

Ramsar National Report to COP13

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)

> Malaysia

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[cover letter from Head of Administrative Authority - Malaysia.pdf](#) - A letter from Head of Administrative Authority of Malaysia confirming on the Country Report

Designated Ramsar Administrative Authority

Name of Administrative Authority

> Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment

Head of Administrative Authority - name and title

> Azizan Bin Ahmad - Secretary General of Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment

Mailing address

> Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Wisma Sumber Asli, No. 25, Persiaran Perdana, Presint 4, 62574, Putrajaya, Malaysia

Telephone/Fax

> +60388861652 / +60388892672

Email

> azizan@nre.gov.my

Designated National Focal Point for Ramsar Convention Matters

Name and title

> Intan Nurul Azlina Bt Ahmad Kamil - Principal Assistant Secretary

Mailing address

> Biodiversity Management and Forestry Division, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Level 12, Wisma Sumber Asli, No. 25, Persiaran Perdana, Precint 4, 62574, Putrajaya

Telephone/Fax

> +60388861448 / +60388904021

Email

> intan.kamil@nre.gov.my

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

Name and title

> Abdul Rahman Bin Kassim, Head of Geo Programme

Name of organisation

> Forest Research Institute Malaysia

Mailing address

> Jalan Frim, Kepong, 52109 Kuala Lumpur, Selangor

Telephone/Fax

> +603 627 9 7179

Email

> rahmank@frim.gov.my

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

Name and title

> Intan Nurul Azlina Bt Ahmad Kamil - Principal Assistant Secretary

Name of organisation

> Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment

Mailing address

> Biodiversity Management and Forestry Division, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Level 12, Wisma Sumber Asli, No. 25, Persiaran Perdana, Precint 4, 62574, Putrajaya

Telephone/Fax

> +60388861448 / +60388904021

Email

> intan.kamil@nre.gov.my

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

Name and title

> Sonny Wong - Wetlands Programme Manager

Name of organisation

> Malaysian Nature Society

Mailing address

> Conservation Division, Malaysian Nature Society, JKR 641 Jalan Kelantan, Bukit Persekutuan, off Lebuhraya Sultan Iskandar, 50480 Kuala Lumpur,

Telephone/Fax

> +603 2287 9422 / +603 2287 8773

Email

> conservation2@mns.org.my

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)
 - › Designating new Ramsar Sites to extend the areas of world's wetland of international importance.
- 2)
 - › Enhancing and promoting the economic wise-use of wetlands worldwide. The convention did not forget about the importance the relationship between the people and the wetlands.
- 3)
 - › A worldwide network in the Convention that enables capacity building and network sharing between Ramsar Site managers to gain ideas and input from other Ramsar Sites.
- 4)
 - › A guidance in wetlands information through Ramsar Sites Information Services and Ramsar Portals especially on the celebration of the World Wetlands Day.
- 5)
 - › CEPA programmes which have guided the Ramsar Sites for programme and activity implementation in the Ramsar Sites or outside of the Ramsar Sites.

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

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

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

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

5)

> Explore and implement practical financing to cover conservation cost. Efforts to engage companies in wetlands conservation will also be intensified.

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

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

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

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

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

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

F. How can national implementation of the Ramsar Convention be better linked with implementation of other multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs), especially those in the 'biodiversity cluster' (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)?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Section 3: Indicator questions and further implementation information

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
c) Water resource management and water efficiency plans	<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
d) Coastal and marine resource management plans	<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
e) Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan	<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
f) National forest programmes	<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
g) National policies or measures on agriculture	<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
h) National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans drawn up under the CBD	<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
i) National policies on energy and mining	<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

j) National policies on tourism	<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
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 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
o) National plans of actions (NPAs) for pollution control and 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
p) National policies on wastewater management and water quality	<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

1.1 Additional information

> The Common Vision on Biodiversity which emphasize mainstreaming biodiversity in planning and development process are promoted to multi-sectoral.

iii) State of Sabah has developed Sabah Environment Policy which has incorporated strategies to protect wide range of ecosystems including wetlands areas.

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.

C=Partially

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)

A=Yes

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

C=Partially

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.)

C=Partially

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 3.4.ix.)

A=Yes

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

X=Unknown

2.6 Additional Information

> Household consist of housing areas, stadium and golf driving range.

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

X=Unknown

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

X=Unknown

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

A=Yes

2.9 Additional Information

> Putrajaya wetlands

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

A=Good

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

X=Unknown

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

C=Functioning

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

C=Functioning

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

D=Planned

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

R=Agriculture

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

A=Yes

3.1 Additional Information

> Through corporate social responsibility programme, private sectors have participated in awareness and

education programme.

All programmes and activities conducted in Kota Kinabalu Wetland Ramsar Site is referring to the guidance provided by the Ramsar handbooks, Ramsar Portal and also the Ramsar Sites Information Service.

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 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) Wetlands in general	<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

3.2 Additional information

- > i) Malaysia is working closely with the private sectors in conserving wetlands, for example mangrove conservation in Ramsar sites which involved companies like Port of Tanjung Pelepas, Khazanah Nasional and Malakoff Corporation. Private sector engagement such as Bridgestone Tyre (sales) Malaysia Sdn. Bhd and HSBC Sdn. Bhd. in North Selangor Peat Swamp Forest through rehabilitation programme in peat swamp forest.
- 2) In Tasek Bera Ramsar site, there has been distinct collaboration with plantation companies in buffer zone/catchment areas towards conserving the site. Companies has developed green practices in the operations such as filtration of waste from the plantation before it is released into the lake.
- 3) Kota Kinabalu Wetland celebrated World Wetlands Day every year and inviting schools nearby and relevant stakeholders to participate in all the activities related to wetlands conservation.
- 4) Sabah Wetlands Conservation Society have reached out to other parts of Sabah (Pitas District) to collaborate with a plantation company and do a mangrove inventory in their areas and also to conserve the area from being converted into plantation.

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

A=Yes

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

A=Yes

3.4 Additional Information

> Sabah Wetlands Conservation Society (SWCS) have won the Judicial Review, up to the Court of Appeal in preventing a high-rise condominium that is to be developed nearby Kota Kinabalu Wetland Ramsar Site.

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

D=Planned

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

C=Partially

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

X=Unknown

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

B=No

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

A=Yes

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

A=Yes

5.2 Additional information

> i) In addition, the Ramsar Information Tool Kit was published in 2011 which is a guiding document for wetlands managers to learn more about Ramsar Convention and a planning tool for site designation.

ii) Sabah Wetlands Conservation Society have been using the RIS and Ramsar Portal as a platform to search for information on wetlands and Ramsar sites.

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

E=Exact number (sites)

> 3

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

E=Exact number (sites)

> 3

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

Y=Not Relevant

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

C=Partially

5.6 Additional information

> Kota Kinabalu Wetland Ramsar Site is managed by an NGO that consists of government departments and WWF. The KK Wetland Management Plan 2016-2020 will be revised and assessed every year by the Management Committee.

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

G=More than (sites)

> 1

5.7 Additional information

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

> Kota Kinabalu Wetland Ramsar Site (Site No: 2290)

Pulau Kukup Ramsar Site (Site No: 1287)

Tanjung Piai Ramsar Site (Site No: 1289)

Sungai Pulai Ramsar Site (Site No: 1288)

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

G=More than (sites)

> 1

5.8 Additional information

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

> Kota Kinabalu Wetland Ramsar Site (Site No.:2290)

Pulau Kukup Ramsar Site (Site No: 1287)
Tanjung Piai Ramsar Site (Site No: 1289)
Sungai Pulai Ramsar Site (Site No: 1288)

5.9 Have any assessments of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management been made? {2.5.1} KRA 2.5.i
 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
> Management Plan for Pulau Kukup and Tanjung Piai, Johor will be reviewed this year .
Management Plan for Tasek Bera have been reviewed in 2016.

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
 A=Yes

7.1 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Some sites', please summarise the mechanism or mechanisms established
> Issues and challenges in managing wetlands are often discussed in a Technical and National Steering Committee Meeting held every year and chaired by the Head of Administrative Authority.

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
 A=Yes

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
> Pulau Kukup, Johor

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
 Z=Not Applicable

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
 C=In Progress

8.1 Additional information

> The existing Malaysia Wetland Inventory / Directory is being updated and will be completed by December 2018.

8.2 Has your country updated a National Wetland Inventory in the last decade?
 C=In Progress

8.2 Additional information

> Malaysia Wetland Directory / Inventory was published in 1987 has never been reviewed or updated. However, it will be reviewed and updated this year.

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

8.3 Additional information

> Currently in Kota Kinabalu Wetland Ramsar Site, we are in the preliminary stage of increasing the mangrove

species (mangrove associates).

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

A=Yes

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

8.5 Additional information on a) and/or b)

> a) Latest Ramsar Site has been designated in Malaysia on 22 December 2016 (Kota Kinabalu Wetland Ramsar Site) which is an urban Ramsar Site located 7km within the Kota Kinabalu City Center.

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

E=Exact Number (km2)

> 1,341.82 km2

8.6 Additional information

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

> New Ramsar Site has been designated in Malaysia with an area of 24-hectares (the smallest in Malaysia).

The percentage of extension of wetlands in 0.018%. The area before was 1,341.58 km2 and now, Malaysia has 1,341.82 km2.

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

A=Yes

9.1 Additional information

> National Policy on Wetlands

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

C=In Progress

9.2 Additional information

> National Policy on Wetlands is currently being reviewed to address the changes and challenges in wetlands management.

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

A=Yes

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}

A=Yes

9.4 Additional information

> For example in Sabah, Ramsar CEPA Kit was published for Lower Kinabatangan - Segama Wetlands Ramsar site. The Kit was specifically designed to adopt 4 main concept of Ramsar Convention as follow: wise use of wetlands, ecological character, river basin and ecosystem approach.

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

D=Planned

9.5 Additional information

> The National Climate Change Policy 2009 has incorporated this aspect into the policy. The updated version of National Wetlands Policy will also encompass all aspects including role of wetlands in mitigating climate change

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

D=Planned

9.6 Additional information

> Incorporated in the Third National Agriculture Policy. The updated version of National Wetlands Policy will also encompass all aspects including role of wetlands in maintaining viable farming systems

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 type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D=Planned
b) climate change	<input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" 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

> i) Under the National Peatland Action Plan, integrated management related to agriculture in peatlands and climate change are among the focal areas of the Plan which will be supported by actions plan.
ii) The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment is in the process to conduct TEEB studies.

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

B=No

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)

C1=Partially

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)

B=No

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)

D=Planned

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)

D=Planned

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

B=No

11.1 Additional information

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

> i) Economic evaluation of Tasek Bera Ramsar site was conducted during listing as Ramsar site.

ii) Most of the site management plans have included the need for studies to be conducted in this aspect as it is an important information to put a value for conserving and wise use of wetlands.

iii) The three Ramsar sites in Johor has been assessed for this ecosystem benefits and services, especially for Sungai Pulai as the site serves as a commercial nursery and production area of marine resources (fishes, prawns crabs etc) and also mangrove produce such as charcoal production.

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

A=Yes

11.2 Additional information

> In the site of Sungai Pulai, it is being planned to look at developing a site specific management plan that will incorporate such programmes that will be beneficial to the local communities. This is further strengthened through incorporating the upstream catchment areas of Sungai Pulai i.e. Gunung Pulai.

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

A=Yes

11.3 Additional information

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

> All Ramsar sites incorporate socio-economic and cultural values in their management plans. For example, in Tasek Bera Ramsar site, local community is trained as tourist guide. Cultural activities are also included in tour package.

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

A=Yes

11.4 Additional information

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

> All Ramsar sites incorporate socio-economic and cultural values in their management plans. For example, in Tasek Bera Ramsar site, local community is trained as tourist guide. Cultural activities are also included in tour package

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

A=Yes

12.1 Additional information

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

Plans and programmes are also underway to restore and rehabilitate the mangrove ecosystems in Tanjung Piai and Pulau Kukup in Johor

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

D=Planned

12.2 Additional information

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

> i) Long term monitoring and restoration is a continuous process which also focus on issues such as maintaining ecological function, conserving endangered species and revitalize local community to be involved in conservation and restoration activities.

ii) Effort to plant trees at degraded mangrove was also taken place under the Mangrove Trees Planting initiative.

iii) Under the ASEAN Peatland Forest Project supported by IFAD and GEF, pilot project to enhance management effectiveness on peat forest in North Selangor Peat Swamp Forest was implemented. The project has showed positive outcome and will enter into Phase 2 project of Sustainable Management of Peatland Ecosystem which is hoped to be implemented in 2018.

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?

A=Yes

13.1. Additional information

If 'Yes', please indicate the actions taken

> Sabah Wetlands Conservation Society have fight to prevent development of 33-storey condominium that were going to be established near the wetland area. The organisation have gone up to the Court of Appeal Malaysia and won the judicial review.

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

D=Planned

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

A=Yes

13.3 Additional information

> The Sabah Environment Protection Enactment (Prescribe Activity) (Environment Impact Assessment) Order 2005 stated that Environment Impact Assessment report must be prepared and to be submitted to Department of Environment Protection on any conversion of wetlands forest into agricultural estates covering an area of 20 hectares or more. Hence, EIA is pre-requisite to prevent and mitigate any adverse environment impacts to wetlands.

In Peninsular Malaysia, EIAs are required for activities that cover the drainage wetlands or clearing of mangrove swamps.

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

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

A=Yes

15.1 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Planned', please indicate the regional initiative(s) and the collaborating countries of each initiative
> Malaysia is actively participate in ASEAN wide initiative on wetlands especially on peatlands to mitigate haze caused by peat fires.

Ramsar Regional Center - East Asia (RRCEA) which is based in South Korea had initiated an application for Wetland Fund to assist and intensify research activities among East Asia countries. Malaysia is an active participant in the initiative and had several application sent to the RRCEA for consideration.

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}

A=Yes

15.2 Additional information

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

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

Malaysia had also attended the The 8th Regional Level Training Workshop For Wetland Managers In East And Southeast Asia organized by Ramsar Regional Center - East Asia (RRCEA)

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=In Progress <input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input 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

> National Action Plan on CEPA is being developed and will be made available by 2019. However, in the meantime, CEPA programmes and activities are actively implemented at site / local level to promote awareness among the local communities

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

G=More than (centres)

> 7

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

E=Exact Number (centres)

> 3

16.2 Additional information

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

- > 1) Klias Peat Swamp
- 2) Kuala Selangor Nature Park
- 3) Putrajaya Wetlands

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

> Stakeholders are involved in decision making on wetland planning and management through National Steering Committee and Technical Committee meeting which is held regularly to discuss and decide on issues pertaining to wetlands.

Local stakeholders especially at state level are much involved in the selection / nomination of new Ramsar Site as lands are state matters. Any new site recommendation would have to come from the state authority itself.

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

A=Yes

16.4 Additional information

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

> National Steering Committee which comprises members from the federal government stakeholders involved in wetlands, for example Ministry of Agricultural and Agro-Based Industry Malaysia, Ministry of Transport and Economic Planning Unit. This Committee is chaired by Secretary General of Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment as the Ministry is the national focal point for Ramsar in Malaysia. This Committee will meet at least once a year or more if necessary to discuss and decide on wetland issues and challenges, as well as its management.

Technical Committee comprises members from various departments / agencies which are related to wetlands, for example Department of Fisheries, Department of Environment, Department of Wildlife and National Parks Malaysia and Department of Agriculture. This Committee will meet at least twice a year or more if necessary to discuss on the technical aspects of wetlands management in Malaysia. This Committee also provides technical advise and support to the National Committee including selection of new Ramsar site.

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

A=Yes

16.5 Additional information

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

> Sabah Wetlands Conservation Society have established a network between Ramsar Sites manager among Malaysia during the 1st International Symposium on the Conservation and Management of Wetlands 2014 (ISCMW 2014). Since the, knowledge sharing and capacity building have been done such as exchanging of

newsletters and invitation to environmental events.

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

16.6 Additional information

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

> Informations on Ramsar are published on Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment website and can be accessed by public.

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}

A=Yes

16.7 Additional information

> World Wetlands Day are celebrated every year in Malaysia. Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment being the national focal point will collaborate with states authority to organize a national level celebration.

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}

A=Yes

16.8 Additional information

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

> Kota Kinabalu Wetland Ramsar Site and Lower Kinabatangan Segama Wetlands have been using CEPA as a guidance for its educational programme. Apart from that, these Ramsar Sites are upgrading their educational module according to school syllabus.

Kota Kinabalu Wetland Ramsar Site also celebrate the World Environment Day on June every year to emphasize on the importance of wetlands conservation.

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

A=Yes

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

B=No

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

Z=Not Applicable

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

Z=Not Applicable

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}

A=Yes

17.5 Additional information

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

> i) Under the GEF funding, Malaysia has implemented project to effectively manage the peatlands which pilot site is in North Selangor Peat Swamp Forest. In 2014, Malaysia has received approval from GEF to implement Mainstreaming of Biodiversity into River Management Project which also include implementation in Lower Kinabatangan - Segama Wetlands, Sabah.

ii) The State of Sabah and Japanese Government through its Official Development Assistance, JICA - BBEC projects is facilitating the development and implementation of Lower Kinabatangan - Segama Wetlands Ramsar Site Management Plan since COP11. SDBEC Project is the continuation of BBEC Phase II Project and has completed in 2017.

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

B=No

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

A=Yes

18.1 Additional information

> UN Framework Convention on Climate Change

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

A=Yes

18.2 Additional information

> The collaboration was done through National Wetlands Committees.

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).

A=Yes

18.3 Additional information

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

> The BirdLife International in partner with Malaysian Nature Society is currently doing a project on "Strengthening Non-State Actor Involvement in Forest Governance" with 3 other countries (The Philippines, Indonesia and Papua New Guinea). The project is involving other NGOs, CSOs as a stakeholders committee in managing the forest. Sabah Wetlands Conservation Society is one of the stakeholders committee and is involved in decision making.

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}

D=Planned

18.4 Additional information

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

> Sister site partnership programme with Kushiro Wetland

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

A=Yes

18.5 Additional information

> Information about Malaysia's Ramsar sites and programmes related to them are published in the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment website as the Ministry is the national focal point.

At site level, all environmental celebration and educational programmes at Kota Kinabalu Wetland Ramsar Site are also published in the website and Facebook page.

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

A=Yes

18.6 Additional Information

> i) Dissemination through published Ramsar Information Tool Kit. Besides, the National Focal Point is in the process of preparing pamphlet on Malaysia Ramsar sites.

ii) Information were also shared through seminar and CEPA programmes.

iii) Printed Publication on a Journey through the Ramsar Mangroves of Iskandar Malaysia entitled Sandpipers and Mudskippers by Khazanah Nasional Berhad.

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

D=Planned

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

A=Yes

18.8 Additional information

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

> Kinabatangan Corridor of Life formally named as the Partners for Wetlands is an ongoing initiative to improve habitat and wildlife management within the Kinabatangan floodplain.

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

A=Yes

18.9 Additional information

> Yes. In the World Wader Watch and Asian Waterbird Census held each year.

Malaysia is also the member of East Asia - Australasian Flyway Partnership since 2012.

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

B=No

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

D=Planned

19.2 Additional information

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

> A new education syllabus is being developed to include environment awareness as part of the syllabus.

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

G=More than (opportunities)

> 6

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
 F=Less than (Opportunities)

> 3

19.3 Additional information

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

> A representative from the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment attended The 8th Ramsar Regional Center for East Asia Regional Training Workshop for Wetland Managers was held in Suncheon, Republic of Korea from 10-14 October 2016. This workshop provide a platform for policy makers and wetland managers to share their experience and expertise in managing wetlands.

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

A=Yes

19.4 Additional information

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

> The previous report is being used as a guideline:

- (i) to help in mainstreaming of wetland conservation in multi-sectoral planning and development process due to different in priorities among authorities;
- (ii) create and implement awareness programmes at national and site level;
- (iii) provide / mobilise resources at site (man power, financial and logistic resource) to ensure effective management; and
- (iv) enhance collaboration among authorities and strengthen policies and guidelines on development that affected wetlands.

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

A=High

Target 1: Wetland benefits - Resourcing

C=Limiting

Target 1: Wetland benefits - National Targets

- > 1) To designate more areas of wetland of international importance
- 2) To enhance wetlands education, conservation and wise use

Target 1: Wetland benefits - Planned activity

- > 1) Engaging with stakeholders that are not normally related to wetlands and exposing them to wetlands conservation and wise use.
- 2) To enhance wetlands conservation throughout the state of Sabah, Malaysia.

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

> Aichi Targets:

Strategic Goal A, Target 1: Sabah Wetlands Conservation Society organized a biennial International Symposium on the Conservation and Management of Wetlands (ISCMW) since 2014, 2016. The next one will be on September 2018. The symposium targets to share and disseminate knowledge on wetlands conservation (importance, issues and wise-use) to stakeholders including organisation that are not associated with wetlands.

Strategic Goal B, Target 5: Since 2010 until now, more than 26,000 mangrove seedlings have been planted by Sabah Wetlands Conservation Society with the collaboration of corporate organisations such as banks. The mangrove are planted at degraded mangrove areas in Kota Kinabalu district and Tuaran district. The degraded mangrove area covers approximately 12 hectares.

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

B=Medium

Target 2: Water Use - Resourcing

A=Good

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

B=Medium

Target 3: Public and private sectors - Resourcing

C=Limiting

Target 3: Public and private sectors - National Targets

> To intensify public and private sectors involvement in wetlands issues and management

Target 3: Public and private sectors - Planned activity

> Engagement with public and private sectors through dialogues, seminars and interactive sessions

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

> Increased awareness among public and private sectors and contribute to the sustainability of wetlands management in Malaysia

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

B=Medium

Target 4: Invasive alien species - Resourcing

C=Limiting

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

B=Medium

Target 5: Ecological character of Ramsar Sites - Resourcing

A=Good

Target 5: Ecological character of Ramsar Sites - National Targets

> 1) To enhance the biodiversity in Ramsar Sites in Malaysia

Target 5: Ecological character of Ramsar Sites - Planned activity

> 1) Preliminary project by Kota Kinabalu Wetland Ramsar Site to increase the associate mangrove species in terms of species distribution and the number of species by 2018

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

> Aichi Targets

Strategic Goal D, Target 15: More than 12 hectares of degraded mangrove areas in Tuaran district were able to be rehabilitated and approximately more than 26,000 mangrove trees have been planted in the area since 2010 until now.

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

A=High

Target 7: Sites at risk - Resourcing

A=Good

Target 7: Sites at risk - National Targets

> Tanjung Piai Ramar Site has been at risk of erosion rank 1. A wave breaker has been put in places as a preventive measure from erosion. An and ecological assessment have been done to see the changes after the establishment of the wave breaker in 2016.

Target 7: Sites at risk - Planned activity

> Enhancing the ecological character of the site by replanting back the mangrove loses due to the erosion.

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

> The ecological assessment report after the wave breaker indicated there are no significant changes to the mangrove ecological character of the Tanjung Piai Wetland and further action is needed for replanting and CEPA.

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

A=High

Target 8: National wetland inventories - Resourcing

C=Limiting

Target 8: National wetland inventories - National Targets

> To review the National Wetlands Inventory 1986

Target 8: National wetland inventories - Planned activity

> To enhance the national wetlands inventory in Malaysia

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

> Aichi Targets

Strategic Goal C, Target 12: The National Wetland Inventory will help in justifying threatened species in Malaysia and effort to improve the status and sustain.

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 - National Targets

> Under the revised National Wetland Policy, it is aimed that the conservation and wise-use of the wetlands in the country are given utmost importance and in order that the country enjoys the functions and benefits of this natural heritage in perpetuity. Especially, to prevent the net loss of wetland in Malaysia through wetland conservation practices that integrate the need for wetland protection with the need for sustainable economic development, now and in the future

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

> The revised National Wetland Policy is in place for implementation

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

A=High

Target 10: Traditional Knowledge - Resourcing

C=Limiting

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

A=High

Target 11: Wetland functions - Resourcing

A=Good

Target 11: Wetland functions - National Targets

> The revised National Wetland Policy is aimed to streamline the different acts, by-laws and orders that are currently used to manage and maintain particular wetlands functions and benefits to the ecological balance and economic well-being of the country.

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

> The revised National Wetland Policy is in place for implementation

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

A=High

Target 12: Restoration - Resourcing

A=Good

Target 12: Restoration - National Targets

> Degraded wetlands are restored

Target 12: Restoration - Planned activity

> Increased rehabilitation and restoration programmes at degraded wetlands

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

> Wetlands being restored and rehabilitated

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

A=High

Target 13: Enhanced sustainability - Resourcing

A=Good

Target 13: Enhanced sustainability - National Targets

> Sustainability in key sectors are enhanced that contribute to conservation of biodiversity and community livelihood.

Target 13: Enhanced sustainability - Planned activity

> Collaborated effort and streamlined of acts, by-laws are implemented to ensure sustainability and contributing human livelihood

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

> Sustainability in key sectors are enhanced that contribute to conservation of biodiversity and community livelihood.

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

C=Low

Target 15: Regional Initiatives - Resourcing

C=Limiting

Target 15: Regional Initiatives - National Targets

> To intensify cooperation and involvement in the regional initiatives

Target 15: Regional Initiatives - Planned activity

> To actively participate in ASEAN wide initiative on wetlands, for example on peatlands to mitigate haze caused by peat fires.

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

> Regional cooperation and involvement is strengthened

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

B=Medium

Target 16: Wetlands conservation and wise use - Resourcing

C=Limiting

Target 16: Wetlands conservation and wise use - National Targets

> To create awareness among public especially the community living in the wetland areas on conservation.

Target 16: Wetlands conservation and wise use - Planned activity

> i) To enhance engagement programmes and interactive dialogues sessions with the public.

ii) To include wetland conservation issues in education syllabuses / programmes

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

> Awareness among public is increased through education and engagement programmes

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

C=Low

Target 17: Financial and other resources - Resourcing

C=Limiting

Target 17: Financial and other resources - National Targets

- > i) To develop a sustainable financial resources
- ii) Human and infrastructure resources are strengthened

Target 17: Financial and other resources - Planned activity

- > i) Engagement with private sectors to create awareness among them and raise the importance of conservation issues especially on wetland
- ii) Capacity building programmes for wetland managers

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

- > Financial and other resources mechanism are in place for implementation

Target 18: International cooperation

International cooperation is strengthened at all levels {3.1}

Target 18: International cooperation - Priority

A=High

Target 18: International cooperation - Resourcing

E=No answer

Target 18: International cooperation - National Targets

> To strengthen international cooperation among Contracting Party

Target 18: International cooperation - Planned activity

> Dialogues and participation in international meetings or seminars. Cooperation through participation in activities and programmes.

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

> Cooperation among members strengthened

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

A=High

Target 19: Capacity Building - Resourcing

C=Limiting

Target 19: Capacity Building - National Targets

> Wetland site managers are fully equipped with knowledge and training

Target 19: Capacity Building - Planned activity

> More training and capacity programmes being developed, not only in the country but also at regional level. For example, Malaysia is the member of ASEAN Centre Biodiversity and has involved in capacity building and training programme

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

> A fully trained and knowledgeable wetland managers

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.

A final column of this Annex is provided as a 'free text' box for the inclusion of any additional information concerning the Ramsar Site.

Malaysia

Kuching Wetlands National Park (1568)

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

A=Yes

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.

D=Planned

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

C=Partially

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

C=Partially

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

C=Partially

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

A=Yes

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

B=No

Lower Kinabatangan-Segama Wetlands (1849)

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

A=Yes

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.

D=Planned

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

D=Planned

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

A=Yes

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

A=Yes

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

A=Yes

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

A=Yes

Any additional comments/information about the site

> The Lower Kinabatangan Segama Wetland Ramsar Management Plan will be revised in 2018.

Pulau Kukup (1287)

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

A=Yes

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.

D=Planned

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

A=Yes

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

A=Yes

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

A=Yes

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

A=Yes

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

A=Yes

Any additional comments/information about the site

> Reporting on the JKRM (Jawatankuasa Ramsar Iskandar Malaysia)

Sungai Pulai (1288)

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

A=Yes

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.

D=Planned

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

A=Yes

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

A=Yes

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

A=Yes

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

A=Yes

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

A=Yes

Any additional comments/information about the site

> Reporting on the JKRIM (Jawatankuasa Ramsar Iskandar Malaysia)

Tanjung Piai (1289)

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

A=Yes

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.

D=Planned

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

A=Yes

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

A=Yes

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

A=Yes

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

A=Yes

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

A=Yes

Any additional comments/information about the site

> Reporting on the JKRIM (Jawatankuasa Ramsar Iskandar Malaysia)

Tasek Bera (712)

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

A=Yes

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.

D=Planned

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

C=Partially

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

A=Yes

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

A=Yes

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

A=Yes

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

A=Yes

Kota Kinabalu Wetland (2290)

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

A=Yes

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.

D=Planned

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

C=Partially

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

A=Yes

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

A=Yes

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

A=Yes

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

A=Yes