



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

**National Reports to be submitted to the 14th Meeting
of the Conference of the Contracting Parties,
Wuhan, China, 2021**

The purpose of this Microsoft Word form is to help Contracting Parties to collect data for the National Report. However, the data collected through this form must be transferred to the online national reporting system at <https://reports.ramsar.org>, or the Word form must be sent by email to nationalreports@ramsar.org, by 21 January 2021 for the official submission of the National Report. If you have any questions or problems, please contact the Ramsar Secretariat for advice (nationalreports@ramsar.org).

Please note that for Contracting Parties wishing to provide information in the online reporting system on national targets (optional Section 4 of the National Report Format or on the Word form), the deadline is 24 January 2020.

Ramsar COP14 National Report Format (NRF)

Background information

1. The COP14 National Report Format (NRF) has been approved by the Standing Committee at its 57th meeting (SC57) for the Ramsar Convention's Contracting Parties to complete as their national reporting to the 14th meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties of the Convention.
2. The NRF is being issued by the Secretariat in 2019 to facilitate Contracting Parties' implementation planning and preparations for completing the Report. The deadline for submission of national targets is 24 January 2020 and the deadline for submission of completed National Reports is 21 January 2021 (final dates will be updated once the dates for COP14 are agreed).
3. This COP14 NRF closely follows that used for COP13, 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 COP13 NRF). It is also structured in terms of the Goals and Strategies of the 2016-2024 Ramsar Strategic Plan adopted at COP12 through Resolution XII.2.
4. This COP14 NRF includes 90 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 in accordance with Resolution XII.2.
5. As was the case for previous NRFs, the COP14 NRF 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.
6. 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

7. National Reports from Contracting Parties are official documents of the Convention and are made publicly available on the Convention's website.
8. There are seven main purposes for the Convention's National Reports. These are:
 - i) to provide data and information on how, and to what extent, the Convention is being implemented;
 - ii) to provide tools for countries for their national planning;
 - iii) to capture lessons and experience to help Parties plan future action;
 - iv) to identify emerging issues and implementation challenges faced by Parties that may require further attention from the Conference of the Parties;
 - v) to provide a means for Parties to account for their commitments under the Convention;

- vi) to 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) to provide an opportunity for Parties to draw attention to their achievements during the triennium.
9. 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".
10. 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. As for COP13, the COP14 reports will be in an online national reporting system.
11. 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; and
 - the Report of the Secretary General pursuant to Article 8.2 (b), (c), and (d) concerning the List of Wetlands of International Importance);
 - 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 COP13 NRF indicators is anticipated for the CBD's post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

The structure of the COP14 National Report Format

12. The COP14 National Report Format (NRF) is in five sections:

Section 1 provides the institutional information about the Administrative Authority and National Focal Points for the national implementation of the Convention.

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

Section 3 provides the 90 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 2021 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 COP14 National Report Format

Important – please read this guidance section before starting to complete the National Report format

13. All Sections of the COP14 NRF should be completed in one of the Convention's official languages (English, French, Spanish).
14. The deadline for submission of the completed NRF is January 21st 2021. It will not be possible to include information from National Reports received after that date in the analysis and reporting on Convention implementation to COP14.

15. The deadline for submission of national targets is by 24 January 2020.
16. All fields with a pale yellow background must be filled in.

Fields with a pale green background are free-text fields in which to provide additional information, if the Contracting Party so wishes. Although providing information in these fields is optional, Contracting Parties are encouraged to provide such additional information wherever possible and relevant, as it helps us understand Parties' progress and activity more fully, to prepare the best possible global and regional implementation reports to COP.

17. To help Contracting Parties refer to relevant information they provided in their National Report to COP13, for each appropriate indicator a cross-reference is provided to the equivalent indicator(s) in the COP13 NRF or previous NRF, shown thus: {x.x.x}
18. 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.
19. 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 in the National Report Format as the information is provided through the Ramsar Sites Data Base or the Work Plan of the Scientific and Technical Review Panel (e.g. targets 6 and 14).
20. The Format is created as a form in Microsoft Word to collect the data. You will be able to enter replies and information in the yellow or green boxes.

For each of the 'indicator questions' in Section 3, a legend of answer options is provided. These vary between indicators, depending on the question, but are generally of the form: 'A - Yes', 'B - No', 'C - Partially', 'D - In progress'. This is necessary so that statistical comparisons can be made of the replies. Please indicate the relevant letter (A, B etc.) in the yellow field.

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

21. In Section 4 (Optional) for each target the planning of national targets section looks as follows (in the example of Target 8 on inventory):

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	<i>[Example text]</i> To have comprehensive inventory of all wetlands by 2021
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	<i>[Example text]</i> To update the existing inventory so as to cover all the national territory, and to incorporate relevant information about wetlands, including digital information, when possible

Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

[Example text] A comprehensive inventory of all wetlands

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021

The input has to be made only in the yellow boxes. For **PRIORITY** and **RESOURCING**, the coded answers are given in the right part of the table (always in *italics*). The answer chosen should be typed inside the yellow box at the left side of the coded options. **TARGETS** and **PLANNED ACTIVITIES** are text boxes; here, Contracting Parties are invited to provide more detailed information in the respective box on their National Targets for achievement in implementation by 2021 and the planned national activities that are designed to deliver these targets.

Please note that only ONE coded option –the one that better represents the situation in the Contracting Party– should be chosen. Blanks will be coded in COP14 National Reports Database as “No answer”.

22. 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 COP13 to ensure the continuity and consistency of information provided. In the online system there is an option to allow consultation with others.
23. After each session, **remember to save the file**. A recommended filename structure is: COP14NRF [Country] [date], for example: COP14NRFSpain13January 2021.doc
24. After the NRF has been completed using the word version (offline), please enter the data in the NR online system at this link: <https://reports.ramsar.org> or send it by email (nationalreports@ramsar.org) by January 21st 2021. If you have any questions or problems, please contact the Ramsar Secretariat for advice at (nationalreports@ramsar.org).
25. The completed NRF **must be accompanied by a letter that can be uploaded in the online system or send by email (nationalreports@ramsar.org) in the name of the Head of Administrative Authority, confirming that this is the Contracting Party’s official submission of its COP14 National Report.**

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

National Report to Ramsar COP14

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 <https://www.ramsar.org/search?f%5B0%5D=type%3Aperson#search-contacts>.

Name of Contracting Party: **MYANMAR**

Designated Ramsar Administrative Authority

Name of Administrative Authority:	Forest Department
Head of Administrative Authority - name and title:	Dr. Nyi Nyi Kyaw, Director General
Mailing address:	Office No. 39, Forest Department, Nay Pyi Taw
Telephone/Fax:	Tel: +95 673 405477, Fax: +95 673 405394
Email:	irfdmyanmar@gmail.com , nnkforest@gmail.com

Designated National Focal Point for Ramsar Convention Matters

Name and title:	Mr. Thein Toe, Deputy Director General
Mailing address:	Office No. 39, Forest Department, Nay Pyi Taw
Telephone/Fax:	+95 673 405018
Email:	theintoeygfd@gmail.com

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

Name and title:	Dr. Naing Zaw Htun, Director
Name of organisation:	Nature and Wildlife Conservation Division
Mailing address:	Office No. 39, Forest Department, Nay Pyi Taw
Telephone/Fax:	Tel: +95 673 405002, Fax: +95 673 405397
Email:	nzhtun@gmail.com

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

Name and title:	Mr. Soe Myint Thein, Director
Name of organisation:	Training and Research Development Division
Mailing address:	Office No. 39, Forest Department, Nay Pyi Taw
Telephone/Fax:	Tel: +95 673 405112
Email:	trdd.fd@gmail.com

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

Name and title:	Mr. Pyae Phyo Aung, Executive Director
Name of organisation:	Nature Conservation Society-Myanmar
Mailing address:	No.72, B-5, Marlarmyaing 6 St., Hlaing, 11051, Yangon, Myanmar
Telephone/Fax:	+95-9-763445216
Email:	pyaephyoaung@ncsmm.org

Section 2: General summary of national implementation progress and challenges

In your country, in the past triennium (i.e., since COP13 reporting):

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

- 1) National Wetland Policy and Strategic Actions approved by the Cabinet on November 2018.
- 2) Designating a new Ramsar Site, Nanthar Island and Mayyu Estuary
- 3) Conducting and publishing a comprehensive National Wetland Inventory
- 4) Development of National CEPA Action Plan
- 5) Demonstrating Wise Use of Wetlands in two Ramsar Sites

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

- 1) Limited participation and awareness on wetland conservation by relevant government organizations and private sectors
- 2) Limited collaboration and participation of relevant stakeholders in designating new Ramsar Sites outside the national protected area systems
- 3) Limited capacity of wetland managers and staffs in implementing wise use of wetlands
- 4) Limited implementation capacity of local communities in Ramsar Sites outside the national protected area system
- 5) Controlling invasive species in most Ramsar Sites

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

- 1) Scaling up the implementation of wise use activities in Ramsar Sites
- 2) Development of national Ramsar Site Designation Strategy
- 3) Designating new Ramsar Sites focusing rivers, mangroves, coastal and marine ecosystems
- 4) Capacity building of wetland managers, staffs and relevant stakeholders including local communities
- 5) Conducting research on control measures for invasive species in Ramsar Sites

D. Do you (AA) have any recommendations concerning priorities for implementation assistance and requirements for such assistance from the Ramsar Secretariat?

It is recommended that the Secretariat provides technical assistance concerning wise use implementation to Parties reported with the least implementation, and facilitates to increase funding assistance from International Organisation and donors.

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)

Myanmar receives assistance from IOPs and other NGOs such as Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), Fauna and Flora International (FFI), IUCN, Biodiversity and Nature Conservation Association (BANCA), Nature Conservation Society Myanmar (NCSM) in implementing the Convention. These organizations supported in exploring potential Ramsar Site, preparation of Ramsar Information Sheet (RIS), development of management plan, awareness raising and capacity building. Moreover, IUCN is acting as the secretariat to the IBRRI to which Myanmar is a member country and Executive Director of NCSM as a designated Non-Government National Focal Point for matters relating to the Programme on Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness (CEPA). IOPs should provide more technical support particularly in applying the the wise use concept in wetlands and new approaches to create the alternative livelihood supports in wetlands.

- 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)?

Identifying the synergies among MEAs in biodiversity cluster is a first priority to have a better linkage between Ramsar Convention and other MEAs. The secretariats of MEAs and UN Convention should also include this matter as one of the COPs agenda.

- G. How is the Ramsar Convention 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) and how this could be improved?

Myanmar National Water Policy encourages to conserve all water resources, including wetlands, with the integration of various levels of government. National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) (2015-2020) included National targets and priority actions for implementation of Ramsar Convention.

- H. According to paragraph 21 of Resolution XIII.18 on *Gender and wetlands*, please provide a short description about the balance between men and women participating in wetland-related decisions, programmes and research

National Wetland Committee, the major decision making committee for effective implementation of Ramsar Convention in Myanmar, is being comprised of men and women representatives from line ministries. Forest Department always makes sure that women staffs are participated in capacity building trainings, studies in foreign countries and researches as a trainer, trainee, researcher, research assistance etc. Women participants are always included in wetland related awareness raising programs and conservation activities.

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

The Convention should evaluate the implementation of parties, and encourage and assess the integration of traditional knowledge in wetland management and promotion of wetland related products.

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

Irrigation and Water Utilisation Management Department
Department of Agriculture
Department of Fisheries
Department of Agricultural Land Management and Statistics
General Administration Department
Directorate of Hotels and Tourism
Environmental Conservation Department
Norwegian Environment Agency (NEA)
Ramsar related wetland experts: RM Wetlands and Environment Ltd. and Nick Davidson
Environmental Hydro-GIS Ltd.
Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)
World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)
Fauna and Flora International (FFI)
Istituto Oikos
Biodiversity and Nature Conservation Association (BANCA)
Friend of Wildlife (FoW)
Nature Conservation Society Myanmar (NCSM)
Worldfish

Section 3: Indicator questions and further implementation information

Goal 1. Addressing the drivers of wetland loss and degradation

[Reference to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 6, 8, 11, 13, 14, 15]

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.

[Reference to Aichi Target 2]

1.1	Have wetland conservation and the identification of wetlands benefits been integrated into sustainable approaches to the following national strategies and planning processes, including: {1.3.2} {1.3.3} KRA 1.3.i	
		A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant
a)	National Policy or strategy for wetland management:	A
b)	Poverty eradication strategies:	C
c)	Water resource management and water efficiency plans:	C
d)	Coastal and marine resource management plans:	D
e)	Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan:	A
f)	National forest programmes:	A
g)	National policies or measures on agriculture:	C
h)	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans drawn up under the CBD:	A
i)	National policies on energy and mining:	X
j)	National policies on tourism:	C
k)	National policies on urban development:	X
l)	National policies on infrastructure:	X
m)	National policies on industry:	X
n)	National policies on aquaculture and fisheries {1.3.3} KRA 1.3.i:	C
o)	National plans of actions (NPAs) for pollution control and management:	X
p)	National policies on wastewater management and water quality:	C
1.1	Additional information:	

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.

[Reference to Aichi Targets 7 and 8], [Sustainable Development Goal 6, Indicator 6.3.1]

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
		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)	C A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
2.2 Additional information: Project on Developing Framework for establishing environmental flow in the Ayeyarwady is being conducted in collaboration with Australian Water Partnership and Yangon Technical University (YTU).	
2.3 What, if any, initiatives have been taken to improve the sustainability of water use (or allocation of water resources) in the context of ecosystem requirements across major river basins (Resolutions VIII.1 and XII.12)? (Action 3.4.6.)	A A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; O= No Change; X= Unknown
2.3 Additional information: Bago River Sub-basin Management Plan has been developed and being implemented to improve ecological status of the Bago River Sub-basin, based on the natural environmental situation, considering history, economic activities, as well as development trends in the sub-basin, its stakeholders and the options available.	
2.4 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.)	A A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
2.4 Additional information: The Integrated Water Resources Management – Institutional Building and Training (IWRM project) is being implemented by the Forest Department in collaboration with Norwegian Institute for Water Research (NIVA).	
2.5 Percentage of households linked to sewage system ? SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.	74.3%
2.5 Additional information: The percentage of households with safe sanitation indicated in the MMR_MOIP/DOP, The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census.	
2.6 What is the percentage of sewerage coverage in the country? SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.	X E=# percent; F= Less than # percent; G= More Than # percent; X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant
2.6 Additional information:	
2.7 What is the percentage of users of septic tank/pit latrine if relevant to your country? SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.	F = 80 E=# percent; F=Less Than # percent; G= More Than # percent; X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant

2.7 Additional information: About 74.3 percent of total households in the country have access to sanitation facilities, of which less than 80 percent use pit latrine and 2.1 percent use flush latrine with septic tanks.	
2.8 Does the country use constructed wetlands/ponds as wastewater treatment technology? SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.	B
	A= Yes, B= No; C= Partially, D=Planned X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant
2.8 Additional information:	
2.9 Number of wastewater treatment plants (or volume treated exist at national level)? SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.	X
	E= # plants; F= Less than #; G=More than #; X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant
2.9 Additional information:	
2.10 How is the functional status of the wastewater treatment plants? If relevant to your country SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.	Y
	A=Good; B=Not Functioning; C=Functioning; Q=Obsolete; X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant
2.10 Additional information:	
2.11 The percentage of decentralized wastewater treatment technology, including constructed wetlands/ponds is? SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.	X
	A=Good; B=Not Functioning C=Functioning; Q=Obsolete; X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant
2.11 Additional information:	
2.12 Number of wastewater reuse systems (or volume re-used) and purpose? SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.	#
2.12 Additional information:	

2.13 What is the purpose of the wastewater reuse system if relevant to your country ? SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.	X
	R=Agriculture; S=Landscape; T=Industrial; U=Drinking; X= Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
2.13 Additional information: Please indicate if the wastewater reuse system is for free or taxed or add any additional information.	

2.14 Does your country use a wastewater treatment process that utilizes wetlands as a natural filter while preserving the wetland ecosystem?	B
	A=Yes; B=No; X= Unknown;
2.14 Additional information: If Yes, please provide an example	

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}*
[Reference to Aichi Targets 3, 4, 7 and 8]

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	C
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
3.1 Additional information:	

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: a) Ramsar Sites b) Wetlands in general	A=Yes; B=No; C= Partially; D=Planned; X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant
	a) C b) X
3.2 Additional information: Private sectors particularly in tourism business operators are encouraged to participate in the Ramsar Site management activities in collaboration with the site management offices.	

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	C A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
3.3 Additional information: At Moeyungyi Wildlife Sanctuary, only local communities who comply with wise use regulations are permitted to use resources such as fishing and insect trapping inside the Ramsar Site.	

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	Z A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned; Z=Not Applicable
3.4 Additional information:	

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.*
{Reference to Aichi Target 9}

4.1 Does your country have a national inventory of invasive alien species that currently or potentially impact the ecological character of wetlands? {1.9.1} KRA 1.9.i	C A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
4.1 Additional information:	

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 A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
4.2 Additional information: Department of Fisheries had issued a notification (No. 5/2001) that prohibit the introduction and culture of African Catfish (<i>Clarias gariepinus</i>). The Aquaculture Law also prohibit on introduction, breeding, distribution, transportation, storage, selling, buying and releasing of Toman Giant Snakehead (<i>Channa micropeltes</i>) and Peacock bass (<i>Cichla ocellaris</i>) to natural water (rivers, creeks, leaseable fisheries).	

4.3 Has your country successfully controlled through management actions invasive species of high risk to wetland ecosystems?	A
	A=Yes; B=No; X= Unknown
4.3. Additional information: (If 'Yes', please provide examples, including the species name and the successful management actions) The eradication of invasive species is a difficult task and there is no successful control over invasive species in Myanmar. However, the removal of <i>Mimosa pigra</i> at Moeyungyi Ramsar Site was partially successful using manual removing techniques in combination with the inundation season.	

4.4 Are there invasive species of high risk to wetland ecosystems that have not been successfully controlled through management actions?	A
	A=Yes; B=No; X= Unknown
4.4 Additional information: (If 'Yes', please provide examples, including the species name and the challenges to management) Yes. Golden Apple Snail (<i>Pomacea canaliculata</i>) at Moeyungyi Ramsar Site and Water hyacinth (<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>) at Inlay Lake Ramsar Site.	

4.5 Have the effectiveness of wetland invasive alien species control programmes been assessed?	B
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
4.5 Additional information:	

Goal 2. Effectively conserving and managing the Ramsar Site network

[Reference to Sustainable Development Goals 6, 11, 13, 14, 15]

Target 5. The ecological character of Ramsar Sites is maintained or restored through effective, planning and integrated management {2.1.}

[Reference to Aichi Targets 6,11, 12]

5.1 Have a national strategy and priorities been established for the further designation of Ramsar Sites, using the <i>Strategic Framework for the Ramsar List</i> ? {2.1.1} KRA 2.1.i	C
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
5.1 Additional information: The National Ramsar Site Designation Strategy is being prepared through the Norway (NEA)-Myanmar cooperation project in line with the Strategic Framework for the Ramsar list.	

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
	A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned

5.2 Additional information: The Ramsar Site designation strategy is being developed using the guidelines for designation and management of Ramsar Sites. The RIS are also being updated by using Ramsar Site Information Services.

<p>5.3 How many Ramsar Sites have a formal management plan? {2.4.1} KRA 2.4.i</p>	<p>E= 4 E= # sites; F=Less than # sites; G=More than # sites; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant</p>
<p>5.4 Of the Ramsar Sites with a formal management plan, for how many of these is the plan being implemented ? {2.4.2} KRA 2.4.i</p>	<p>E= 4 E= # sites; F=Less than # sites; G=More than # sites; X= Unknown; Y=Not Relevant</p>
<p>5.5 Of the Ramsar sites without a formal management plan, for how many is there effective management planning currently being implemented through other relevant means e.g. through existing actions for appropriate wetland management? {2.4.3} KRA 2.4.i</p>	<p>E= 1 E= # sites; F=Less than # sites; G=More than # sites; X= Unknown; Y=Not Relevant</p>
<p>5.3 – 5.5 Additional information: Four Ramsar Sites, namely Indawgyi, Moeyungyi, Meinmahla Kyun and Gulf of Mottama have formal management plans. The management activities at Inlay Lake Wildlife Sanctuary (Ramsar Site) are being implemented in accordance with the Re-establishing Natural Habitats Programme (RNHP) prepared for managing the Wildlife Sanctuary. The management plan for Inlay Lake Ramsar Site is under preparation with technical and financial support of Norwegian Environment Agency (NEA). With support from Swiss Development Cooperation –SDC, a management plan for the Gulf of Mottama Ramsar site was completed in 2016 and is now being revised. The management plan for the Nanthar Island and Mayyu Estuary Ramsar Site is under preparation with financial support of Rainforest Trust.</p>	
<p>5.6 Have all Ramsar sites been assessed regarding the effectiveness of their management (i.e. sites with either a formal management plan) or management via other relevant means where they exist e.g through existing actions for appropriate wetland management ? {1.6.2} KRA 1.6.ii</p>	<p>C A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</p>
<p>5.6 Additional information: The Ramsar Site Management Effectiveness and Tracking Tool (R-METT) was applied in monitoring the ecological processes and management planning of Ramsar Sites.</p>	
<p>5.7 How many Ramsar Sites have a cross-sectoral management committee? {2.4.4} {2.4.6} KRA 2.4.iv</p>	<p>E= 4 E= # sites; F=Less than # sites; G=More than # sites; X=Unknown, Y=Not Relevant;</p>

5.7 Additional information (If at least 1 site, please give the name and official number of the site or sites): Indawgyi (no. 2256), Meinmahla Kyun (no. 2280), Moeyungyi (no. 1431), Gulf of Mottama (no. 2299). Township Level Protected Area Management Committees are setup and operating in most of the protected areas including Ramsar Sites.

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

<p>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</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">C</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Some Sites; D=Planned</p>
<p>7.1 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Some sites', please summarise the mechanism or mechanisms established): The site management offices are setup in four Ramsar Sites (Indawgyi, Inlay, Moeyungyi, Meinmahla Kyun Ramsar Sites) and the threats and negative human impacts are regularly monitored and protected by the Forest Department staffs. Changes in the ecological character or human-induced impacts are directly reported to the Ramsar Administrative Authority, who is also Director General of Forest Department.</p>	
<p>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</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">C</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Some Cases; O=No Negative Change</p>
<p>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): Changes in the ecological characters including the occurrence of key migratory bird species at Moeyungyi Ramsar Site were indicated while updating the Ramsar Site Information Sheet (RIS). However, Article 3.2 reports have not been made to the Secretariat.</p>	
<p>7.3 If applicable, have actions been taken to address the issues for which Ramsar Sites have been listed on the Montreux Record, such as requesting a Ramsar Advisory Mission? {2.6.3} KRA 2.6.ii</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Z</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; Z=Not Applicable</p>
<p>7.3 Additional information (If 'Yes', please indicate the actions taken):</p>	

Goal 3. Wisely using all wetlands

[Reference to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15]

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
[Reference to Aichi Targets 12, 14, 18, 19]

<p>8.1 Does your country have a complete National Wetland Inventory? {1.1.1} KRA 1.1.i</p>	<p>A A=Yes; B=No; C=In Progress; D=Planned</p>
<p>8.1 Additional information: The geospatial National Wetland Inventory was completed and issued in 2019, prepared under the Norway (NEA)-Myanmar cooperation project.</p>	
<p>8.2 Has your country updated a National Wetland Inventory in the last decade?</p>	<p>A A=Yes; B=No; C=In Progress; C1= Partially; D=Planned; X= Unknown; Y=Not Relevant</p>
<p>8.2 Additional information: The National Wetland Inventory was first conducted in 2004 and it was updated in 2019 with the publication of technical documents (Volume-1). The comprehensive National Wetland Inventory (Volume-2) report was prepared and published in 2020.</p>	
<p>8.3 Is wetland inventory data and information maintained? {1.1.2} KRA 1.1.ii</p>	<p>A A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</p>
<p>8.3 Additional information:</p>	
<p>8.4 Is wetland inventory data and information made accessible to all stakeholders? {1.1.2} KRA 1.1.ii</p>	<p>A A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</p>
<p>8.4 Additional information: The technical data of the National Wetland Inventory is published online and integrated into the OneMap Myanmar online spatial data platform.</p>	
<p>8.5 Has the condition* of wetlands in your country, overall, changed during the last triennium? {1.1.3}</p> <p>a) Ramsar Sites b) wetlands generally</p> <p>Please describe on the sources of the information on which your answer is based in the green free- text box below. If there is a difference between inland and coastal wetland situations, please describe. If you are able to, please describe the principal driver(s) of the change(s).</p> <p>* 'Condition' corresponds to ecological character, as defined by the Convention</p>	<p>N=Status Deteriorated; O=No Change; P=Status Improved</p> <p>a) N b) N</p>
<p>8.5 Additional information on a) and/or b): Although there is no detail assessment of the status of wetlands in Myanmar yet, the status of wetlands are generally deteriorating.</p>	

8.6 Based upon the National Wetland Inventory if available please provide a figure in square kilometres for the extent of wetlands (according to the Ramsar definition) for the year 2020 and provide the relevant disaggregated information in the box below. This Information will also be used to report on SDG 6, Target 6.6, Indicator 6.6.1, for which the Ramsar Convention is a co-custodian.	E= 84,119.94 Km ²
	E= # Km ² ;; G=More than # Km ² ; X= Unknown

8.6 According to the Ramsar definition and classification of wetlands, the disaggregated information on wetland extent is as follows:

Area by type of wetland				Total area by category of wetland
Coastal	Tidal flats: 3,493.25 Km ²	Mangroves: 3,441.05 Km ²	Seagrass beds: 3,217.18 Km ² Shallow sub-tidal systems: 15,707.90 Km ²	25,859.38 Km ²
Inland	Natural lakes: 1244.45 Km ²	Non-forested peatlands: 3903.55 Km ²	Forested peatlands: 565.80 Km ² Rivers (length): 108,936.53 Km ²	5713.8 Km ²
Human-made	Reservoirs: 1,277.57 Km ²	Rice paddy: 51,269.19 Km ²		52,546.76 Km ²
Total				84,119.944 Km ²
Date of the inventory: 2020				
Reference or link: NWCD (2020) Republic of the Union of Myanmar: National Wetland Inventory. Vol. 2: The Wetlands of Myanmar. NWCD, Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar. Document available upon request.				

Note:

The minimum information that should be provided is the total area of wetlands for each of the three major categories; “marine/coastal”, “inland” and “human-made”.

If the data on inventories are partial or not complete, use the information that is available.

Guidance on information on national wetland extent, to be provided in Target 8 “National Wetlands Inventory” of the National Report Form can be consulted at:

<https://www.ramsar.org/document/guidance-on-information-on-national-wetland-extent>

Additional information: If the information is available please indicate the % of change in the extent of wetlands over the last three years. Please note: For the % of change in the extent of wetlands, if the period of data covers more than three years, provide the available information, and indicate the period of the change.

8.7 Please indicate your needs (in terms of technical, financial or governance challenges) to develop, update or complete a National Wetland Inventory

The National Wetland Inventory was recently updated with financial support from the Norway-Myanmar bilateral project “Conservation of Biodiversity in Myanmar-including strengthened management of wetlands and protected areas (2019-2023)”

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.}. [Reference to Aichi Targets 4, 6, 7].*

<p>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)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">A</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=In Preparation; D=Planned</p>
<p>9.1 Additional information: The National Wetland Policy and Strategic Actions was approved by the Cabinet in November 2018.</p>	
<p>9.2 Have any amendments to existing legislation been made to reflect Ramsar commitments? {1.3.5}{1.3.6}</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">A</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=In Progress; D=Planned</p>
<p>9.2 Additional information: The Conservation of Biodiversity and Protected Areas Law (2018) that replace the Protection of Wildlife and Protected Areas Law (1994) includes provisions that permit collaboration with local communities in conservation and management of protected areas including wetlands.</p>	
<p>9.3 Are wetlands treated 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</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">D</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned</p>
<p>9.3 Additional information: The Integrated Water Resource Management project is being implemented in collaboration with Norwegian Institute of Water Research (NIVA). The project has planned to integrate natural water infrastructure into river basin management.</p>	
<p>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}</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">D</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned</p>

9.4 Additional information: The National CEPA Action Plan has been drafted to provide guidances for wetland conservation and will be incorporated into catchment/river basin planning and management.	
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	C
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
9.5 Additional information:	
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
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
9.6 Additional information:	
9.7 Has research to inform wetland policies and plans been undertaken in your country on: a) agriculture-wetland interactions b) climate change c) valuation of ecosystem services {1.6.1} KRA 1.6.i	A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned
	a) D
	b) D c) D
9.7 Additional information: Valuation of a limited range of ecosystem services was conducted at Moeyungyi Ramsar Site in order to support management planning of the site. Studies on the valuation of some of the ecosystem services provided by the Gulf of Mottama Ramsar Site have been conducted. A study on valuing the goods and services provided by mangroves and other coastal habitats in the Gulf of Mottama is underway.	
9.8 Has your country submitted a request for Wetland City Accreditation of the Ramsar Convention, Resolution XII.10 ?	D
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
9.8 Additional information: (If 'Yes', please indicate How many request have been submitted): The Nyaung Shwe Township (Inlay Lake Ramsar Site) is planned to be nominated for Wetland City Accreditation of the Ramsar Convention.	
9.9 Has your country made efforts to conserve small wetlands in line with Resolution XIII. 21?	D
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
9.9 Additional information: (If 'Yes', please indicate what actions have been implemented):	

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.*
 [Reference to Aichi Target 18]

<p>10.1 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)</p>	<p>C A=Yes; B=No; C=In Preparation; D=Planned</p>
<p>10.1 Additional information: (If yes please indicate the case studies or projects documenting information and experiences concerning culture and wetlands). The National CEPA Action Plan has included actions to document cultural practices and products that are related to wetlands and promote the connection of wetlands to many unique traditional products and practices.</p>	
<p>10.2 Have the guidelines for establishing and strengthening local communities' and indigenous people's participation in the management of wetlands been used or applied such as</p>	<p>a) A</p>
<p>a) stakeholders, including local communities and indigenous people are represented on National Ramsar Committees or similar bodies b) involvement and assistance of indigenous people's and community-based groups, wetland education centres and non-governmental organizations with the necessary expertise to facilitate the establishment of participatory approaches;</p>	<p>b) A A=Yes; B=No; C=In Preparation; D=Planned</p>
<p>(Resolution VII. 8) (Action 6.1.5) 10.2 Additional information: (If the answer is "yes" please indicate the use or application of the guidelines) The National CEPA Action Plan has included strategies to involve local stakeholders to implement CEPA activities in delivering wise use of wetlands. The guideline for wise use of wetlands has been developed to provide guidance on promoting the involvement of local stakeholders, including indigenous people in conservation and wise use of wetlands.</p>	
<p>10.3 Traditional knowledge and management practices relevant for the wise use of wetlands have been documented and their application encouraged (Action 6.1.2)</p>	<p>D A=Yes; B=No; C=In Preparation; D=Planned</p>
<p>10.3 Additional information: The National CEPA Action Plan encourages to document cultural practices and products that are related to wetlands.</p>	

Target 11. Wetland functions, services and benefits are widely demonstrated, documented and disseminated. {1.4.}

[Reference to Aichi Targets 1, 2, 13, 14]

<p>11.1 Have ecosystem benefits/services provided by wetlands been researched in your country, recorded in documents like State of the Environment reporting, and the results promoted? {1.4.1} KRA 1.4.ii</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">C1</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=In Preparation; C1=Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant</p>
<p>11.1 Additional information: (If ‘Yes’ or ‘Partially’, please indicate, how many wetlands and their names): Biodiversity and Nature Conservation Association (BANCA), a local NGO of Myanmar, and Birdlife International (Japan) conducted assessment on valuation of ecosystem services of Moeyungyi Ramsar Site in 2015 using Toolkit for Ecosystem Service Site based Assessment (TESSA). Ecosystem services assessment was also conducted during the preparation of site management plan for Moeyungyi Ramsar Site. A review of ecosystem services for the Gulf of Mottama Ramsar Site was conducted in preparation of its site management plan, and was applied in defining the management objectives. A study on valuing the good and services provided by mangroves and other coastal habitats in the Gulf of Mottama is underway. Wetland site managers have received training in the Ramsar Rapid Assessment of Wetland Ecosystem Services (RAWES).</p>	

<p>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</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">A</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant</p>
<p>11.2 Additional information: Demonstrations of wise use activities were conducted in Moeyungyi Ramsar Site and Meinmahla Kyun Ramsar Site with the support from Norwegian Environment Agency (NEA) under the project “Conservation of Biodiversity in Myanmar-including strengthened management of wetlands and protected areas (2019-2023)”. Key activities include supporting revolving funds to purchase standard fishing nets to local fishermen and other livelihood supports to wetland-dependent communities in order to reduce poverty and promote wise use of wetlands. The SDC Gulf of Mottama Project, which is currently in its second phase (2017-2021) has provided local communities a wide range of development support to agriculture, fisheries, off-farm livelihoods, and micro-credit.</p>	

<p>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</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">C</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</p>
<p>11.3 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, if known, how many Ramsar Sites and their names): Four Ramsar Sites, namely Moeyungyi, Indawgyi, Meinmahla Kyun, and Gulf of Mottama. Management plan for Inlay Lake Ramsar Site is currently under preparation and will be integrated with the socio-economic values of wetlands.</p>	

<p>11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for Ramsar Sites and other wetlands including traditional knowledge for the effective management of sites (Resolution VIII.19)? {1.4.3}{1.4.4} KRA 1.4.iii</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">A</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</p>
<p>11.4 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, if known, how many Ramsar Sites and their names): Cultural values of wetlands are included in the management planning of four Ramsar Sites, namely Moeyungyi, Indawgyi, Meinmahla Kyun, and Gulf of Mottama. Particularly, the areas important for cultural heritages and traditional practices of local people were identified and integrated in defining management actions of the sites.</p>	

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.} [Reference to Aichi Targets 14 and 15].

<p>12.1 Have priority sites for wetland restoration been identified? {1.8.1} KRA 1.8.i</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">A</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant</p>
<p>12.1 Additional information: National Wetland Policy and Strategic Actions of Myanmar adopted several strategic actions related to degraded wetlands, including the development of criteria for wetlands that need restoration and identification of the priority wetlands where restoration and enhancement will be conducted. The 10 year nationally adopted program, namely Re-establishing Natural Habitats Programme (RNHP) (2019 to 2028), is being implemented in Protected Areas of Myanmar, including four Ramsar Sites, namely Moeyungyi, Indawgyi, Meinmahla Kyun and Inlay Lake. The RNHP includes activities related to the protection and restorations of wetland habitats and related ecosystems.</p>	

12.2 Have wetland restoration/rehabilitation programmes, plans or projects been effectively implemented? {1.8.2} KRA 1.8.i	A A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
<p>12.2 Additional information: (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, if available the extent of wetlands restored):</p> <p>Under the 10 year RNH Programme, wetland restoration activities such as protection of breeding areas for fish and water birds, removing invasive species, monitoring water quality, demarcation of wise use zones and protection of water sources are being implemented in four Ramsar Sites, namely Moeyungyi, Indawgyi, Meinmahla Kyun, and Inlay Lake.</p>	

12.3 Have the Guidelines for Global Action on Peatlands and on Peatlands, climate change and wise use (Resolutions VIII.1 and XII.11) been implemented including?	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
a) Knowledge of global resources	B
b) Education and public awareness on peatlands	C
c) Policy and legislative instruments	B
d) Wise use of peatlands	C
e) Research networks, regional centres of expertise, and institutional capacity	B
f) International cooperation	C
g) Implementation and support	B
<p>12.3 Additional information: (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, the progress in implementation: Assessments of peatlands in Myanmar have been conducted under the framework of the ASEAN Peatland Management Strategy (APMS) 2006 – 2020 which was indorsed at the Ministerial Level by the 10 ASEAN countries in November 2006. The main objectives were to observe the situation of peatland and peat soil in Myanmar including Inlay Lake Ramsar Site in order to strengthen peatland governance and develop incentives to promote integrated management, sustainable local livelihoods, reduce Greenhouse Gas emissions and conserve biodiversity. In addition, awareness raising campaigns and infrastructures for drinking water were supported to promote wise use of peatlands at Inlay Lake Ramsar Site with the financial support from Norwegian Environment Agency (NEA).</p>	

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.*
[Reference to Aichi Targets 6 and 7].

13.1 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	<p style="text-align: center;">A</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</p>
<p>13.1 Additional information: The Strategic Environmental Assessment of Myanmar’s hydropower sector has been developed with support from International Finance Corporation (IFC) and the Australian Government in 2018. The report aims to balance between hydropower development and natural resource protection in each major river basin in Myanmar and to contribute to the healthy functioning of these rivers for the next century and beyond.</p>	
13.2 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	<p style="text-align: center;">A</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Some Cases</p>
<p>13.2 Additional information: All development projects and business activities that may affect the environment including wetlands need to conduct either “Initial Environmental Examination (IEE)” or “Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA)” in accordance with the Environmental Conservation Law and its EIA procedures.</p>	

Goal 4. Enhancing implementation

[Reference to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 6, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17]

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	<p style="text-align: center;">A</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned</p>
<p>15.1 Additional information (If ‘Yes’ or ‘Planned’, please indicate the regional initiative(s) and the collaborating countries of each initiative): Myanmar has been participating in the Regional Initiatives such as Indo-Burma Ramsar Regional Initiative (IBRRI), Ramsar Regional Center – East Asia (RRC-EA), and East Asian-Australasian Flyway Partnership (EAAFP).</p>	
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}	<p style="text-align: center;">B</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned</p>
<p>15.2 Additional information (If ‘Yes’, please indicate the name(s) of the centre(s):</p>	

Target 16. Wetlands conservation and wise use are mainstreamed through communication, capacity development, education, participation and awareness {4.1}.
 [Reference to Aichi Targets 1 and 18].

<p>16.1 Has an action plan (or plans) for wetland CEPA been established? {4.1.1} KRA 4.1.i</p> <p>a) At the national level b) Sub-national level c) Catchment/basin level d) Local/site level (Even if no CEPA plans have been developed, if broad CEPA objectives for CEPA actions have been established, please indicate this in the Additional information section below)</p>	<p>A=Yes; B=No; C=In Progress; D=Planned</p> <p>a)A b)B c) B d) B</p>
<p>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):</p> <p>The National CEPA Action Plan (2021-2026) was prepared with the support from Norwegian Environment Agency (NEA) under the project "Conservation of Biodiversity in Myanmar-including strengthened management of wetlands and protected areas (2019-2023)". Forest Department is the responsible agency to implement the CEPA Action Plan in cooperation with relevant stakeholders including the CEPA National Focal Points.</p>	
<p>16.2 How many centres (visitor centres, interpretation centres, education centres) have been established? {4.1.2} KRA 4.1.ii</p> <p>a) at Ramsar Sites b) at other wetlands</p>	<p>E= # centres; F=Less than #; G=More than #; X=Unknown; y=Not Relevant;</p> <p>a) E=3 b) E=1</p>
<p>16.2 Additional information (If centres are part of national or international networks, please describe the networks):</p>	
<p>16.3 Does the Contracting Party:</p> <p>a) promote stakeholder participation in decision-making on wetland planning and management b) specifically involve local stakeholders in the selection of new Ramsar Sites and in Ramsar Site management? {4.1.3} KRA 4.1.iii</p>	<p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</p> <p>a) A b) A</p>
<p>16.3 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please provide information about the ways in which stakeholders are involved):</p> <p>(a) Stakeholder consultations including local communities are being conducted in preparation and implementation of wetland management plans including Ramsar Sites. One of the Ramsar Sites, Gulf of Mottama, is directly governed by the local communities in consultation with governments, NGOs/INGOs and civil society organizations.</p> <p>(b) New Ramsar Sites are usually nominated with prior consensus from local stakeholders.</p>	

	A
<p>16.4 Do you have an operational cross-sectoral National Ramsar/Wetlands Committee? {4.1.6} KRA 4.3.v</p>	<p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant</p>
<p>16.4 Additional information (If 'Yes', indicate a) its membership; b) number of meetings since COP13; and c) what responsibilities the Committee has):</p> <p>(a) To effectively implement Ramsar Convention, to which Myanmar is a member country, as well as to implement the National Wetland Policy and Strategic Actions (2018) and the wetland related activities of National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2015-2020), the National Wetland Committee has been established in 2016.</p> <p>The Committee's membership is: Chair: Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MoNREC) Secretary: Director General, Forest Department (FD), MoNREC Joint Secretary: Deputy Director General (Policy and Planning), FD, MoNREC Members:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Director General, Irrigation and Water Utilisation Management Department, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation (MOALI) ii. Director General, Department of Agriculture, MOALI iii. Director General, Department of Fisheries, MOALI iv. Director General, Department of Agricultural Land Management and Statistics, MOALI v. Director General, General Administration Department, Ministry of Home Affairs vi. Director General, Directorate of Hotels and Tourism, Ministry of Hotels and Tourism, vii. Director General, Environmental Conservation Department, MoNREC viii. Director, Nature and Wildlife Conservation Division, FD, MoNREC ix. Director, Training and Research Development Division, FD, MoNREC x. Director, Watershed Management Division, FD, MoNREC xi. Director, Forest Research Institute, FD, MoNREC <p>(b) Three National Wetland Committee meetings were held to date since CoP13.</p> <p>(c) The responsibilities of the National Wetland Committee are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. To guide implementation of the Ramsar Convention and its goals in Myanmar, ii. To guide the implementation of conservation and wise use of wetland in compatible with the country's conditions based on goals and strategic actions of the Ramsar Convention, iii. To guide development of National Wetland Policy and submit it to the State, iv. To guide the formation of scientific Advisory Team to support management and sustainability of wetlands, v. To coordinate wetlands conservation and management activities among the line ministries, vi. To guide the development of guidance and regulations for the wetland management vii. To guide to organize meetings for implementation of wetland conservation projects and communication, education, participation and awareness (CEPA) programme. 	

<p>16.5 Do you have an operational cross-sectoral body equivalent to a National Ramsar/Wetlands Committee? {4.1.6} KRA 4.3.v</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Y</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant</p>
<p>16.5 Additional information (If 'Yes', indicate a) its membership; b) number of meetings since COP13; and c) what responsibilities the Committee has):</p>	
<p>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) Ramsar Site managers b) other MEA national focal points c) other ministries, departments and agencies {4.1.7} KRA 4.1.vi</p>	<p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</p> <p>a) A b) A c) A</p>
<p>16.6 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please describe what mechanisms are in place): (a) In Myanmar, four Ramsar Sites are protected areas under the Forest Department, where the site managers are Forest Department staffs. Therefore, the site managers have to report to the Director General of Forest Department who is the Designated Ramsar Administrative Authority. The site managers usually communicate each other through regular departmental meetings, capacity building trainings and consultation workshops. (b, c) A number of mechanisms are already in place that serve as communication platforms between the Forest Department and other Departments, which are focal to MEAs; Environmental Conservation and Climate Change Central Committee (ECCCCC), National Biodiversity Conservation Committee (NBCC), and National Coastal Resources Management Committee (NCRMC).</p>	
<p>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 COP13? {4.1.8}</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">A</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No</p>
<p>16.7 Additional information: World Wetlands Day activities are regularly celebrated at all Ramsar Sites and other wetland protected areas in every 2nd February of the year.</p>	
<p>16.8 Have campaigns, programmes, and projects (other than for World Wetlands Day-related activities) been carried out since COP13 to raise awareness of the importance of wetlands to people and wildlife and the ecosystem benefits/services provided by wetlands? {4.1.9}</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">A</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned</p>
<p>16.8 Additional information (If these and other CEPA activities have been undertaken by other organizations, please indicate this): Extension activities are regularly conducted at all protected areas including wetlands.</p>	

Target 17. Financial and other resources for effectively implementing the fourth Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024 from all sources are made available. {4.2.}
 [Reference to Aichi Target 20]

<p>17.1 a) Have Ramsar contributions been paid in full for 2018, 2019 and 2020? {4.2.1} KRA 4.2.i</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">A</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; Z=Not Applicable</p>
<p>b) If 'No' in 17.1 a), please clarify what plan is in place to ensure future prompt payment:</p>	
<p>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</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">B</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No</p>
<p>17.2 Additional information (If 'Yes' please state the amounts, and for which activities):</p>	
<p>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</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Z</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; Z=Not Applicable</p>
<p>17.3 Additional information (If 'Yes', please indicate the countries supported since COP12):</p>	
<p>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</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Z</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C= Partially; X= Unknown; Y=Not Relevant; Z=Not Applicable</p>
<p>17.4 Additional information:</p>	
<p>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}</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">A</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; Z=Not Applicable</p>
<p>17.5 Additional information (If 'Yes', please indicate from which countries/agencies since COP12): Myanmar is receiving technical and financial assistances in wetlands conservation and management from Norwegian Environment Agency, under the project "Conservation of Biodiversity in Myanmar-including strengthened management of wetlands and protected areas (2019-2023)".</p>	
<p>17.6 Has any financial support been provided by your country to the implementation of the Strategic Plan?</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Z</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; Z=Not Applicable</p>

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}

<p>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</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">A</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</p>
<p>18.1 Additional information: Some of the members of the National Wetland Committee are Director Generals of the Government Departments responsible for othe MEAs such as CBD, UNCCD, International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture-ITPGR.</p>	
<p>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</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">C</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</p>
<p>18.2 Additional information: National Biodiversity Conservation Committee, chaired by the Minister from the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation is the platform for collaboration between Ramsar Administrative Authority and the focal points of UN organizations and other bodies.</p>	
<p>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).</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">C</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant</p>

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

- Myanmar hosted the meeting of Ramsar Convention's International Organization Partners (IOPs) on 6th February 2020 to promote knowledge sharing and networking, investigate potential synergies and duplication as well as to improve awareness of the National Wetland Policy and Strategic Actions of Myanmar.
- Birdlife International and WWT provide technical support for conservation of migratory birds through BANCA and other local NGOs.
- IUCN and UNDP supported the implementation of Mangroves for the Future (MFF) to promote and integrated ocean-wide approach to coastal management and to build the resilient of ecosystem-dependent coastal communities.
- IUCN also support the development and implementation of Integrated Coastal Management Programme.
- Wetlands International coordinates the annual Asian Waterbird Census in collaboration with a network of volunteers and organizations.
- IUCN's Mekong WET programme funded by the International Climate Initiative (IKI) of the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB) builds climate resilience in wetlands in the Mekong region. In 2021, it will provide small grant funding to four wetlands in Myanmar.

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}

A

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

18.4 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate the networks and wetlands involved): Myanmar is participating in trainings, meetings and workshops organized by wetlands-related regional organizations such as Indo-Burma Regional Ramsar Initiative (IBRRI), East Asian-Australasian Flyway Partnership (EAAFP), Ramsar Regional Center – East Asia (RRC-EA).

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

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

18.5 Additional information: The National Wetland Inventory has been published and shared to the public through the Government websites such as OneMap Myanmar (<https://portal.onemapmyanmar.info>), National CHM websites (www.myanmarchm.gov.mm), and Forest Department webpage (www.forestdepartment.gov.mm). In addition, articles for wetlands are often published in the printed media.

18.6 Have all transboundary wetland systems been identified? {3.5.1} KRA 3.5.i	B A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned; Z=Not Applicable
18.6 Additional information:	

18.7 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 A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; Y=Not Relevant
18.7 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate for which wetland systems such management is in place): Cooperative management in Gulf of Mottama is currently being adapted developed, particularly at the local level, but also at the Mon State and Bago Region level.	

18.8 Does your country participate in regional networks or initiatives for wetland-dependent migratory species? {3.5.3} KRA 3.5.iii	A A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned; Z=Not Applicable
18.8 Additional information: Myanmar is participating in the events of wetlands-related regional organizations such as Indo-Burma Regional Ramsar Initiative (IBRRI), East Asian-Australasian Flyway Partnership (EAAFP) and Ramsar Regional Center – East Asia (RRC-EA).	

Target 19. Capacity building for implementation of the Convention and the 4th Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024 is enhanced.

[Reference to Aichi Targets 1 and 17]

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	D 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?.	C 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: The National Wetland Policy and Strategic Actions have included actions to include wetlands and their values in school curriculum. The draft National CEPA Action Plan aims to partner with teachers, educational authorities and teacher training institutions to encourage and support the introduction of wetland topics and programmes in primary and secondary schools.	

19.3 How many opportunities for wetland site manager training have been provided since COP13? {4.1.5} KRA 4.1.iv a) at Ramsar Sites b) at other wetlands	a) E=2 b) Y E=# opportunities; F=Less than #; G= More than #; X= Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
19.3 Additional information (including whether the Ramsar Wise Use Handbooks were used in the training): Trainings for Assessment of the effectiveness of the Protected Area Management were organized with the participation of managers from wetland Ramsar Sites and other protected areas.	

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 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): The Ramsar National Reports are used as guiding documents for wetland conservation planning and related programs together with the National Wetland Policy and Strategic Actions.	

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

Goal 1. Addressing the drivers of wetland loss and degradation

[Reference to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 6, 8, 11, 13, 14, 15]

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.

[Reference to Aichi Target 2]

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	A	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	C	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):		By 2018, Myanmar has made a formal commitment to natural capital accounting and has taken significant steps to integrate the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services into its national accounts By 2018, significant steps have been taken to incorporate biodiversity and ecosystem services into state/region planning
Planned Activities (Text Answer):		Take steps to formalize natural capital accounting and conduct national capital assessment Incorporation of biodiversity and ecosystem services assessment in the development plan Identify and start to work with at least two states/regions on incorporating biodiversity into integrated land use plans
Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals		By 2021, wetlands will support by protecting and sustainably managing wetlands and biodiversity through community-based protected area management. Decreasing number of people in living on less than \$1.25 per day through introduction of sustainable fisheries/agricultural practices and post-harvest processing and production of value-added organic agricultural products.
Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021		Implementing resilient agricultural practices- organic rice/dry-seasons crops-that maintain ecosystem services, and that mitigate an emerging threat to land and water quality. Women will be actively involved not only as equal beneficiaries, but also in management and ensure women take meaningful decision making roles. Promoting organic agriculture will mitigate the use of chemicals, thereby safeguarding and improving water quality.
Additional information:		

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.*
 {Reference to Aichi Targets 7 and 8}, [Sustainable Development Goal 6, Indicator 6.3.1]

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	A	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	D	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	By 2020, a rapid national ecosystem assessment has been carried out, identifying the status, values and trends of key ecosystems and the services they provide	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	Quantify trends and pressures in the status of ecosystems and species populations that provide key ecosystem services, including distinct ecological and hydrological units such as the Ayeyawady River Basin Define catchment areas of wetland watersheds. Establish a monitoring system on regular drainage of reservoirs and lakes. Establish integrated water resource management committees to implement Myanmar national Water Policy involving multiple stakeholders at important wetland sites that are currently under particular stress.	
Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals	Nation ecosystem assessment has not been carried out due to travel restrictions amid COVID-19 pandemic.	
Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021		
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}.*
 [Reference to Aichi Targets 3, 4, 7 and 8]

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	A	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	C	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	Wise use of resources and ecosystem services provided by wetlands	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	Prepare guidelines for wise use of resources and services obtained from wetlands.	

	<p>Practise models demonstrating wise use of resources in wetlands of national significance.</p> <p>Include wetlands sustainability in watershed area management.</p> <p>Practise payment for ecosystem services from organizations that gain benefits from services provided by wetlands, and use part of the payment for wetland conservation.</p> <p>Promote sustainable ecotourism in wetlands to receive funds for conservation, as well as to increase income and job opportunities for local communities.</p> <p>Ensure that the multiple values of wetlands are recognized, considered, and protected or enhanced through land use planning and management.</p> <p>Promote agricultural practices that have the least impact to the environment and ecosystems.</p>
<p>Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals</p> <p>Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021</p> <p>Additional information:</p>	<p>Wise use of wetland resources was demonstrated in two Ramsar Sites, Moeyungyi Ramsar Site and Meinmahla Kyun Ramsar Site. “Guidelines for Wise of Wetlands” is under preparation and will circulate to Wetland Managers of Ramsar Sites and other wetland related protected areas in Myanmar.</p> <p>Demonstration of wise use of wetland resources could support to reach Sustainable Development Goals, especially for Goal 1 (No poverty), Goal 2 (Zero Hunger), Goal 3 (Good Health and Well-being), Goal 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), Goal 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production) and Goal 13 (Climate Action).</p>

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.*
 [Reference to Aichi Target 9]

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	B	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	D	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):		By 2019, National Invasive Alien Species (IAS) Action Plan- NIASP has been developed and approved, and is under active implementation with the support of civil society, local communities, the private sector and the international community
Planned Activities (Text Answer):		<p>Establish an IAS unit within the FD to help coordinate the activities of government, the private sector and non-governmental organisations. Based on desk research, targeted surveys and stakeholder consultations, identify IAS that should be prioritized for prevention, control and eradication</p> <p>Identify the measures required to strengthen controls on potential transboundary movement of IAS</p>

	<p>Identify the priority capacity building needs of land managers and government authorities, in relation to IAS identification, prevention and management</p> <p>Prepare a 10-year NIASP, through a participatory process involving government, civil society and the private sector</p>
<p>Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals</p> <p>Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021</p>	<p>Assessment has not been made on the outcome at the time of reporting.</p>
Additional information:	

Goal 2. Effectively conserving and managing the Ramsar Site network

[Reference to Sustainable Development Goals 6,11,13,14, 15]

Target 5. *The ecological character of Ramsar Sites is maintained or restored through effective, planning and integrated management {2.1.}*

[Reference to Aichi Target 6,11, 12]

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	A	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	C	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	To sustain wetlands of national significance	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	<p>Establish protected areas in highly vulnerable areas within the wetlands of national significance.</p> <p>Manage at least 20 percent of the ecologically representative nationally significant wetlands through effective measures including protected areas.</p> <p>Develop management plan for wetland Protected Areas.</p>	
<p>Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals</p> <p>Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021</p>	<p>Potential Ramsar Sites, which are situated around the areas with high conservation values, have been listed with the support of IOPs and some RIS are prepared for submission to Ramsar Secretariat. Management plans were developed for three Ramsar Sites, which are also wetland protected areas. Among them, two Ramsar Sites are implementing their management plans.</p>	

Additional information:

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

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	A	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	C	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	Restore degraded wetlands	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	Develop criteria for wetlands that need restoration and identify priority wetlands where restoration and enhancement will be conducted. Formulate activities related to wetlands restoration and enhancement. Undertake preliminary feasibility studies in wetlands where restoration and enhancement work will be conducted. Encourage the practice of land and resource use with less impact to the environment in wetlands than can naturally be recovered. Use the most appropriate management and restoration methods to restore the quality of wetlands that cannot recover naturally. Coordinate with relevant departments and local people to reduce or eliminate land uses and livelihoods that damage the environment in the watershed areas of important wetlands.	
Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals	Habitat restoration activities were implemented in four Wetland Ramsar Sites	
Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021		
Additional information:		

Goal 3. Wisely Using All Wetlands

[Reference to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15]

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.

[Reference to Aichi Targets 12, 14, 18, 19].

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	A	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	A	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	By 2020, all wetland areas have been surveyed and prioritized for conservation value (Myanmar NBSAP 2015-2020)	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	Revise the wetland inventory of Myanmar Prepare list of potential Ramsar Sites of Myanmar	
Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals	Updated wetland inventory of Myanmar List of potential Ramsar Sites of Myanmar The wetland inventory has been adopted by member government as a whole, and increasingly it addresses itself to the crucial roles of other sectors beyond the “environment” or “water” sectors. It is thus very important that this inventory would be used by all whose action may be benefit from or impact upon the wise use of wetlands.	
Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021		
Additional information:		

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}.

[Reference to Aichi Targets 4, 6, 7].

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	E	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	E	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):		
Planned Activities (Text Answer):		
Outcomes achieved by 2021 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 2021	
Additional information:	

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.*
 [Reference to Aichi Target 18].

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	A	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	C	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):		By 2020, customary land use tenure systems have been recognized in Myanmar's legal framework and a mechanism for recognizing communal tenure is operational By 2020, traditional knowledge has been documented, recognized, promoted, and protected through incorporation into education and conservation outreach education By 2020, traditional knowledge, practices, and beliefs are documented, recognized, protected, and promoted in formal and informal education
Planned Activities (Text Answer):		Preparation of new Law and Rules for biodiversity conservation
Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals		Conservation of Biodiversity and Protected Area Law Conservation of Biodiversity and Protected Area Rules No. of Locally Managed Marine Areas
Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021		
Additional information:		

Target 11. Wetland functions, services and benefits are widely demonstrated, documented and disseminated. {1.4.}

[Reference to Aichi Targets 1, 2, 13, 14].

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	A	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	B	
National Targets (Text Answer):	Wise use of resources and ecosystem services provided by wetlands	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	<p>Prepare guidelines for wise use of resources and services obtained from wetlands.</p> <p>Practise models demonstrating wise use of resources in wetlands of national significance.</p> <p>Include wetlands sustainability in watershed area management.</p> <p>Practise payment for ecosystem services from organizations that gain benefits from services provided by wetlands, and use part of the payment for wetland conservation.</p> <p>Promote sustainable ecotourism in wetlands to receive funds for conservation, as well as to increase income and job opportunities for local communities.</p> <p>Ensure that the multiple values of wetlands are recognized, considered, and protected or enhanced through land use planning and management.</p> <p>Promote agricultural practices that have the least impact to the environment and ecosystems.</p>	
Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals	<p>Demonstration of wise uses of resources in two wetland Ramsar Sites.</p> <p>Preparation of Ramsar National CEPA Action Plans which can contribute local awareness on wetland functions, services and benefits.</p>	
Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021		
Additional information:		

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.}

[Reference to Aichi Targets 14 and 15].

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target :	A	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	B	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer

National Targets (Text Answer):	Restore degraded wetlands
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	Develop criteria for wetlands that need restoration and identify priority wetlands where restoration and enhancement will be conducted. Formulate activities related to wetlands restoration and enhancement. Undertake preliminary feasibility studies in wetlands where restoration and enhancement work will be conducted. Encourage the practice of land and resource use with less impact to the environment in wetlands than can naturally be recovered. Use the most appropriate management and restoration methods to restore the quality of wetlands that cannot recover naturally. Coordinate with relevant departments and local people to reduce or eliminate land uses and livelihoods that damage the environment in the watershed areas of important wetlands.
Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals	Habitat restoration activities were implemented in four Wetland Ramsar Sites.
Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021	
Additional information:	

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.*
[Reference to Aichi Targets 6 and 7].

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	E	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	E	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):		
Planned Activities (Text Answer):		
Outcomes achieved by 2021 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 2021

Additional information:

Goal 4. Enhancing implementation

[Reference to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 6, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17]

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.}

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	A	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	B	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	To participate in regional wetland conservation programmes	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	Participate in the Indo-Burma Regional Ramsar Initiative (IBRRI). Participate in the East Asian-Australasian Flyway Partnership (EAAFP). Participate in the Arctic Migratory Birds Initiative (AMBI). Collaborate with countries that share the same population of waterbirds or similar habitats.	
Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals	Participation in regional wetland related trainings, meetings and workshop. Implementation of projects for wetlands funded by regional and international organizations	
Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021		
Additional information:		

Target 16. Wetlands conservation and wise use are mainstreamed through communication, capacity development, education, participation and awareness {4.1}.

[Reference to Aichi Targets 1 and 18].

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	A	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	C	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	<p>To promote awareness-raising activities to understand the values of wetlands.</p> <p>To prepare and disseminate wetlands status report that can be easily understood by the general public.</p> <p>To provide information on wise use of wetlands to stakeholders.</p> <p>To promote wetland conservation in the formal education system.</p>	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	<p>Implement the National CEPA Action Plan (2021-2026).</p> <p>Develop and implement national awareness campaign using multimedia (audio-visual, radio, print, music, and drama) in collaboration with concerned organizations.</p> <p>Commemorate World Wetlands Day on 2nd February across the country.</p> <p>Determine values of wetlands and communicate these to appropriate audiences.</p> <p>Address, in collaboration with the environmental management authority, environmental pollution problems in wetlands due to disposal of waste.</p> <p>Organize bird festivals, such as a shorebird festival, to engage local communities in conservation.</p> <p>Publish a state of wetlands report for the country in a simple form every three years by the National Wetland Committee.</p> <p>Disseminate the state of wetlands report for the country to the public using multiple forms of media.</p> <p>Prepare and share a report or document summarizing techniques and information for wise use of wetlands to users of wetland resources including government agencies, farmers, private sector, fishermen, industry, universities, community groups, and tourism.</p> <p>Develop education centres at key wetlands to assist in raising awareness among multiple stakeholders.</p>	
Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals	<p>Commemoration of World Wetlands Day on 2nd February with the participation of line ministries, local communities and all other stakeholders</p> <p>Inclusion of wetland education programs in regular public outreach activities</p> <p>Providing opportunities for community-based organization (CBOs) and other related organizations to participate in wetlands management;</p> <p>Raising capacity for wetland management and conservation and policy implementation and promoting wetland conservation in the formal education system.</p>	
Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021		
Additional information:		

Target 17. Financial and other resources for effectively implementing the fourth Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024 from all sources are made available. {4.2}.
[Reference to Aichi Target 20].

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	E	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	E	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):		
Planned Activities (Text Answer):		
Outcomes achieved by 2021 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 2021		
Additional information:		

Target 18. International cooperation is strengthened at all levels {3.1}

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	A	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	B	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):		To participate in international wetland conservation programmes
Planned Activities (Text Answer):		Implement the obligations under the Ramsar Convention, including designation of additional Ramsar Sites. Participate in the Indo-Burma Regional Ramsar Initiative (IBRRI). Participate in the East Asian-Australasian Flyway Partnership (EAAFP). Participate in the Arctic Migratory Birds Initiative (AMBI). Collaborate with countries that share the same population of waterbirds or similar habitats.
Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and		Participation in regional and international wetland related trainings, meetings and workshop. Implementation of projects for wetlands funded by regional and international organizations

Sustainable Development Goals	
Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021	
Additional information:	

Target 19. Capacity building for implementation of the Convention and the 4th Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024 is enhanced.
[Reference to Aichi Targets 1 and 17].

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	A	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	C	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	To raise capacity for wetland management and conservation and policy implementation	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	Undertake capacity needs assessment across relevant government agencies with responsibility for implementing the national wetland policy. Develop and conduct a capacity building programme and trainings. In the long run, establish a training centre to train staff, as well as to share experiences regarding wetland management.	
Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals	Capacity needs assessment across relevant government agencies with responsibility for implementing the national wetland policy is under preparation.	
Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021		
Additional information:		

Section 5: Optional annex to enable Contracting Parties to provide additional voluntary information on designated Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Sites)

Guidance for filling in this section

1. Contracting Parties can opt to provide additional information specific to any or all of their designated Ramsar Sites.
2. The only indicator questions included in this section are those from Section 3 of the COP14 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 COP14 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.

Name of Contracting Party:

List of indicator questions:

- 5.6** Has the Ramsar Site been assessed regarding the effectiveness of its management (i.e. sites with either a formal management plan) or management via other relevant means where they exist e.g through existing actions for appropriate wetland management ?
- 5.7** Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?
- 11.1** Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?
- 11.3** Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?
- 11.4** Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site including traditional knowledge for the effective management of sites (Resolution VIII.19)?
- 16.3a** Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?
- 16.6a** Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

Ramsar Site number	Ramsar Site name	5.6 ③	5.7 ①	11.1 ③	11.3 ④	11.4 ④	16.3a ①	16.6a ①	Any additional comments/information about the site
1431	Moeyungyi Wetland Wildlife Sanctuary	C - Partially	A - Yes	A - Yes	A - Yes	A - Yes	A - Yes	A - Yes	
2256	Indawgyi Wildlife Sanctuary	C - Partially	A - Yes	A - Yes	A - Yes	A - Yes	A - Yes	A - Yes	
2280	Meinmahla Kyun Wildlife Sanctuary	C - Partially	A - Yes	A - Yes	A - Yes	A - Yes	A - Yes	A - Yes	
2299	Gulf of Mottama	A - Yes	A - Yes	D - Planned	A - Yes	A - Yes	D - Planned	A - Yes	
2356	Inlay Lake Ramsar Site	C - Partially	A - Yes	A - Yes	A - Yes	A - Yes	A - Yes	A - Yes	
2421	Nanthar Island and Mayyu Estuary	D - Planned	B - No	D - Planned	D - Planned	Z - No Management Plan	D - Planned	A - Yes	

① A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned
③ A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
④ A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; Z=No Management Plan