Water Use - Resourcing

Please select only one option

- A=Good
- B=Adequate
- C=Limiting
- D=Severely limiting
- E=No answer

Target 2: Water Use - National Targets

>

Target 2: Water Use - Planned activity

>

Target 2: Water Use - Outcomes achieved by 2018

Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018

>

Target 2: Water Use - Additional Information

>

Target 3: Public and private sectors

Public and private sectors have increased their efforts to apply guidelines and good practices for the wise use of water and wetlands. {1.10}. Contributes to Aichi Targets 3, 4, 7 and 8.

Target 3: Public and private sectors - Priority

Please select only one option

- A=High
- B=Medium
- C=Low
- D=Not relevant
- E=No answer

Target 3: Public and private sectors - Resourcing

Please select only one option

- A=Good
- B=Adequate
- C=Limiting
- D=Severely limiting
- E=No answer

Target 3: Public and private sectors - National Targets

>

Target 3: Public and private sectors - Planned activity

>

Target 3: Public and private sectors - Outcomes achieved by 2018

Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018

>

Target 3: Public and private sectors - Additional Information

>

Target 4: Invasive alien species

Invasive alien species and pathways of introduction and expansion are identified and prioritized, priority invasive alien species are controlled or eradicated, and management responses are prepared and implemented to prevent their introduction and establishment. Contributes to Aichi Target 9.

Target 4: Invasive alien species - Priority

Please select only one option

- A=High
- B=Medium
- C=Low
- D=Not relevant
- E=No answer

Target 4: Invasive alien species - Resourcing

Please select only one option

- A=Good
- B=Adequate
- C=Limiting
- D=Severely limiting
- E=No answer

Target 4: Invasive alien species - National Targets

>

Target 4: Invasive alien species - Planned activity

>

Target 4: Invasive alien species - Outcomes achieved by 2018

Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018

>

Target 4: Invasive alien species - Additional Information

>

Goal 2

Target 5: Ecological character of Ramsar Sites

The ecological character of Ramsar Sites is maintained or restored through effective, planning and integrated management {2.1.}. Contributes to Aichi Target 6,11, 12.

Target 5: Ecological character of Ramsar Sites - Priority

Please select only one option

- A=High
- B=Medium
- C=Low
- D=Not relevant
- E=No answer

Target 5: Ecological character of Ramsar Sites - Resourcing

Please select only one option

- A=Good
- B=Adequate
- C=Limiting
- D=Severely limiting
- E=No answer

Target 5: Ecological character of Ramsar Sites - National Targets

>

Target 5: Ecological character of Ramsar Sites - Planned activity

>

Target 5: Ecological character of Ramsar Sites - Outcomes achieved by 2018

Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018

>

Target 5: Ecological character of Ramsar Sites - Additional Information

>

Target 7: Sites at risk

Sites that are at risk of change of ecological character have threats addressed {2.6.}. Contributes to Aichi Targets 5, 7, 11, 12.

Target 7: Sites at risk - Priority

Please select only one option

- A=High
- B=Medium
- C=Low
- D=Not relevant
- E=No answer

Target 7: Sites at risk - Resourcing

Please select only one option

- A=Good
- B=Adequate
- C=Limiting
- D=Severely limiting
- E=No answer

Target 7: Sites at risk - National Targets

>

Target 7: Sites at risk - Planned activity

>

Target 7: Sites at risk - Outcomes achieved by 2018

Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018

>

Target 7: Sites at risk - Additional Information

>

Goal 3

Target 8: National wetland inventories

National wetland inventories have been either initiated, completed or updated and disseminated and used for promoting the conservation and effective management of all wetlands {1.1.1} KRA 1.1.i. Contributes to Aichi Targets 12, 14, 18, 19.

Target 8: National wetland inventories - Priority

Please select only one option

- A=High
- B=Medium
- C=Low
- D=Not relevant
- E=No answer

Target 8: National wetland inventories - Resourcing

Please select only one option

- A=Good
- B=Adequate
- C=Limiting
- D=Severely limiting
- E=No answer

Target 8: National wetland inventories - National Targets

>

Target 8: National wetland inventories - Planned activity

>

Target 8: National wetland inventories - Outcomes achieved by 2018

Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018

>

Target 8: National wetland inventories - Additional Information

>

Target 9: Wise Use

The wise use of wetlands is strengthened through integrated resource management at the appropriate scale, inter alia, within a river basin or along a coastal zone {1.3.}. Contributes to Aichi Targets 4, 6, 7.

Target 9: Wise Use - Priority

Please select only one option

- A=High
- B=Medium
- C=Low
- D=Not relevant
- E=No answer

Target 9: Wise Use - Resourcing

Please select only one option

- A=Good
- B=Adequate
- C=Limiting
- D=Severely limiting
- E=No answer

Target 9: Wise Use - National Targets

>

Target 9: Wise Use - Planned activity

>

Target 9: Wise Use - Outcomes achieved by 2018

Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018

>

Target 9: Wise Use - Additional Information

>

Target 10: Traditional Knowledge

The traditional knowledge innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities relevant for the wise use of wetlands and their customary use of wetland resources, are documented, respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with a full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities at all relevant levels. Contributes to Aichi Target 18.

Target 10: Traditional Knowledge - Priority

Please select only one option

- A=High
- B=Medium
- C=Low
- D=Not relevant
- E=No answer

Target 10: Traditional Knowledge - Resourcing

Please select only one option

- A=Good
- B=Adequate
- C=Limiting
- D=Severely limiting
- E=No answer

Target 10: Traditional Knowledge - National Targets

>

Target 10: Traditional Knowledge - Planned activity

>

Target 10: Traditional Knowledge - Outcomes achieved by 2018

Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018

>

Target 10: Traditional Knowledge - Additional Information

>

Target 11: Wetland functions

Wetland functions, services and benefits are widely demonstrated, documented and disseminated. {1.4}.
Contributes to Aichi Targets 1, 2, 13, 14.

Target 11: Wetland functions - Priority

Please select only one option

- A=High
- B=Medium
- C=Low
- D=Not relevant
- E=No answer

Target 11: Wetland functions - Resourcing

Please select only one option

- A=Good
- B=Adequate
- C=Limiting
- D=Severely limiting
- E=No answer

Target 11: Wetland functions - National Targets

>

Target 11: Wetland functions - Planned activity

>

Target 11: Wetland functions - Outcomes achieved by 2018

Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018

>

Target 11: Wetland functions - Additional Information

>

Target 12: Restoration

Restoration is in progress in degraded wetlands, with priority to wetlands that are relevant for biodiversity conservation, disaster risk reduction, livelihoods and/or climate change mitigation and adaptation. {1.8.}.
Contributes to Aichi Targets 14 and 15.

Target 12: Restoration - Priority

Please select only one option

- A=High
- B=Medium
- C=Low
- D=Not relevant
- E=No answer

Target 12: Restoration - Resourcing

Please select only one option

- A=Good
- B=Adequate
- C=Limiting
- D=Severely limiting
- E=No answer

Target 12: Restoration - National Targets

>

Target 12: Restoration - Planned activity

>

Target 12: Restoration - Outcomes achieved by 2018

Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018

>

Target 12: Restoration - Additional Information

>

Target 13: Enhanced sustainability

Enhanced sustainability of key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture and fisheries when they affect wetlands, contributing to biodiversity conservation and human livelihoods. Contributes to Aichi Targets 6 and 7.

Target 13: Enhanced sustainability - Priority

Please select only one option

- A=High
- B=Medium
- C=Low
- D=Not relevant
- E=No answer

Target 13: Enhanced sustainability - Resourcing

Please select only one option

- A=Good
- B=Adequate
- C=Limiting
- D=Severely limiting
- E=No answer

Target 13: Enhanced sustainability - National Targets

>

Target 13: Enhanced sustainability - Planned activity

>

Target 13: Enhanced sustainability - Outcomes achieved by 2018

Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018

>

Target 13: Enhanced sustainability - Additional Information

>

Goal 4

Target 15: Regional Initiatives

Ramsar Regional Initiatives with the active involvement and support of the Parties in each region are reinforced and developed into effective tools to assist in the full implementation of the Convention. {3.2.}

Target 15: Regional Initiatives - Priority

Please select only one option

- A=High
- B=Medium
- C=Low
- D=Not relevant
- E=No answer

Target 15: Regional Initiatives - Resourcing

Please select only one option

- A=Good
- B=Adequate
- C=Limiting
- D=Severely limiting
- E=No answer

Target 15: Regional Initiatives - National Targets

>

Target 15: Regional Initiatives - Planned activity

>

Target 15: Regional Initiatives - Outcomes achieved by 2018

Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018

>

Target 15: Regional Initiatives - Additional Information

>

Target 16: Wetlands conservation and wise use

Wetlands conservation and wise use are mainstreamed through communication, capacity development, education, participation and awareness {4.1}. Contributes to Aichi Target 1 and 18.

Target 16: Wetlands conservation and wise use - Priority

Please select only one option

- A=High
- B=Medium
- C=Low
- D=Not relevant
- E=No answer

Target 16: Wetlands conservation and wise use - Resourcing

Please select only one option

- A=Good
- B=Adequate
- C=Limiting
- D=Severely limiting
- E=No answer

Target 16: Wetlands conservation and wise use - National Targets

>

Target 16: Wetlands conservation and wise use - Planned activity

>

Target 16: Wetlands conservation and wise use - Outcomes achieved by 2018

Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018

>

Target 16: Wetlands conservation and wise use - Additional Information

>

Target 17: Financial and other resources

Financial and other resources for effectively implementing the fourth Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016 - 2024 from all sources are made available. {4.2.}. Contributes to Aichi Target 20.

Target 17: Financial and other resources - Priority

Please select only one option

- A=High
- B=Medium
- C=Low
- D=Not relevant
- E=No answer

Target 17: Financial and other resources - Resourcing

Please select only one option

- A=Good
- B=Adequate
- C=Limiting
- D=Severely limiting
- E=No answer

Target 17: Financial and other resources - National Targets

>

Target 17: Financial and other resources - Planned activity

>

Target 17: Financial and other resources - Outcomes achieved by 2018

Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018

>

Target 17: Financial and other resources - Additional Information

>

Target 18: International cooperation

International cooperation is strengthened at all levels {3.1}

Target 18: International cooperation - Priority

Please select only one option

- A=High
- B=Medium
- C=Low
- D=Not relevant
- E=No answer

Target 18: International cooperation - Resourcing

Please select only one option

- A=Good
- B=Adequate
- C=Limiting
- D=Severely limiting
- E=No answer

Target 18: International cooperation - National Targets

>

Target 18: International cooperation - Planned activity

>

Target 18: International cooperation - Outcomes achieved by 2018

Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018

>

Target 18: International cooperation - Additional Information

>

Target 19: Capacity Building

Capacity building for implementation of the Convention and the 4th Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024 is enhanced. Contributes to Aichi Targets 1 and 17.

Target 19: Capacity Building - Priority

Please select only one option

- A=High
- B=Medium
- C=Low
- D=Not relevant
- E=No answer

Target 19: Capacity Building - Resourcing

Please select only one option

- A=Good
- B=Adequate
- C=Limiting
- D=Severely limiting
- E=No answer

Target 19: Capacity Building - National Targets

>

Target 19: Capacity Building - Planned activity

>

Target 19: Capacity Building - Outcomes achieved by 2018

Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018

>

Target 19: Capacity Building - Additional Information

>

Section 5: Optional annex to allow any Contracting Party that so wishes to provide additional information regarding any of all of its designated Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Sites)

Guidance for filling in this section

1. Contracting Parties can provide additional information specific to any or all of their designated Ramsar Sites, given that the situation and status of individual Ramsar Sites can differ greatly within the territory of a Contracting Party.
2. The only indicator questions included in this section are those from Section 3 of the COP13 NRF which directly concern Ramsar Sites.
3. In some cases, to make them meaningful in the context of reporting on each Ramsar Site separately, some of these indicator questions and/or their answer options have been adjusted from their formulation in Section 3 of the COP13 NRF.
4. Please include information on only one site in each row. In the appropriate columns please add the name and official site number (from the Ramsar Sites Information Service).
5. For each 'indicator question', please select one answer from the legend.
6. A final column of this Annex is provided as a 'free text' box for the inclusion of any additional information concerning the Ramsar Site.

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Austria

Autertal - St. Lorenzener Hochmoor (1979)

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
 B=No
 D=Planned

5.9 If an assessment of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management has been made please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15), the result (score) of the assessment and the source of the information in the box for additional information.

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
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11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
 B=No
 C=Partially
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11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
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 C=Partially
 Z=No Management Plan

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

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16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder

involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
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- D=Planned

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

Any additional comments/information about the site

>

Bayerische Wildalm and Wildalmfilz (1489)

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Any additional comments/information about the site

>

Donau-March-Thaya-Auen (272)

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Any additional comments/information about the site

>

Güssing Fishponds (2137)

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Any additional comments/information about the site

>

Hörfeld-Moor (864)

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Any additional comments/information about the site

>

Lafnitztal (1169)

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

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Any additional comments/information about the site

>

Mires of Pass Thurn (1367)

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>

Mires of the Sauerfelder Wald (1368)

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Any additional comments/information about the site

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Mires of the Schwarzenberg (1369)

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Mires of the Überling (1370)

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Any additional comments/information about the site

>

Moor- und Seenlandschaft Keutschach-Schiefling (1490)

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Any additional comments/information about the site

>

Moore am Nassköhr (1404)

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Any additional comments/information about the site

>

Nationalpark Kalkalpen (1371)

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Any additional comments/information about the site

>

Neusiedlersee, Seewinkel & Hanság (271)

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

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>

Pürgschachen Moor (532)

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Any additional comments/information about the site

>

Rheindelta (275)

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

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Any additional comments/information about the site

>

Rotmoos im Fuschertal (719)

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Any additional comments/information about the site

>

Sablatnigmoor (558)

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

5.9 If an assessment of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management has been made please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15), the result (score) of the assessment and the source of the information in the box for additional information.

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- Z=No Management Plan

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially

Z=No Management Plan

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
 B=No
 D=Planned

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
 B=No
 D=Planned

Any additional comments/information about the site

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Stauseen am Unteren Inn (274)

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
 B=No
 D=Planned

5.9 If an assessment of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management has been made please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15), the result (score) of the assessment and the source of the information in the box for additional information.

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
 B=No
 D=Planned

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
 B=No
 C=Partially
 D=Planned

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
 B=No
 C=Partially
 Z=No Management Plan

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
 B=No
 C=Partially
 Z=No Management Plan

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
 B=No
 D=Planned

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

Any additional comments/information about the site

>

Untere Lobau (273)

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

5.9 If an assessment of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management has been made please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15), the result (score) of the assessment and the source of the information in the box for additional information.

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- Z=No Management Plan

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- Z=No Management Plan

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

Any additional comments/information about the site

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Upper Drava River (2208)

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

5.9 If an assessment of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management has been made please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15), the result (score) of the assessment and the source of the information in the box for additional information.

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- Z=No Management Plan

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- Z=No Management Plan

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

Any additional comments/information about the site

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Waldviertel ponds, peat bogs & floodplains (1013)

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

5.9 If an assessment of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management has been made please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15), the result (score) of the assessment and the source of the information in the box for additional information.

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- Z=No Management Plan

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- Z=No Management Plan

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

Any additional comments/information about the site

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Wilder Kaiser (2146)

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

5.9 If an assessment of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management has been made please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15), the result (score) of the assessment and the source of the information in the box for additional information.

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes

- B=No
- C=Partially
- Z=No Management Plan

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- Z=No Management Plan

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

Any additional comments/information about the site

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