

Ramsar National Report to 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

The completed National Report **must be accompanied by a letter** in the name of the Head of Administrative Authority, confirming that this is the Contracting Party's official submission of its COP14 National Report. It can be attached to this question using the "Manage documents" function (blue symbol below)

> Report formally submitted 16 FEB. Letter in name of AA head in prep.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Letter_NR_Norway.pdf](#) - Confirmation NR Submission Norway

Designated Ramsar Administrative Authority

Name of Administrative Authority

> Norwegian Environment Agency – NEA (Miljødirektoratet)

Head of Administrative Authority - name and title

> Ms Ellen Hambro, Director General

Mailing address

> P.O. Box 5672 Torgarden, N-7485 Trondheim, NORWAY

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Designated National Focal Point for Ramsar Convention Matters

Name and title

> Jan-Petter Huberth Hansen, Project Leader

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> jan.petter.huberth.hansen@miljodir.no

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

Name and title

> Jan-Petter Huberth Hansen, Project Leader

Name of organisation

> Norwegian Environment Agency (NEA) (Comment: NEA is considering designation of a scientific institution).

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

Name and title

> To be decided.

Name of organisation

> -

Mailing address

> -

Telephone/Fax

> -

Email

> -

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

Name and title

> To be decided (NEA is considering e.g. representatives from one or more of our wetland centres)

Name of organisation

> -

Mailing address

> -

Telephone/Fax

> -

Email

> -

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)
> 1) Implementation of a first national restoration plan for peatlands and other wetlands (2016-2020). 80 mires have been restored inside and outside protected areas. A revised plan for 2021-2025 has been developed and is being implemented.
- 2)
> 2) Introduction of new regulations that ban the conversion of peatlands to agricultural land (2020). Municipalities may approve land reclamation when certain conditions are met, but overall this will reduce degradation of peatlands and limit climate gas emissions.
- 3)
> 3) Bilateral cooperation with Myanmar on strengthened wetland management, including development of a national wetland strategy, a national wetland inventory, CEPA action plan, designation of Ramsar sites, management effort in RS and other protected wetlands.
- 4)
> 4) Improved quality and increased efforts by Wetland Information Centers to spread awareness of wetlands.
- 5)
> 5) Removal of four Ramsar Sites from the Article 3.2 list (2020).

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

- 1)
> 1) Continuous and increased pressure on wetland habitats from infrastructure development and urbanisation, leading to reduction and degradation of wetlands.
- 2)
> 2) Raising awareness in economic sectors on the value of wetlands and their ecosystem services. New guidance on environmental impact assessments (2020) may contribute.
- 3)
> 3) Lack of capacity to coordinate and secure a more ecosystem based approach for wetlands. An inter-ministerial pilot project for wetlands on holistic management plans for nature may contribute.
- 4)
> 4) Lack of national data and maps on ecosystem extent of wetlands. Increased efforts on ecosystem mapping, statistics and accounts may contribute.
- 5)
> 5) Continued pressure on the factors that may affect the ecological character of some of the Ramsar sites and other protected wetland areas.

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

- 1)
> 1) Get improved national data and maps on ecosystem extent of wetlands, including area calculations for all wetland habitat types..
- 2)
> 2) Continue and strengthen restoration efforts for wetlands and waterways. Includes implementation of revised national restoration plan for wetlands (2021-2025).
- 3)
> 3) Enhanced efforts on communication and awareness raising, including and more activity related to the Wetland Centers and possible revision of the National Ramsar CEPA Action Plan.
- 4)

> 4) Implementation of a supplementary plan for possible new protected areas, including wetlands.

5)

> 5) Enhance management efforts for securing and improving the ecological character of Ramsar sites and other protected wetland areas

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

> Norway is satisfied with the assistance received. We appreciate the dialogue we have and the support we get from the Senior Adviser for Europe and other secretariat staff.

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)

> --

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)?

> Norway believes there are good links between the conventions as most of them are coordinated through the same ministry and the same national agency. However, it would strengthen the coordination of national efforts both within implementation, monitoring and reporting within the different biodiversity conventions if the interlinkages on the international level were more clearly stated by the conventions and their administrative cycles and approaches were more aligned with each other. Closer links with the SDGs should also be established.

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?

> There are fairly good links between ministries and national agencies on implementation of water policy/strategy and other strategies, also at the regional level. However, awareness of Ramsar convention obligations and values of wetlands need to be better communicated across sectors

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.

> In general there is a good balance.

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

> --

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

> Provided by staff in the Norwegian Environment Agency (AA), with support from the Ministry of Environment and Climate and with information from websites and contacts in other relevant institutions on management, research and outreach.

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

Please select only one per square.

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

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

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=Partially

2.1 Additional Information

> This applies mainly to rivers, lakes and estuaries. Other wetland habitats e.g marshlands to a lesser extent.

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=Partially

2.2 Additional Information

> See comment above - 2.1

2.3 What, if any, initiatives 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.)

C=Partially

2.3 Additional Information

> -

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.)

C=Partially

2.4 Additional Information

> Applies mainly to rivers, lakes and estuaries, other wetland type to a lesser extent.

2.5 Percentage of households linked to sewage system?

SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.

> 95

2.5 Additional Information

> Estimate. Simpler solutions in sparsely populated remote rural areas.

2.6 What is the percentage of sewerage coverage in the country?

SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.

G=More than (percentage)

> 95%

2.6 Additional Information

> Estimate. Simpler solutions in sparsely populated remote rural areas

2.7 What is the percentage of users of septic tank/pit latrine if relevant to your country?

SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.

Y=Not Relevant

2.7 Additional Information

> -

2.8 Does the country use constructed wetlands/ponds as wastewater treatment technology?

SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.

C=Partially

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=Unknown

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.

A=Good

2.10 Additional Information

> Good or very good.

2.11 The percentage of decentralized wastewater treatment technology, including constructed wetlands/ponds is?

SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.

C=Functioning

2.11 Additional Information

> --

2.12 Additional Information

> Unknown

2.13 What is the purpose of the wastewater reuse system if relevant to your country ?

SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.

R=Agriculture

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?

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

B=No

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

Please select only one per square.

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

3.2 Additional information

> Nature-based tourism will in some cases contribute to the conservation of wetlands. A successful program where the goal was to create values (business opportunities) from sustainable nature-based tourism (including wetlands) has been conducted. Some cooperation and long time contract with private land owners

regarding restoration of mires are in place.

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

A=Yes

3.3 Additional information

> To encourage the conservation and wise use of wetlands, Norway has a number of legal, economic and administrative incentives. On mainland Norway such legal instruments include the nature diversity act (including general principles, protected areas, endangered species, conservation of priority nature types), the planning and building act (including environmental impact assessments), the pollution control act, the water resource act, the land act (ban on new cultivation) and the water course regulation act. In Svalbard, the key regulation act is the Svalbard environmental act. Key economic incentives include grant schemes for protected areas, conservation of endangered species, wetland restoration, flood control efforts, conservation of selected nature types, and conservation and wise use of wetlands in relation to agriculture and cultural landscapes. Important efforts are also being undertaken on communication and outreach, mapping and GIS.

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

A=Yes

3.4 Additional Information

> As a follow-up of the Aichi targets the Ministry of Climate and Environment commissioned a report published in 2020 on subsidies that may negatively affect biodiversity. The report was published by Menon Economics and shows that there are subsidy schemes in several sectors that may negatively affect biodiversity. However, the study also found that there are fewer such schemes than in 2008 and that there is more consideration of possible impact on biodiversity.

An official report from 2015 from the Green Tax Commission on environmental pricing provided several recommendations on subsidy schemes and tax expenditure with environmental effects, some of which may be related to wetlands.

A regulation that prohibits conversion of peatlands, including mires, to agriculture land was approved in 2020. Also, a plan for phasing out peat is being developed.

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 comprehensive national inventory of invasive alien species that currently or potentially impact the ecological character of wetlands? {1.9.1} KRA 1.9.i

A=Yes

4.1 Additional information

> The Norwegian Biodiversity Information Centre (NBIC) has made a risk assessment of invasive alien species that have established in Norway already.

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

B=No

4.2 Additional information

> Wetlands are included in national and regional control policies against alien species, but there are no specific policies or guidelines for wetlands.

4.3. Has your country successfully controlled through management actions invasive species of high risk to wetland ecosystems?

A=Yes

4.3 Additional Information

If 'Yes', please provide examples, including the species name and the successful management action

> Partly, e.g. some removal of alien tree species in/close to wetlands.

4.4 Are there invasive species of high risk to wetland ecosystems that have not been successfully controlled through management actions?

A=Yes

4.4 Additional Information

If 'Yes', please provide examples, including the species name and the challenges to management

> E.g. *Juncus bulbosus* (krypsiv), *Crassostrea gigas* (stillehavsoesters)

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

C=Partially

4.5 Additional Information

> Monitoring of management actions and continuous evaluation.

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

C=Partially

5.1 Additional information

> Possible designations of new or enlarged Ramsar Sites (RS) are seen in connection with the further development of Norway's protected areas network. This is done under an ongoing process for enhanced protection for valuable nature and supplementary protection for priority areas. The objective is to improve representativity and to strengthen ecological networks and climate change resilience for protected areas. The process emphasises strongly involvement of local authorities (municipalities) and stakeholders and land owners. The Norwegian Environment Agency worked out a national proposal in 2019, including wetland habitats and potential Ramsar sites. Two counties started planning of new PAs in 2020, and one county started in January 2021..

5.2 Are the Ramsar Sites Information Service and its tools being used in national identification of further Ramsar Sites to designate? {2.2.1} KRA 2.2.ii

A=Yes

5.2 Additional information

> -

5.3 How many Ramsar Sites have a formal management plan? {2.4.1} KRA 2.4.i

E=Exact number (sites)

> 36

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

E=Exact number (sites)

> 36

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

E=Exact number (sites)

> 27

5.3 - 5.5 Additional information

> All the 63 Ramsar Sites (RS) in Norway are designated as protected areas (PA). This means that the 27 RS not having a separate management plan, will be managed accordingly to regulations given for the respective PA. (Each and every of the > 3600 PAs in Norway have separate regulations endorsed by a Royal Decree).

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

C=Partially

5.6 Additional information

> Mainly being carried out in connection with developing of new / revision of PA management plans.

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

E=Exact number (sites)

> 0

5.7 Additional information

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

> Zero 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]

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

2.6.i

A=Yes

7.1 Additional information

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

> All County governors and the Governor of Svalbard are instructed to report to the Norwegian Environment Agency (NEA) - the Administrative Authority - on any potential changes or threats to the Ramsar Sites.

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

A=Yes

7.2 Additional information

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

> The AA (NEA) has reported all cases on changes or likely changes in the ecological character of Ramsar Sites. A summary of the situation was given in letter from NEA to the Secretariat as of 02.01.2020. It is confirmed in the letter that the following three sites are still included as Art. 3.2 files; Ilene & Presterødkilen No 308, Nordre Tyrifjorden No 802 Nordre Øyeren No 307. Also, more sites are listed for observation, where NEA follows the situation closely and will consider reporting these areas as 3.2 files as appropriate. In 2020 it was also reported to the Secretariat about a sub-area (Line mire) of Jæren wetland system No 309. However, in affiliation with the Secretariat, it was decided not include the site in the Art. 3.2 files as a satisfactory clean up campaign was conducted. NEA will send updated information on Art. 3.2 sites in February 2021.

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

Z=Not Applicable

7.3 Additional information

If 'Yes', please indicate the actions taken

> --

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]

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

D=Planned

8.1 Additional information

> Not any complete / separate NWI, but content/elements that would be included in an NWI are to be found in a series of data bases operated by NEA (AA) and other institutions.

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

Y=Not Relevant

8.2 Additional information

> --

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

A=Yes

8.3 Additional information

> Data bases referred to in 8.1 are being updated/maintained continuously.

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

A=Yes

8.4 Additional information

> All data bases containing wetlands, nature resources, biodiversity etc. are available to relevant sectors and authorities and to the public. Maintenance of these bases is generally very good.

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

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

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

Please select only one per square.

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

8.5 Additional information on a) and/or b)

> In general the condition of Norway's 63 Ramsar Sites remains unchanged. However, three sites are still listed as Art. 3.2 files, with a potential for change in ecological character due to planned infrastructure development or change in water regime.

Although a national nature index on wetlands (updated in 2020) indicates a fairly stable situation, the situation regrading wetland habitats in Norway (except the Svalbard archipelago) in overall is deteriorated. The index describes and mirrors a small set of species as indicators for biodiversity in wetland habitats e g marine areas/coastal waters, and freshwater. However, it does not look at ecosystem extent and include rate or level of destruction of the wetlands. Backfilling and dredging in marine areas, construction of infrastructure, industrial development on wetlands are examples of continued destruction. Some types of mires are vulnerable to motorized transport, air pollution (nitrogen) and climate change – e g palsa mire. About 80 mires, including 220 km of ditches, have been restored the last years. Also, a new regulation (2020) that sets a general ban on conversion of peatlands to agriculture lands was approved in 2020.

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.

X=Unknown

8.6 Additional information

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.

> As of today, Norway does not have sufficiently good area calculations to complete the table below.

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

> Facing the advantages of having a National Wetland Inventory available, and the encouragement by the Ramsar Convention to develop such a tool, the AA (NEA) plans to discuss with the Ministry of Climate and Environment about the possibilities to develop a NWI. General efforts will also continue on getting improved national data and maps on ecosystem extent of wetlands, including area calculations for all wetland habitat types.

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]

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

B=No

9.1 Additional information

> A unique National Wetland Policy does not exist. However, several documents/instruments could be seen as parts of a strategy. Overall policy guidance for wetlands and rivers/lakes (and other main ecosystems) is provided in the Norwegian national biodiversity action plan (NBSAP) in the 2015 Report to the Storting "Nature for life" from the Ministry of Climate and Environment and approved in the Council of State. Other key elements are implementation of the EU Water Framework Directive and development of policies on more ecosystem based management. According to the Norwegian Nature Diversity Act, nature types - including wetlands - could be identified as "selected nature types" and given a special "conservation". This in addition to designation of ordinary protected areas.

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

A=Yes

9.2 Additional information

> Reference to the nomination of Ramsar Sites is included in the Norwegian Nature Diversity Act (2009).

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

D=Planned

9.3 Additional information

> -

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

A=Yes

9.4 Additional information

> Awareness of wetland values are included in national seminar/conferences for river basin planners and managers. Especially in relation to restoration of peatlands and other wetlands awareness has increased the last years.

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

A=Yes

9.5 Additional information

> In addition to reflect and enhance the role of wetlands in relation to climate change mitigation and adaption in the NBSAP, a concrete plan for restauration of peatlands and other wetlands was developed and implemented 2016-2020. About 80 mires were restored. A revised plan for 2021-2025 has been completed and implementation has started. Policies and guidelines are also described in several reports to the Storting and other papers, including the National Plan on Climate 2021 - 2030, launched as a Report to the Storting as of 8th January 2021. (Meld. St. 13 (2020-2021) - Klimaplan).

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

C=Partially

9.6 Additional information

> > 1000 wetlands have been constructed in agricultural areas the last decades. Several of these since the implementation of the EU Water Framework Directive. Reopening of minor creeks in cultural landscapes have been conducted.

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

{1.6.1} KRA 1.6.i

Please select only one per square.

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

9.7 Additional information

> a) and b): In connection with considerations about the ban on cultivation of peatland for agricultural purposes, a review of the socio-economic consequences and effects on GHG emission, has been conducted.

b): In connection with development of the national plan for restoration of wetlands, a review on the knowledge about the potential for carbon storage and reduction in GHG emissions, was conducted. Also, a reports on methods for calculating changes in GHG emissions when restoring peatlands, and review of the knowledge basis with regard to the potential for climate adaptation through restoration of peatlands possible hydrological monitoring, has been conducted.

b and c): In connection with considerations about phasing out peat extraction in Norway, a report on the consequences for biodiversity and ecosystem services and a report on GHG emissions from peat extraction in Norway, was produced.

b) and a): A number of ongoing research projects relating to wetlands and climate change are financed through the national research programme Klimaforsk (2014-2023), including peatlands and GHG emission, peat restoration and agronomy techniques.

c): Valuation of ecosystem services: A national study on ecosystem services from wetlands in Norway was made available in 2018. The study presents how society's needs and human health and welfare are connected to Norwegian wetlands and to the ecosystem services they provide. Thematic studies have been undertaken related to valuation of ecosystem services where wetlands are involved, including on nature-based solutions and green infrastructure, adaptation to climate change, wetland restoration, urban ecosystem services and coastal and marine

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

B=No

9.8 Additional information

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

> -

9.9 Has your country made efforts to conserve small wetlands in line with Resolution XIII. 21?

C=Partially

9.9 Additional information: (If 'Yes', please indicate what actions have been implemented)

If 'Yes', please indicate what actions have been implemented

> Partly included in a national plan for supplementary protection of key habitats, cf. 5.1.

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]

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)

B=No

10.1 Additional information

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

> Not known.

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 (Resolution VII. 8) (Action 6.1.5)

Please select only one per square.

a) stakeholders, including local communities and indigenous people are represented on National Ramsar Committees or similar bodies	<input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=In Preparation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
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	<input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=In Preparation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes

10.2 Additional information

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

> Not known, beyond general rules and guidelines for stakeholder involvement, public hearings and consultation schemes for Saami interests.

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)

B=No

10.3 Additional information

> Not known.

Target 11

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

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

A=Yes

11.1 Additional information

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

> A national assessment of the value of ecosystem services provided by wetlands has been conducted and was reported in 2018. The assessment was based upon IPBES' procedures and represented a new way of assessing nature values in Norway.

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

Y=Not Relevant

11.2 Additional information

> --

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

C=Partially

11.3 Additional information

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

> Not with a special focus on RS and wetlands, but socio-economic values are included in planning/designation and management of protected areas in general. A national instruction of assessment (utredningsinstruks) is established with an intention to provide a good basis for decisions regarding governmental measures.

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

C=Partially

11.4 Additional information

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

> E.g. cultural values with origin from sami culture/interests (indigenous group in Northern Norway) are included in the management of protected areas

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].

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

A=Yes

12.1 Additional information

> A first national overview of potential wetlands for restoration was compiled in 2012 (biodiversity focus), and 10 sites were given priority. To contribute to reach national goals to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote climate adaptation, and improve ecological status, a national plan for restoration of peatlands and other wetlands (2016-2020) was developed and implemented. About 80 peatlands have been restored so far. A revised plan for wetland restoration in Norway (2021-2025) is ready for implementation. The plan is based on the latest research and experience, and include mechanism for choosing the best localities.

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

A=Yes

12.2 Additional information

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

> The national plans for restoration of wetlands in Norway referred to in 12.1 are being implemented.

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?

Please select only one per square.

a) Knowledge of global resources	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not relevant <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
b) Education and public awareness on peatlands	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not relevant <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes

c) Policy and legislative instruments	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not relevant <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
d) Wise use of peatlands	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not relevant <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
e) Research networks, regional centres of expertise, and institutional capacity	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not relevant <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
f) International cooperation	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not relevant <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
g) Implementation and support	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not relevant <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes

12.3 Additional Information

If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, the progress in implementation

> --

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

A=Yes

13.1 Additional information

> The EU SEA Directive is implemented in Norway. SEA/EIA regulation under the Norwegian Planning and Building Act. (Also included in the Petroleum Act offshore).

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

A=Yes

13.2 Additional information

> The Norwegian Planning and Building Act applies. EIA Directive. EIA regulation. Improved guidance on treating environmental topics in EIAs was published in 2020, including on consideration of wetlands and other carbon rich ecosystems.

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

A=Yes

15.1 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Planned', please indicate the regional initiative(s) and the collaborating countries of each initiative
 > NEA (Ramsar AA) had the idea to establish the Nordic Baltic Wetland Initiative (NorBalWet) in 2006. Unfortunately, it has been limited activity the last years. (Finland is the present chair).

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

A=Yes

15.2 Additional information

If 'Yes', please indicate the name(s) of the centre(s)
 > Through the Norway - Myanmar biodiversity project, NEA (AA) has supported the Indo-Burma Ramsar Regional Initiative (IBBRI), covering five countries; Myanmar, Lao PDR, Vietnam, Cambodia, and Thailand.

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]

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

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

Please select only one per square.

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

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

> The Nation CEPA Action Plan for Norway is out of date, but NEA (AA) will consider to make a revised plan. It is mandatory to include CEPA in management plans and visitor strategies for protected wetlands, including Ramsar Sites.

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

a) at Ramsar Sites

E=Exact Number (centres)

> 11

16.2 How many centres (visitor centres, interpretation centres, education centres) have been established?

{4.1.2} KRA 4.1.ii
 b) at other wetlands
 E=Exact Number (centres)

> 3

16.2 Additional information

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

> Six of the wetland centres (five at Ramsar Sites, one at other protected wetlands) are formally authorized by NEA and receive annual grants. These centers are part of a network (33) of nature visitor centers that share a marketing strategy with a common brand. The authorized wetland centres are mandated to enhance awareness about values of wetlands, especially among children and young people. Also, the centres must mark the World Wetland Day. Non-authorized wetland centres, and some of the authorized national park centres also inform about wetlands.

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

Please select only one per square.

a) promote stakeholder participation in decision-making on wetland planning and management	<input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
b) specifically involve local stakeholders in the selection of new Ramsar Sites and in Ramsar Site management?	<input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes

16.3 Additional information

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

> a) Land use plans proposed according to the Planning and Building Act, or plans that include any kind of water or hydropower development, are subjects to broad hearings where all relevant stakeholders are invited/included to give their information/views.

b) All Ramsar Sites (RS) are protected according to either the Nature Diversity Act or the Svalbard Environmental Act already, after wide hearings. This procedure will be followed when selecting any new Ramsar Site in the future. Further, the same procedure is followed when management plans are developed, as these plans are also subject to wide hearings where relevant stakeholders are invited to participate.

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

B=No

16.4 Additional information

If 'Yes', indicate a) its membership; b) number of meetings since COP13; and c) what responsibilities the Committee has

> --

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

C=Partially

16.5 Additional information

If 'Yes', indicate a) its membership; b) number of meetings since COP13; and c) what responsibilities the Committee has

> A national working group is established under the EU Water Framework Directive. There is a governmental task force established to follow up on the EU WFD, and another subgroup dealing with restoration. Efforts are also increased on inter-sectoral co-operation and more ecosystem based management, including pilot work on management planning concepts for wetlands.

16.6 Are other communication mechanisms (apart from a national committee) in place to share Ramsar implementation guidelines and other information between the Administrative Authority and a), b) or c) below? {4.1.7} KRA 4.1.vi:

Please select only one per square.

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

16.6 Additional information

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

> Sharing of information and experience between AA and the County Governors (Ramsar Site managers) is going on continuously, including during frequent/annual gatherings. The basis for a good communication between Ramsar AA and other MEA is present as of these focal points are found within NEA. Except from the Ministry of Environment and Climate, there are less formal communication mechanisms in place between AA and other ministries etc.

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}

A=Yes

16.7 Additional information

> WWD activities have been carried out annually by the Wetland Information Centres, the County Governors and NEA, as well as several NGOs. It is a general impression that public awareness of the values of wetlands have increased, also due to the marking of the WWD.

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}

A=Yes

16.8 Additional information

If these and other CEPA activities have been undertaken by other organizations, please indicate this
 > Wetland related projects/activities are part of the mandate of the authorized wetland centres, and is running all year round. Also NGOs like Birdlife Norway and SABIMA (umbrella organization) are organizing campaigns and projects.

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]

17.1a Have Ramsar contributions been paid in full for 2018, 2019 and 2020? {4.2.1} KRA 4.2.i

A=Yes

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

A=Yes

17.2 Additional information

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

> E g RAM in Uganda (NOK 250 000), follow up on resolutions from COP13 (NOK 800 000), Film for WWD/50th Anniversary (NOK 150 000), RAM to Prespa Lake RS, Albania (NOK 45 000).

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

A=Yes

17.3 Additional information

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

> The Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad) has provided support to e.g. South Sudan, Uganda, Indonesia, Palestine, Myanmar.

Financed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, NEA has implemented a biodiversity project in Myanmar since 2013 with colleagues from the Forest Dept (AA in Myanmar). This is part of a larger Environmental Programme, and strengthened management of wetlands is a main component. Phase two of the programme (2019-2024) also includes another project on Integrated Water Management operated by the Norwegian Institute of Water Research.

(List may not be complete).

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

A=Yes

17.4 Additional information

> Always a prerequisite.

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}

Z=Not Applicable

17.5 Additional information

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

> -

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

A=Yes

17.6 Additional information

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

> E.g. for wetland and gender issues and more (NOK 800 000)

Target 18

International cooperation is strengthened at all levels {3.1}

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

B=No

18.1 Additional information

> Not applicable, but co-operation is generally good between MEA focal points, cf. Section 2 F.

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

C=Partially

18.2 Additional information

> Several/most of the focal points for environmental/nature conservation bodies are located within the AA (NEA) or line ministries, facilitating collaboration where relevant.

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).

B=No

18.3 Additional information

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

> -

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

A=Yes

18.4 Additional information

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

> Norway and Russia cooperates on wetland related issues/activities along the border river Paz /Pasvik river. A comprehensive cooperation on wetland management is going on between Myanmar and Norway. Nationally, Cooperation/networks are established regarding wetland restoration issues. Some of the wetland centers have made contact with foreign centers. Norway is also involved in Arctic co-operation on wetlands, under the auspices of the Arctic Council and the CAFF programme.

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

A=Yes

18.5 Additional information

> Information on Ramsar Sites and wetlands, e.g. values, protection, restoration, is spread widely through social media e.g. websites of NEA (AA), county governors, wetland centres, NGOs, research institutes etc. Books, booklets, brochures developed by organizations and private etc.

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

A=Yes

18.6 Additional information

> Yes, between Russia - Norway, Finland - Norway, and Sweden - Norway

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=Yes

18.7 Additional information

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

> Very good cooperation regarding management/monitoring of wetlands along both sides of the border river Pasvik. (Pasvik Zapovednik - Russia, Pasvik nature reserve & Ramsar Site - Norway). The bilateral commission between Norway and Finland works well for the border river Tana (256 km).

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

A=Yes

18.8 Additional information

> Norway has ratified and participate in the African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA), and takes part in the Arctic Migratory Bird Initiative (AMBI) under the Arctic Council.

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

B=No

19.1 Additional information

> -

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

A=Yes

19.2 Additional information

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

> An increased focus on this as the awareness of loss of biodiversity and the connection between wetlands and climate change have been evolving. Included in high school and university courses.

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

X=Unknown

19.3 How many opportunities for wetland site manager training have been provided since COP13? {4.1.5}
KRA 4.1.iv

b) at other wetlands

X=Unknown

19.3 Additional information

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

> NEA (AA) organizes annual gatherings for Ramsar Site/wetland managers (mainly staff at the county governors), and for wetland information centres. Local trainings in connection with restoration projects both within and outside Ramsar Sites.

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

D=Planned

19.4 Additional information

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

> Partly used when compiling official documents, report to other MEAs etc.

