



**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**

Ramsar COP14 National Report Format (NRF)

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.

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):	[Example text] To have comprehensive inventory of all wetlands by 2021	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	[Example text] 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: THE PHILIPPINES

Designated Ramsar Administrative Authority

Name of Administrative Authority:	Biodiversity Management Bureau – Department of Environment and Natural Resources
Head of Administrative Authority - name and title:	Ricardo L. Calderon – OIC Assistant Secretary for Climate Change and concurrent BMB Director
Mailing address:	Biodiversity Management Bureau Ninoy Aquino Parks and Wildlife Center Quezon Avenue, Diliman Quezon City 1100 Philippines
Telephone/Fax:	(+632) 8924-0109; (+632) 8920-4417
Email:	director@bmb.gov.ph; bmb@bmb.gov.ph

Designated National Focal Point for Ramsar Convention Matters

Name and title:	Marlynn M. Mendoza – Chief, Caves, Wetlands and Other Ecosystems Division
Mailing address:	Biodiversity Management Bureau Ninoy Aquino Parks and Wildlife Center Quezon Avenue, Dilimanm Quezon City 1100 Philippines
Telephone/Fax:	(+63 2) 8924-6031 to 35 local 229 to 230; (+63 2) 8925-8950 to 51
Email:	mmmendozapawb@yahoo.com; cawed@bmb.gov.ph

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

Name and title:	Vincent V. Hilomen
Name of organisation:	Biodiversity Management Bureau
Mailing address:	Ninoy Aquino Parks and Wildlife Nature Center Quezon Avenue, Dilimanm Quezon City 1100 Philippines
Telephone/Fax:	(+63) (917) 580 8127
Email:	vvhilomen@yahoo.com; vvhilomen@gmail.com; vvhilomen@up.edu.ph

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

Name and title:	Joy M. Navarro - Senior Ecosystems Management Specialist and In-Charge, Special Ecosystems Standard Section, Caves, Wetlands and Other Ecosystems Division
Name of organisation:	Biodiversity Management Bureau
Mailing address:	Ninoy Aquino Parks and Wildlife Center

	Quezon Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City 1100 Philippines
Telephone/Fax:	(+63 2) 8924-6031 to 35 local 229 to 230; (+63 2) 8925-8950 to 51
Email:	joy.navarro@bmb.gov.ph; joynavarro930@yahoo.com
Designated Non-Government National Focal Point for Matters Relating to The Programme on Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness (CEPA)	
Name and title:	Amy M. Lecciones – Vice President and Executive Director
Name of organisation:	Society for the Conservation of Philippine Wetlands, Inc.
Mailing address:	Unit 208 Grand Emerald Tower, F. Ortigas Ave., corner Garnet St. Ortigas Center, Pasig City 1605 Philippines
Telephone/Fax:	(+63 2) 8637-2409
Email:	amy_lecciones@yahoo.com

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. Legislative support for a national wetland policy through the filing of the National Wetland Conservation Act with the Philippine Congress (House of Representatives) as House Bill No. 3460, *An act establishing a National Wetland Policy, providing mechanisms for its institutionalization, and appropriating funds therefor*, and House Bill 7206, *An Act to Conserve, Protect, and Sustainably Manage Peatlands and its Resources, and for other Purposes*.
- 2) Private sector involvement through the landmark partnership between PLDT-Smart and the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) in the conservation of peatlands in the Agusan Marsh Wildlife Sanctuary, which is a Ramsar Site
- 3) Approval of the Philippine-authored Ramsar Resolution on promoting the conservation and wise use of intertidal wetlands and ecologically associated habitats during the Ramsar COP13
- 4) The amendment of the National Integrated Protected Areas System (NIPAS) Act (RA 7586) into Extended-NIPAS (RA 11038) established 37 protected areas that feature wetlands and seascapes, and provides for the management of these sites; Agusan Marsh Wildlife Sanctuary, in particular was expanded through the ENIPAS, to include peatland areas within the protected area boundary
- 5) Greater recognition of the establishment of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) and MPA Networks (MPANs) as a measure to reduce rapid degradation of marine and coastal wetlands and habitats.

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

- 1) Limited funding, manpower, and equipment
- 2) Overlapping and conflicting sectoral policies and lack of an overarching national policy on wetlands
- 3) Lack of mechanism to generate “useful” information from existing data obtained through assessment and related activities
- 4) Inadequate valuation of wetlands and their ecosystem services
- 5) Countering measures that disbenefit the ecological character of wetlands such as the use of invasive alien fish species to enhance inland fisheries production for food sufficiency

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

- 1) Designation of more Ramsar Sites as well as Wetlands of National Importance
- 2) Mainstreaming of wetland management and conservation into local and sectoral plans and programs
- 3) Valuation of wetlands and their ecosystem services and development of financing mechanism for its sustainable management
- 4) Enhancement of the knowledge management system of the country’s wetlands providing an updated database of the inland and coastal and marine wetlands and consolidated interactive maps of these ecosystems lodged in the Biodiversity Management Bureau’s website.
- 5) Policy and program development for wetlands, in general

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

- Capacitation regarding conservation and wise use of wetlands, climate disaster risk vulnerability assessment, and sharing of best practices
- Extension of technical support for restoration/rehabilitation of Ramsar Sites that might exhibit undesirable change in ecological character
- Technical assistance in the implementation of Philippine-authored Ramsar Resolutions (e.g. establishment of Global Coastal Forum)
- Provision of funding support for the documentation of best practices in inland wetland management and conservation and for the conduct of studies on water (such as for environmental flows) for ecosystems, habitats, and biodiversity

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)

- Assistance of IOPs through guidance, development and complementation of programs to help the fisherfolks/lessee of Fishpond Lease Agreement (FLA).
- Technical Assistance on the formulation or development of the following:
 - Guidelines governing the reversion of abandoned, undeveloped or underutilized (AUU) areas under FLAs
 - Protocol for replacement of exotic species within protected areas
 - One control map harmonizing all plans, e.g. create an Integrated Environment and Natural Resources Management Plan on Foreshore Management marrying all efforts
- Provision of science-based inputs from IOPs on concerns on reclamation (i.e. criteria that should be used)
- Technical assistance on the determination/assessment of environmental flows and on the implementation of peatland-specific projects/programs

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)?

The Biodiversity Management Bureau as the NAA of Ramsar is also the focal agency for the implementation of CBD, CMS, and CITES. The Department of Environment and Natural Resources also have an Undersecretary who can be a champion for linking these MEAs. The country also has an existing national biodiversity strategy and action plan for 2015-2028

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?

The principle of the Convention provided guidance to the crafting of the recently filed national policy on wetland conservation. Wetland management served as one of the principal frameworks in the formulation of the Integrated Water Resources Management Plan of the country, which promotes strategies on resource management, wetland mapping and assessment, monitoring, and sustainable farming.

- 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

Through the Philippine Magna Carta on Women (Republic Act 9710) and Executive Order 273 adopting a Philippine Plan for Gender Responsive Development 1995-2025, which is being implemented by government agencies through an annual Gender And Development (GAD) Work Plan, the Bureau, among other government agencies, addresses gender issues by increasing gender responsiveness of its plans, programs and activities. The Magna Carta also mandates all government offices, including government-owned and controlled corporations and local government units to adopt gender mainstreaming as a strategy for implementing the law and attaining its objectives. It also mandates (a) planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation for gender and development, (b) the creation and/or strengthening of gender and development focal points, and (c) the generation and maintenance of gender statistics and sex-disaggregated databases to aid in planning, programming and policy formulation.

There was an also effort to document the role of women and men in wetland conservation and management specifically for women from wetland-featured protected areas such as the Balinsasayao Twin Lakes Natural Park, and Agusan Marsh Wildlife Sanctuary

- 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:

Department of Environment and Natural Resources - Biodiversity Management Bureau (DENR-BMB)
DENR-Policy Planning Service (PPS)
DENR-Ecosystems Research and Development Bureau (ERDB)
DENR-Forest and Management Bureau (FMB)
DENR-Environmental Management Bureau (EMB)
Department of Agriculture (DA)
Department of Agriculture - Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR)
Laguna Lake Development Authority (LLDA)
National Water Resources Board (NWRB)
River Basin Control Office (RBCO)
National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA)
Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG)
Department of Science and Technology (DOST)
Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH)
Society for the Conservation of Philippine Wetlands (SCPW)
Society of Environmental Engineers of the Philippines, (SEEP) Inc.
Ramsar Site Managers of Agusan Marsh Wildlife Sanctuary (AMWS), Tubbataha Reefs Natural Park (TRNP), Olango Island Wildlife Sanctuary (OIWS), (Las Piñas-Parañaque Critical Habitat and Ecotourism Area (LPPCHEA), Negros Occidental Coastal Wetlands Conservation Area (NOCWCA), and the wetland manager of Sibugay Wetlands

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:	A
d)	Coastal and marine resource management plans:	A
e)	Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan:	A
f)	National forest programmes:	A
g)	National policies or measures on agriculture:	A
h)	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans drawn up under the CBD:	A
i)	National policies on energy and mining:	C
j)	National policies on tourism:	A
k)	National policies on urban development:	A
l)	National policies on infrastructure:	C
m)	National policies on industry:	B
n)	National policies on aquaculture and fisheries {1.3.3} KRA 1.3.i:	A
o)	National plans of actions (NPAs) for pollution control and management:	A
p)	National policies on wastewater management and water quality:	A

1.1 Additional information:

- a. National Policy or strategy for wetland management: There are draft national policies specific to wetland conservation, albeit, pending for approval/passage at the executive and legislative branches of the Philippine government. However, there are relevant laws and national strategies that provide for wetland management, conservation, and sustainable use.
- b. Poverty eradication strategies: The *Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022* targets to reduce poverty, especially in agriculture and in lagging regions with high poverty incidence and inequality. It also prioritizes strategies to expand sustainable livelihood and economic opportunities for resource-dependent and vulnerable communities, such as through the development and promotion of ecotourism sites, including Ramsar sites such as Puerto Princesa Subterranean River National Park, Tubbataha Reefs Natural Parks, among others. Moreover, the *Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program*, which provides social assistance/ cash grants to poor families, has its beneficiaries, especially the coastal Local Government Units (LGUs), tapped to participate in coastal cleanups.
- c. National policies on aquaculture and fisheries: *Fisheries Code (RA 8550 as amended by RA 10654)*. The law provides for the management and conservation of fisheries and aquaculture in the Philippines and the reconstitution or establishment of fisheries institutions both at the national and local level. The law requires the preparation of a detailed Environmental Impact Statement for activities and projects that will affect the quality of the environment. The law further provides for the compliance to good aquaculture practices and the guidelines for environmentally-sound design and operation for the sustainable operation of the aquaculture industry.

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]

<p>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.</p>	<p>C</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</p>
<p>2.1 Additional information:</p> <p>Comprehensive water resources assessment of major river basins to determine the availability of water resources and their water quality is already conducted though many rivers/water bodies still need to be assessed regularly. The 80% dependable flow is adopted in the allocation of surface water to water permit applicant to promote environmental integrity. On-site ocular inspection and evaluation of water sources from water permit applications to assess water availability and how much shall be allocated.</p>	
<p>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)</p>	<p>D</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</p>

2.2 Additional information:	
Models and methodologies in environmental flow assessment are being tested for adaptability to local conditions. There are also study proposals on environmental flow and freshwater biodiversity and improvements in water resources instrumentation.	

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:	
Freshwater resources are managed for both economic and public good while recognizing their vulnerability and limited supply. Furthermore, the competing demands for forest products/services including water supply for irrigation, domestic use, and power are also addressed.	

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:	
There are projects and programs aimed to determine the current water resources situations such as availability and water quality issues in order to effectively manage the current and future use. Related policies were also formulated based on the results of said projects/programs.	

2.5 Percentage of households linked to sewage system? SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.	X
	E=# percent; F= Less than # percent; G= More Than # percent; X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant
2.5 Additional information:	
As of the last reporting (COP13), 74% of the population in 2015 or equivalent to 16,818,181.82 households are linked to sewage system. However, recent data covering years 2016 to 2020 are not yet unavailable.	

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:
There is no data at the national level. In Metro Manila, only 11% of the total population is directly/indirectly connected to a sewerage system, and 85% are served by over two million poorly maintained septic tanks.

2.7 What is the percentage of users of septic tank/pit latrine if relevant to your country? SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.	X
	E=# percent; F=Less Than # percent; G= More Than # percent; X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant
2.7 Additional information:	
Data available only cover the surveyed establishments and hotels (total of 5,436) along Manila Bay. Only 28.2% or 1,529 had septic tanks as a domestic waste treatment. Less than 13% or 696 were interconnected/partially interconnected to the Central Sewage Treatment Plant Facilities. Throughout the Metro, 85% of the population are served by over two million poorly-maintained septic tanks.	

2.8 Does the country use constructed wetlands/ponds as wastewater treatment technology? SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.	C
	A= Yes, B= No; C= Partially, D=Planned X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant
2.8 Additional information:	
Constructed wetlands are typically used in the country as biological treatment for secondary wastewater treatment. In addition to the ones provided in the COP13 National Report, there are also constructed wetlands in the University of the Philippines Los Baños, Laguna, which is a hybrid subsurface flow constructed wetland functioning as a secondary and tertiary dairy farm wastewater treatment facility. Another is in Dumaguete City, Negros Oriental, which serves as the city market's wastewater system. SCPW also plans to replicate their pilot project in Calauan, Laguna called "Green Filters" – a constructed wetland used as a natural treatment for domestic waste in the Philippines - in four other sites in 2021-2026.	

2.9 Number of wastewater treatment plants (or volume treated exist at national level)? SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.	G = More than 10
	E= # plants; F= Less than #; G=More than #; X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant

2.9 Additional information:

1. San Roque Slaughterhouse in Zamboanga City
2. Western Mindanao Power Corporation 100-MW Bunker C Fuel Power Plant in Zamboanga City
3. Central Azucarera Don Pedro in Nasugbu, Batangas
4. UP Sewage Treatment Plant in the University of the Philippines in Quezon City, Metro Manila operated by Manila Water Co. Inc. (MWCI)
5. UP Sewage Treatment Plant in the University of the Philippines in Los Baños, Laguna
6. Wastewater Treatment Facility of the Authority of the Freeport Area of Bataan (AFAB) in Mariveles, Bataan
7. Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) by the Water District in Baliuag, Bulacan
8. Marilao-Meycauayan-Obando River System-Water Quality Management Area (MMORS-WQMA) pilot STP
9. San Mateo Septage Treatment Plant (Metro Manila)
10. Septage Treatment Plants in Sarangani and Davao del Sur
11. Baguio Sewage Treatment Plant
12. Dumaguete Septage Treatment Plant
13. Metro Manila Treatment Plant

Aside from these, there are also small wastewater treatment plants existing in subdivisions as required by their Environmental Impact Assessment.

	C
<p>2.10 How is the functional status of the wastewater treatment plants? If relevant to your country SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.</p>	<p>A=Good; B=Not Functioning; C=Functioning; Q=Obsolete; X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant</p>
<p>2.10 Additional information: There are existing effluent standards and requirement that the existing wastewater treatment plants should be functioning as per the DENR Administrative Order 2016-08, <i>Water Quality Guidelines and General Effluent Standards of 2016</i>. Wastewater undergoes pretreatment (screening, settling, sedimentation, and some require neutralization) prior to being naturally treated. It is sometimes paired with a conventional biological treatment process like activated sludge process, and trickling filtration to increase efficiency in pollutant removal and meet regulatory standards, especially dissolved organic matter that is measured as BOD5.</p>	

	X
<p>2.11 The percentage of decentralized wastewater treatment technology, including constructed wetlands/ponds is? SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.</p>	<p>A=Good; B=Not Functioning; C=Functioning; Q=Obsolete; X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant</p>
<p>2.11 Additional information: There is no data but the technology is practiced.</p>	

2.12 Number of wastewater reuse systems (or volume re-used) and purpose? SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.	X
	A=Good; B=Not Functioning C=Functioning; Q=Obsolete; X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant
2.12 Additional information: The Calauan Green Filters described in Item 2.8 is designed so that treated wastewater may be re-used.	

2.13 What is the purpose of the wastewater reuse system if relevant to your country? SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.	R, S
	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. Reuse of treated effluent from constructed wetlands are usually used for watering lawns and ornamental plants and sprinkling unpaved roads/earth to control dust as well as in flushing toilets, doing carwash, etc. SM Prime Holdings Corp., a top integrated property developer in the country, also utilizes a water-recycling system repurposed for toilet flushing, grounds keeping, plant care, and cooling towers.	

2.14 Does your country use a wastewater treatment process that utilizes wetlands as a natural filter while preserving the wetland ecosystem?	A
	A=Yes; B=No; X= Unknown;
2.14 Additional information: If Yes, please provide an example Wetlands used for wastewater treatment are man-made green-brown-gray infrastructure. The treatment wetlands are usually artificial and are allowed to self-organize with human intervention for maintenance and operation. The application or input of wastewater into the wetlands is sometimes through electric water pumps. Check related studies, even for retention ponds for flood control	

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:

The SCPW has a 16-year old program/partnership with Unilever Philippines and with the Living Lakes Network in conserving and wise use of Laguna de Bay and its environs (CLEAR Program or Conservation of Laguna de Bay's Environment and Resources).

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=Yes; B=No; C= Partially; D=Planned; X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant
a) Ramsar Sites b) Wetlands in general	a) A b) A

3.2 Additional information:

a. Ramsar Sites

Peatlands Conservation –a three-year partnership between DENR and PLDT-Smart group, a private company, through its Sustainability Office for the protection, conservation, and restoration of Caimpugan and other peatlands in AMWS.

b. Wetlands in general:

- Boracay Adopt-a-Wetland partnerships with Energy Development Corp. (EDC), Aboitiz Equity Ventures Inc., San Miguel Corp. (SMC), Boracay tubi System Inc. (BTSI), JG Summit Holdings Inc. – In addition to the government’s efforts to rehabilitate Boracay Island, these partnerships gave way for the country’s biggest corporations to undertake environmental projects in six of nine wetlands in the island – all of which is to realize the goal of saving the island from degradation. River Councils with private sector from industries in Laguna de Bay sub-basin (LLDA)
- Manila Bay Rehabilitation partnerships – SM Prime Holdings (SMPH) Inc., SMC, Metro Pacific Investments Corp. (MPIC), and (other partners) joined concerted efforts in Manila Bay committing to clean the critical tributaries of Manila Bay
- CLEAR Partnership – Spearheaded by SCPW in partnership with Laguna Lake Development Authority and Unilever Philippines, this program has organized 23 Youth Ecological Camps and 10 sessions of Youth Congress focusing on wetland conservation across more than 100 high schools in Laguna de Bay for the past 16 years. These translate to more than 100 school- and community-based conservation activities implemented by schools in coordination with the local government units. Graduates from these Camps are now advocates of wetland conservation in their work and in schools. One notable activity is the Sachet Recovery Project (now under Active, Clean and Bountiful Rivers) that was able to recover 11 tons of flexible plastics that were transformed to pavers or school chairs and donated back to schools.
- SMARTSEAS PH (Strengthening Marine Protected Areas to Conserve Marine Key Biodiversity Areas in the Philippines) Project – This was developed to accelerate the establishment of marine protected areas (MPAs) and MPA networks (MPANs) to include more key marine biodiversity areas and improve MPA/MPAN management effectiveness to reduce rapid degradation of marine and coastal habitats.
- Green Fins Implementation - This is an initiative by the United Nations Environmental Programme and The Reef-World Foundation (RWF) and is a comprehensive environmental management approach providing environmental guidance and support to relevant business sectors and authorities in terms of diving and snorkeling activities. This initiative aims to impart to the public and private sector the importance and impact of environmentally responsible diving and snorkeling to coastal and marine ecosystems, through working with business operators, communities and governments.

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

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

3.3 Additional information:

There are annual awards for Marine Protected Area (MPA) or Para el Mar awards given in recognition of good practices in managing MPAs.

<p>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</p>	<p>C</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C = Partially; D=Planned; Z=Not Applicable</p>
<p>3.4 Additional information:</p> <p>One perverse measure that is currently challenging the existing conservation efforts in wetlands include the introduction of invasive alien fish species to rivers in hopes to enhance inland fisheries production for food sufficiency. Actions taken to counter this include the release of a technical guideline through the Fisheries Office Order No. 199 s. 2019 providing for the capacity building of stakeholders, habitat restoration, responsible stocking and stock enhancement, stock assessment, and fishing activity. Information and education campaigns and coordination with concerned offices were also conducted.</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}

<p>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</p>	<p>C</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</p>
<p>4.1 Additional information:</p> <p>Through the GloGouling Partnerships Project, marine invasive alien species will be inventoried. The formulation of Development and Management Plans in small Lakes in the Laguna de Bay region also identified the conduct of inventory of aquatic invasive alien species as part of the Aquatic and Fishery Resources Enhancement Strategy.</p>	
<p>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</p>	<p>A</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</p>
<p>4.2 Additional information:</p> <p>The country has a National Invasive Species Strategy and Action Plan (NISSAP) 2020-2030. DENR is also currently working on/reviewing the issuance of a Department Administrative Order that provides for the management of the invasive alien species of flora and fauna in the country – four of which are aquatic macrophytes found in inland wetlands. In addition, a Technical Working Group (TWG) on Invasive Alien Fish Species in the Philippine wetlands is planned for establishment.</p>	

4.3 Has your country successfully controlled through management actions invasive species of high risk to wetland ecosystems?	B A=Yes; B=No; X= Unknown
<p>4.3. Additional information: (If 'Yes', please provide examples, including the species name and the successful management actions)</p> <p>Attempts have only been made to control aquatic invasive species including but not limited to the harvesting of water hyacinth, <i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>, for manufacturing various handicrafts; production of canned goods and other fish-based dish out of janitor fish, <i>Pterygoplichthys</i> sp., and knifefish, <i>Chitala ornata</i>; creation of a Technical Working Group to address the containment of knifefish in Laguna de Bay; NGO-led initiatives to control the water lilies in the Pasig River to provide locals a source of livelihood.</p>	
4.4 Are there invasive species of high risk to wetland ecosystems that have not been successfully controlled through management actions?	B A=Yes; B=No; X= Unknown
4.4 Additional information: (If 'Yes', please provide examples, including the species name and the challenges to management)	
4.5 Have the effectiveness of wetland invasive alien species control programmes been assessed?	D A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
<p>4.5 Additional information:</p> <p>The project is still on-going and assessment is part of the plan.</p>	

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	D A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
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5.1 Additional information:
Regional Offices of DENR are encouraged to nominate wetlands within their jurisdiction for designation as Ramsar Sites. Guidelines for recognition of Wetlands of International/National Importance are also being developed by DENR through BMB, which shall serve as the first step for the identification of Ramsar Sites

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 Information Service has been mainly used in the identification and nomination of Ramsar Sites.	

5.3 How many Ramsar Sites have a formal management plan? {2.4.1} KRA 2.4.i	E = 7
	E= # sites; F=Less than # sites; G=More than # sites; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
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 = 7
	E= # sites; F=Less than # sites; G=More than # sites; X= Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
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	Y
	E= # sites; F=Less than # sites; G=More than # sites; X= Unknown; Y=Not Relevant

5.3 – 5.5 Additional information:
Ramsar Site (RSN)/Management Plan Year:

Ramsar Site	Ramsar Site Number	Management Plan Duration	Status
Agusan Marsh Wildlife Sanctuary	RSN 1009	2015-2019	Currently being updated
Negros Occidental Coastal Wetlands Area	RSN 2271	2017-2022	Currently being implemented
Olango Island Wildlife Sanctuary	RSN0656	2003-2008	Currently being updated
Naujan Lake National Park	RSN1008	2014-2024	Not yet endorsed to the Bureau. The Ramsar Site Manager also prepared an initial Protected Area (PA) Plan as per requirement for its proclamation as a PA
Tubbataha Reefs Natural Park	RSN1010	2011-2021	Currently being updated
Puerto Princesa Subterranean River National Park	RSN2084	2021-2031	For implementation this year
Las Piñas- Parañaque Critical Habitat and Ecotourism Area	RSN2124	2020-2025	Currently being finalized; For approval of the Protected Area Management Board (PAMB)

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	A
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
<p>5.6 Additional information:</p> <p>Ramsar Sites are assessed in terms of the effectiveness of their management plan through the Management Effectiveness/Enhancement Tracking Tool of the Management Effectiveness Assessment (MEA).</p>	

5.7 How many Ramsar Sites have a cross-sectoral management committee? {2.4.4} {2.4.6} KRA 2.4.iv	E = 7 sites
	E= # sites; F=Less than # sites; G=More than # sites; X=Unknown, Y=Not Relevant;

5.7 Additional information (If at least 1 site, please give the name and official number of the site or sites):

Olango Island Wildlife Sanctuary (RSN0656)

Naujan Lake National Park (RSN1008)

Agusan Marsh Wildlife Sanctuary (RSN1009) - aside from the Protected Area Management Board, the site has the Agusan del Sur Environment and Sustainable Development Council (ASESDC), which is organized by the concerned local government unit.

Tubbataha Reefs Natural Park (RSN1010)

Puerto Princesa Subterranean River National Park (RSN2084)

Las Piñas- Parañaque Critical Habitat and Ecotourism Area (RSN2124)

Negros Occidental Coastal Wetlands Conservation Area (RSN2271) - NOCWCA Management Alliance

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>A</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):</p> <p>For Ramsar Sites within protected areas, these changes are made known to the Administrative Authority through reporting from the Protected Area Superintendent and/or the Protected Area Management Board as well as through monitoring activities. For the Ramsar Site outside protected areas, these changes are reported to the AA through the city/provincial/regional counterparts of DENR and through monitoring activities as well.</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>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):</p> <p>Some issues are included in the updating of the RSIS of the Ramsar Sites. The issue of likely change in ecological character of Negros Occidental Coastal Wetlands Conservation Area have been raised by a local environmental non-government organization.</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>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]

8.1 Does your country have a complete National Wetland Inventory? {1.1.1} KRA 1.1.i	<u>C</u> A=Yes; B=No; C=In Progress; D=Planned
8.1 Additional information: The Biodiversity Management Bureau, the Administrative Authority, is currently maintaining a National Wetland Inventory that is in continuous updating	
8.2 Has your country updated a National Wetland Inventory in the last decade?	<u>A</u> A=Yes; B=No; C=In Progress; C1= Partially; D=Planned; X= Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
8.2 Additional information: In 2016, the Biodiversity Management Bureau published the Atlas of Philippine Inland Wetlands and Classified Caves. At the present time, the Bureau, together with its partner agencies and organizations, has ongoing efforts on the enhancement of the knowledge management system, which aims to integrate the coastal and marine wetlands to the existing database of inland wetlands.	
8.3 Is wetland inventory data and information maintained? {1.1.2} KRA 1.1.ii	<u>A</u> A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
8.3 Additional information: There are separate databases for inland and human-made wetlands and coastal wetlands and both are in continuous updating.	
8.4 Is wetland inventory data and information made accessible to all stakeholders? {1.1.2} KRA 1.1.ii	<u>A</u> A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
8.4 Additional information: The wetland inventory data and information can be made available in hard/physical copies and in soft/digital copies upon request. The Atlas of Philippine Inland Wetlands and Classified Caves 2016, mentioned in item (8.2) is also available in the Bureau's website.	

<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) P b) P</p>	
<p>8.5 Additional information on a) and/or b):</p>	
<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.</p>	<p>E = 22,370.06</p> <p>E= # Km² ;; G=More than # Km²; X= Unknown</p>

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 (Km ²)						Total area by category of wetland (Km ²)
Marine/ Coastal	Tidal Flats: 333.862	Estuarine waters 2,303.95	Marine subtidal aquatic beds (seagrass beds): 4,909.2	Coral reefs: 7,961.25*	Intertidal forested wetlands (mangrove swamps): 3,033.73	18,541.99
Inland	Permanent freshwater lakes: 2,008.45	Permanent marshes/swamps: 1,488.74	Forested Peatlands: 76.35	Non-Forested Peatlands : 93.83	Rivers, karst, and other subterranean hydrological systems: No data on extent	3,667.37
Human-made	Water Storage Areas (Dams and reservoirs): 155.02	Ponds (mine tailing ponds): 5.68	Fishponds : Data not yet compiled	Saltpans: Data not yet compiled	Irrigated lands: Data not yet compiled	160.70
Total						22,370.06
Date of inventory: Year 2016 REFERENCES OR LINKS: Coastal and Marine Wetlands: <p>Data were from the Coastal Resource Mapping and Assessment Report - a project of the Biodiversity Management Bureau - that included ground validation, which was conducted in partnership with different agencies per province including the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR), local government units, and academe.</p> <p>Biodiversity Management Bureau. (2016). Draft Project Report for the RRC-EA Wetland Fund project on "Inventory of Coastal Wetlands particularly the Seagrass and Tidal Flats Areas in Mainland Luzon, Philippines."</p> Inland/Human-made Wetlands:						

Biodiversity Management Bureau (2016). Atlas of Philippine Inland Wetlands and Classified Caves. Department of Environment and Natural Resources. Biodiversity Management Bureau. Philippines. <https://bmb.gov.ph/index.php/e-library/publications/references?download=365:atlas-of-philippine-inland-wetlands-and-classified-caves-first-edition-2016&start=20>

Note:

Current data on inventories are partial or not complete and only available information is reflected.

*Area provided for coral reefs coverage include those that are beyond 6 m deep. No bathymetry has been conducted yet to disintegrate the data.

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

- Technical staffs and capacity to undertake assessments and national inventory
- Restriction of DENR in terms of utilizing fund outside protected areas, which is in accordance to the Department's planning guidelines
- Equipment
- Cooperation of the local government units and their funds allocation

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)

A

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

9.1 Additional information:

Currently, there is no National Wetland Policy in place yet, but there are relevant existing laws that provide for the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands:

- a. 1986 Philippine Constitution
- b. RA 8371 Indigenous Peoples Rights Acts
- c. RA National Integrated Protected Areas System (NIPAS) Act
- d. RA 11038 Expanded NIPAS Act
- e. RA 8550 Fisheries Code
- f. RA1065 Amending the Fisheries Code of 1998
- g. RA 9147 Wildlife Resources Conservation and Protection Act
- h. RA 9072 Cave Act
- i. RA 7160 Local Government Code
- j. RA 9275 Clean Water Act
- k. RA 9729 Climate Change Act
- l. PD 1067 Water Code
- m. EO 111 Ecotourism Policy
- n. EO 578 Policy on Biodiversity and Verde Island Marine Corridor
- o. EO 533 Integrated Coastal Management Policy
- p. RA 4850 Creation of the Laguna Lake Development Authority and its amendment PD 813 and EO 927

Key national strategies also prioritize and/or provides for wetland management:

- a. The Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022
- b. The Philippine Biodiversity Strategy Action Plan 2015-2028
- c. National Climate Change Action Plan
- d. National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan

In addition to the ones specified in the last reporting for the COP13, below are recently filed draft national policies that provide for wetland conservation; all are still pending for approval/passage both at the executive and legislative branches of the Philippine government:

- a. Draft Executive Order on Establishing a National Wetland Policy and Creating the National Wetlands Conservation Committee
- b. House Bill No. 3460, An Act Establishing a National Wetland Policy, Providing Mechanisms for its Institutionalization and Appropriating Funds Therefor
- c. House Bill No. 7206 An Act to Conserve, Protect, and Sustainably Manage Peatlands and its Resources, and for other Purposes
- d. House Bill 426, An Act Creating the Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
- e. House Bill 105 Bill on National Land Use Act

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

A

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

9.2 Additional information:

- The Republic Act 11038 or the Expanded National Integrated Protected Areas System Act of 2018 has strengthened the protection of the Ramsar Sites, viz., Olango Island Wildlife Sanctuary, Agusan Marsh Wildlife Sanctuary, and the Las Piñas-Parañaque Critical Habitat and Ecotourism Area through their legislation as national parks.
- The reconstitution of the Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board into the Department of Human Settlements and Urban Development may further efforts in the employment of water-sensitive urban design

Proposals on:

- the creation of the Department of Water Resources Management to address the fragmentation of water policy in the Philippines and the Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources.
- the policies and legislation for a national wetland policy.
- the National Coastal Greenbelt Program wherein mangrove and beach forests will be established in areas that are vulnerable to storm surge and coastal erosion.

<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>A</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned</p>
<p>9.3 Additional information:</p> <p>Wetlands are used as flood control structures relative to flood control and watershed management. The Integrated water resource management strategies include the Water Supply Development and Soil and Water Conservation Program under the Integrated River Basin Management and Development Master Plan. Wetlands have been recognized in recharging soil water tables which can supply water to agricultural users and improve soil management. Furthermore, there is an Integrated Watershed Management Planning, which harmonizes resource uses across landscapes to prevent inappropriate uses in one ecosystem that could adversely affect other ecosystem, thus preserving natural water infrastructures such as mangrove ecosystems.</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>A</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned</p>
<p>9.4 Additional information:</p> <p>Information, Education, and Communication campaigns and stakeholders participation are incorporated in River Basin Plans and in Integrated Watershed Management Plans. Expertise for effective communication maybe lacking</p>	
<p>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</p>	<p>C</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</p>

9.5 Additional information:

Integrated Flood Control Master Plan:

- Philippine National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) 2011 - 2018: integrates climate change adaptation into various areas including fisheries and agriculture, and water resource management. This also targets activities that are relevant to wetlands such as the profiling of watersheds and river basins, conduct of vulnerability and risk assessment of water resources, development of climate change adaptation plans for priority watersheds and river basins, implementation of the National Septage and Sewerage Program, and expansion of protected areas, among others.
- Urban Development and Housing Act (RA 7279): recognizes the contribution of wetlands to hydrological disasters, providing for the relocation and resettlement of communities along esteros, riverbanks, shorelines, and waterways, among others.
- Water Code (PD 1067): provides for the governance of flood plain areas including the promulgation of rules and regulations to manage activities in these areas that may increase flood losses or aggravate flood problems.
- Forestry Reform Code (PD 705): identifies swamplands and mangrove forests that serve as barriers from strong winds and typhoons, hence promotes their protection and conservation.

<p>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</p>	<p>A</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</p>
<p>9.6 Additional information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Agricultural Wetlands as a Showcase for Wetland Conservation – Implemented by the SCPW with support from the RRC-EA Wetland Fund, this project attempts to conserve a portion of Candaba Wetlands – the Paligui Wetlands – which is threatened by both natural and anthropogenic activities. The approach of the project supports the implementation of the Fourth Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016-2024 and used participatory methods. The main output of the project is to come up with a Management Plan that will help increase the income of farmers while conserving the wetlands. ● System of Rice Intensification (SRI) and Rice Duck Integration Farming System (RDIFS) – implemented through the 5th Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants (SGP5) from October 2013-December 2019. These approaches aimed to minimize and eventually remove the use of inorganic fertilizers and pesticides in rice farming. While the SRI method of planting provides sufficient room to raise ducks, the ducks move through the fields and eat the harmful pests and weeds. ● Green Green Green Project - is an assistance program launched by the Department of Budget and Management that aims to develop public open spaces and make cities more livable and sustainable. City government projects funded through this program include the installation of green infrastructure like bioswales and pervious surfaces, which aid during rainy season and flooding. 	

<p>9.7 Has research to inform wetland policies and plans been undertaken in your country on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) agriculture-wetland interactions b) climate change c) valuation of ecosystem services <p>{1.6.1} KRA 1.6.i</p>	<p>A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned</p> <p>a) A b) A c) A</p>
<p>9.7 Additional information:</p> <p>a. Agriculture-wetland interactions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nationally Important Agricultural Heritage Sites (NIAHS) Rice plus <p>b. Climate Change –</p> <p>On-going research on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greenhouse Gas Flux Measurements and Carbon Stock Assessment of Peatlands Accounting and Mapping of the Ecosystem Carbon Stocks and Soil CO₂ Emissions in Forested and Deforested Mangrove Areas in the Philippines Integrated Assessment and Modelling of Blue Carbon Ecosystem for Conservation and Adaptive Management (IAMBlueCECAM)Program <p>Completed studies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sediment accretion, carbon stock accumulation, and greenhouse gas fluxes in Philippine mangroves forests Climate change vulnerability assessment in Manila Bay Area and selected coastal areas within priority watersheds Post-coral bleaching monitoring in Sake Island, Honda Bay, Palawan, Philippines Blue carbon sequestration potential of seagrasses Productivity of seagrass in areas with and without mangrove <p>c. Valuation of Ecosystem Services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Study on Reflecting the Value of Ecosystems and Biodiversity in Land Reclamation Policies in the Philippines Ecosystem Accounts were also developed for Laguna Lake and Southern Palawan under the Philippine Wealth Accounting and Valuation of Ecosystem Services (PHILWAVES) project. Valuation of Ecosystem Goods and Services of Lobo Watershed, Lobo, Batangas, for implementation with the aim of coming up with a Procedural Manual on Ecosystem Accounting in the Philippines. <p>Other studies are shared and accessible through this link: https://bt.ly/HowToPCAARRDeLib</p>	

<p>9.8 Has your country submitted a request for Wetland City Accreditation of the Ramsar Convention, Resolution XII.10 ?</p>	<p>B</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</p>
<p>9.8 Additional information: (If 'Yes', please indicate How many request have been submitted):</p>	

<p>9.9 Has your country made efforts to conserve small wetlands in line with Resolution XIII. 21?</p>	<p>C</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</p>
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9.9 Additional information: (If 'Yes', please indicate what actions have been implemented):

Water quality evaluation of the eight lakes in Laguna province has been regularly conducted by LLDA while lake clean-up operations and fingerlings dispersal have been launched annually. The Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) harmonizing the development and management plans (DMPs) of DENR and LLDA for the small lakes was signed in April 2018. However, this report also recognizes the need for the latter to address some immediate concerns including the implementation of the approved DMPs for the four small lakes and formulation of DMPs for the remaining four, among others.

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)	A A=Yes; B=No; C=In Preparation; D=Planned
<p>10.1 Additional information: (If yes please indicate the case studies or projects documenting information and experiences concerning culture and wetlands).</p> <p>Some success stories of practices, participation, and projects on the cultural aspects of wetlands are compiled and published in GEF Small Grants Programme in the Philippines. (2020). <i>SGP5 Model Stories</i>.</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) stakeholders, including local communities and indigenous people are represented on National Ramsar Committees or similar bodies</p> <p>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>(Resolution VII. 8) (Action 6.1.5)</p>	<p>a) A</p> <p>b) A</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=In Preparation; D=Planned</p>

10.2 Additional information: (If the answer is “yes” please indicate the use or application of the guidelines)

The involvement of local communities and indigenous peoples in wetland management is embodied in the management planning guidelines for all protected areas within the National Integrated Protected Areas System that include wetlands. Specifically, local stakeholders and indigenous peoples/Indigenous Cultural Communities (IPs/ICCs) have representation in the Protected Area Management Board (PAMB) and are involved in the planning, decision-making, and implementation and enforcement of the laws and policies as well as in the conduct of advocacy campaigns. For wetlands within ancestral domains, the rights of IPs/ICCs to manage these ecosystems - thus, involvement - within their territories are covered in the Indigenous Peoples’ Rights Act of 1997. These rights are manifested through their preparation of their own Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan (ADSDPP) with guidance from the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP).

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)

A

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

10.3 Additional information:

Socio-cultural profiles of wetlands including the Indigenous Knowledge Systems and Practices of the IPs/ICCs in the area are documented as part of the Wetland Management Plan.

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

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

11.1 Additional information: (If ‘Yes’ or ‘Partially’, please indicate, how many wetlands and their names):

A number of research initiatives on wetlands has been recorded through books, journal articles, and publications, and promoted/presented in several national and international conferences. Information generated is then used to influence policy-making and implementation. In addition, as part of the Wetlands BioBlitz Program, ecosystem services of three rivers in Laguna were assessed using RAWES. Results are uploaded on the website being maintained by SCPW (www.wetlandsbioblitz.org). The three rivers are Lumban-Pagsanjan River, Pangil River, and Mabitac River.

<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>A</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant</p>
<p>11.2 Additional information:</p> <p>This is enshrined in the mandate of the National Water Resources Board (NWRB), which implements projects aligned with the sustainable development goals particularly on poverty alleviation, food, and water security. One of their projects is on the Integrated Water Resources Management for Poverty Alleviation and Economic Development in Pampanga River Basin. The project aims to secure the basic human needs such as drinking water and safe living conditions against flood and other water-related disasters. This is also oriented not only for the development of the regional economy but also for the preservation and recovery of the ecosystem in Pampanga River Basin. Moreover, inter-sector projects need to be implemented jointly by different government agencies and private firms under the umbrella of the River Basin Committee (RBC).</p> <p>Some other wetland programs/projects being implemented in the country that contribute to poverty alleviation or food and water security:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Coastal and Marine Ecosystems Management Program. This program aims to comprehensively manage, address, and effectively reduce the drivers and threats of degradation of coastal and marine ecosystems to achieve sustainable ecosystem services, ensuring food security, climate change resiliency and reduced disaster risks for the benefit of present and future generations. This program also provides financial assistance to people's organizations that are utilizing resources and are engaged in livelihood with potential or existing biodiversity-friendly enterprise. b. Protected Area, Caves and Wetlands Development and Management Program. This program aims to sustain ecosystem functions through establishment of conservation areas, delineation of management zones, enforcement of environmental laws and regulations and improving conservation status of species. The program also aims to improve the socioeconomic conditions of resource-based communities by advocating biodiversity-friendly behavior and optimizing ecosystem services to support sustainable livelihoods. c. DILG on Water and Sanitation and access to drinking water 	

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for Ramsar Sites and other wetlands? {1.4.3}{1.4.4} KRA 1.4.iii	A
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
11.3 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, if known, how many Ramsar Sites and their names): The outline set for the wetland management plan specifies that socio-economic values be taken into account. Note the need for further studies on socio-economic values of wetlands.	
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	A
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
11.4 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, if known, how many Ramsar Sites and their names): The outline set for the wetland management plan specifies that cultural values be taken into account.	

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
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
12.1 Additional information: This includes Manila Bay and Boracay wetlands (details on the restoration projects are in the following item).	
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

12.2 Additional information: (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, if available the extent of wetlands restored):

- Boracay Island rehabilitation – Starting in April 2018, DENR led massive rehabilitation project for the whole island (including its wetlands), which required a six-month total closure and dismantling of illegal structures along beachfronts, managing solid wastes, and preventing direct discharge of untreated wastewater from establishments near beachfronts. Regular monitoring is also being done to ensure the protection and conservation of the wetlands in the area.
- Manila Bay rehabilitation – also led by the DENR, weekly cleanup is being undertaken by the concerned barangays in addition to the strict monitoring of national agencies of the compliance with sewage treatment facilities by the different establishments in the area. This movement is further supported by a parallel rehabilitation of the two major rivers flowing to the Bay. Likewise, regular inspections, surveillance, investigations, and monitoring and gathering of wastewater samples in the Manila Bay area are being conducted. The rehabilitation program commenced in January 2019.
- Buguey Integrated Lagoon Development and Aquatic Resource Management (BUILD-ARM) – From September 2018-August 2019, the local government of Buguey, Cagayan, implemented the rehabilitation of Buguey Lagoon into a productive, sustainable, and profitable ecosystem. Accomplishments of the project include data collection and monitoring of hydro-biological and physico-chemical parameters in 15 coastal barangays, awareness campaigns, livelihood provision, training of Fishery Law Enforcement Team, and completion of hatchery construction.

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	A
b) Education and public awareness on peatlands	A
c) Policy and legislative instruments	C
d) Wise use of peatlands	C
e) Research networks, regional centres of expertise, and institutional capacity	C

f) International cooperation	A
g) Implementation and support	A
<p>12.3 Additional information: (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, the progress in implementation:</p> <p>A. As part of the implementation of the ASEAN Peatland Management Strategy, inventory and mapping of peatlands in the country were reported regularly during the annual meetings of the ASEAN Task Force on Peatlands.</p> <p>B. CEPA materials on peatlands were developed and distributed to concerned local communities and stakeholders. Awareness on peatlands and peatland conservation through social media activities also became the center of collaborative efforts with PLDT-Smart, a private telecommunications company.</p> <p>C. A draft policy/Department Administrative Order on the Guidelines for Sustainable Development Planning and Management of Peatlands is currently pending for review of the Technical Working Group on Inland Wetlands. However, at the site level, concerned local government units of peatlands in San Francisco and Talacogon in the province of Agusan del Sur and LGU Alangalang in Leyte already have local ordinances on the conservation of this ecosystem.</p> <p>D. Wise use of peatlands. Some of the confirmed peatlands had been designated as local conservation areas through local government ordinances. This enabled protection from further drainage and unsustainable uses.</p> <p>E. Peatland research had become one of the priority agenda of the Forest and Wetlands Research, Development and Extension Center or the Department of Environment and Natural Resources – Ecosystems Research and Development Bureau. Academic institutions were also encouraged to do peatland research through collaboration with private sector partner.</p> <p>F. We are a signatory to the ASEAN Agreement on Transboundary Haze Pollution (AATHP) and a member of the ASEAN Task Force on Peatland (ATFP). ASEAN Peatland Management Strategy was developed to guide actions that would support the sustainable management of peatlands in the region for the period of 2006-2020 and reduce fires and associated haze. The APMS was developed within the framework of the ASEAN Peatland Management Initiative (APMI) and the AATHP.</p> <p>G. The country has a National Action Plan for Sustainable Use and Protection of Philippine Peatlands.</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	D
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned

13.1 Additional information: Currently, the Philippines is still working on the guidelines for the biodiversity-focused SEA.	
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 A=Yes; B=No; C=Some Cases
13.2 Additional information: Development projects are subjected to Environmental Impact Assessment. Wetlands when present in the proposed project site, are part of the aquatic and/or terrestrial assessment for biodiversity and role in flood control.	

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 A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned
15.1 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Planned', please indicate the regional initiative(s) and the collaborating countries of each initiative): The Society for the Conservation of Philippine Wetlands, Inc. (SCPW) hosted the Workshop to Develop a Joint CEPA Project for the East-Asian-Australasian Flyway in 2019 and Share Information on Successful CEPA Interventions in October 2018.	
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}	D A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned
15.2 Additional information (If 'Yes', please indicate the name(s) of the centre(s): Planned: SCPW is hosting the 8th Wetland Link International - Asia Conference in November 2021 in partnership with Ramsar Regional Center-East Asia and Wetlands Link International UK, and Wildfowl and Wetland Trust (WWT). Expected participants are about 200 persons from at least 20 countries.	

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) C</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>(a) There is a National Inland Wetland Conservation Program that incorporates CEPA activities. (d) Two site-level CEPA Action Plans were developed and are being implemented for Laguna de Bay and Paligui Wetlands (Candaba) through the initiative of the SCPW and the NGO CEPA Focal Point. DENR Region 9-PENRO Sibugay in collaboration with Siay Local Government Unit (LGU), Department of Education, and PhilBio facilitated the creation of Mangrove Eco-Warriors for Elementary students through the conduct of an eco-camp whose action plan will be integrated in the LGU's annual plan.</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 = 5 b) G = more than 2</p>
<p>16.2 Additional information (If centres are part of national or international networks, please describe the networks):</p> <p>(a) There are wetland centres in Las Piñas-Parañaque Critical Habitat and Ecotourism Area, Naujan Lake National Park, Olango Island Wildlife Sanctuary, and Puerto Princesa Subterranean River National Park. The Protected Area Management Office of the Agusan Marsh Wildlife Sanctuary has designated its existing PASu Office as wetland and information center. The 10 local government units within NOCWCA have their own visitors and education centres.</p> <p>(b) There are wetland centres in Malasi Lake and Balinsasayao Twin Lakes. In Siay, there is an exhibit area where photos of waterbirds documented in the Sibugay Wetlands are displayed. This also serves as a souvenir shop showcasing products from the wetland and other local products. Department of Tourism-R9 provided a tourism booth where flyers and leaflets about the wetland are available. The Multipurpose Hall funded by Congresswoman Ann Hofer serves as a lecture site as well as venue for cultural shows and gatherings.</p>	

<p>16.3 Does the Contracting Party:</p> <p>a) promote stakeholder participation in decision-making on wetland planning and management</p> <p>b) specifically involve local stakeholders in the selection of new Ramsar Sites and in Ramsar Site management?</p> <p>{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. The management bodies of the Ramsar Sites and other conservation areas are composed of representatives of stakeholders from various sectors. They are involved in the management planning - which includes multi-participatory and consultative processes - decision-making, as well as implementation and enforcement of laws and policies. Some specific examples are the involvement of SCPW in the physical planning of the Las Piñas-Parañaque Wetland Part and the involvement of concerned local government units in the development of plans for Water Quality Management Areas and Area-based Management as part of the deliverables for the Operational Plan for Manila Bay Coastal Strategy. In AMWS, community-based protection is supported through the organization and deputation of Bantay Danao volunteers with the help of the Provincial Government of Agusan del Sur. They are involved not just in patrolling, monitoring and enforcement but also advocacy campaigns in the said site. In NOCWCA, a 10-member-LGU alliance is directly involved in the planning process. Each LGU is represented by the Local Planning Office, Local Environment Management Office, Local Tourism Office, Local Agriculture Office, Chairperson of City/Municipal Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Office. Moreover, representatives coming from all partners who have signed the Memorandum of Agreement are also participating in the meeting or planning workshop.</p> <p>b. Stakeholders are consulted when candidate sites are made known and also at various stages before the official recognition of the Ramsar Site.</p>	
<p>16.4 Do you have an operational cross-sectoral National Ramsar/Wetlands Committee? {4.1.6} KRA 4.3.v</p>	<p>B</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>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>C</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant</p>

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

There is a National Technical Working Group (NTWG) on Inland Wetlands which meets twice a year.

Roles and Responsibilities:

- Hold meetings twice a year, or as often as may be deemed necessary;
- Coordinate all efforts in the conservation and wise use of the country's inland wetlands and their resources;
- Provide oversight in the implementation of activities identified under Thematic Area on Inland Wetlands of the PBSAP;
- Recommend policies for the conservation and wise use of the country's wetlands and its resources based on each of the agency's mandates;
- Establish linkages and networking with concerned national and international and organizations and commitment, as well as relevant local government units, to promote information exchange and synergies on wetland conservation;
- Submit a triennial report, through its Secretariat, on the status of the Philippine inland wetlands and the progress of implementation of the PBSAP with focus on thematic area on Inland Wetlands;
- the Biodiversity Management Bureau shall act as Secretariat of the NTWG on Inland Wetlands.

The following are the member-agencies of the Group:

1. National Economic and Development Authority
2. Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) - Policy and Planning
3. Department of Agriculture (DA)– Policy Research Service
4. DENR - Biodiversity Management Bureau
5. DENR - Ecosystems Research and Development Bureau
6. DENR - Environmental Management Bureau
7. DENR - Forest Management Bureau
8. DENR - River Basin Control Office
9. National Water Resources Board
10. Laguna Lake Development Authority
11. DA - Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
12. DA - Bureau of Soils and Water Management
13. Department of Science and Technology (DOST) - Philippine Council for Agriculture, Aquatic and Natural Resources Research and Development
14. Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) –Bureau of Local Government Supervision
15. Department of Public Works and Highways – Environmental and Social Safeguards Division, Planning Service
16. NGO Partner: Society for the Conservation of Philippine Wetlands, Inc.

<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:</p> <p>a) Ramsar Site managers</p> <p>b) other MEA national focal points</p> <p>c) other ministries, departments and agencies</p> <p>{4.1.7} KRA 4.1.vi</p>	<p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</p> <p>a) A</p> <p>b) A</p> <p>c) A</p>
<p>16.6 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please describe what mechanisms are in place):</p> <p>Ramsar Site meetings, consultations, workshops , conferences, etc.</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}	A
	A=Yes; B=No
<p>16.7 Additional information:</p> <p>In support to the Presidential Proclamation No. 74 s. 1999 declaring February 2 of every year as National Wetlands Day, activities geared towards promotion of wise use of wetlands are pursued by both the government and non-government sectors of the country. Notable Ramsar-branded World Wetlands Day activities that were conducted since COP13 include:</p> <p>2018:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Educational Outreach Activities and Learning Events held by the Society of the Conservation of Philippine Wetlands (SCPW) and Biodiversity Management Bureau (BMB) - this targeted the participation of local organizations, schools, and community leaders and officials - Picnic at the Las Piñas-Parañaque Critical Habitat and Ecotourism Area (LPPCHEA), a Ramsar Site - an activity of the SCPW alongside wetland walk and bird watching activities - Wild for Wetlands 2018 led by Earth Island Institute, which aimed to advance the protection of Laguna de Bay by celebrating its heritage through culture and arts - Sibugay Wetlands conduct film showing, lectures, environmental games and tour to the wetland. Social media promotion through DENR-XI official site and radio program interviews are also conducted since 2018. <p>2019:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Media Wetland Exposure Activity in Candaba Wetlands in Pampanga spearheaded by BMB and SCPW - The Climate Storytelling Project in LPPCHEA by SCPW under the Ramsar Wetland Fund 2019 <p>2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wetlands and Agricultural Biodiversity: A Learning Event – conducted in joint efforts of SCPW, ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity (ACB), and Pampanga State Agricultural University - Clean-up activity in Sampaloc Lake, San Pablo City, Laguna, alongside distribution of IEC materials and media briefing and press interview - the activity was led by DENR-Region IV 	
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
	A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned

16.8 Additional information (If these and other CEPA activities have been undertaken by other organizations, please indicate this):

Activities to raise awareness on wetlands and their ecosystem services include Dalaw-Turo, an educational *tour* for resident mothers along Manila Bay capacitating them on solid waste management practices while increasing their appreciation for rivers and seas; the celebration of relevant events – World Water Day and World Migratory Bird Day, the latter of which was participated in by the academe, foreign media groups, and government and non-government sectors. International Coastal Clean-up; Month of the Ocean; CMEMP; Agos. The SCPW also conducted two Youth Ecological Camps focusing on wetlands conservation in two lakeshore municipalities of Laguna de Bay namely Victoria and Jala-Jala. These were attended by 50 high school students. Also, three Wetland BioBlitz activities were conducted by SCPW in three lakeshore towns of Laguna de Bay namely Lumban, Pangil and Mabitac. These were participated in by a total of 263 persons representing high school students, teachers, volunteers and Local Government Officials.

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]

17.1	A
a) Have Ramsar contributions been paid in full for 2018, 2019 and 2020? {4.2.1} KRA 4.2.i	A=Yes; B=No; Z=Not Applicable
b) If 'No' in 17.1 a), please clarify what plan is in place to ensure future prompt payment:	
17.2	B
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; B=No
17.2 Additional information (If 'Yes' please state the amounts, and for which activities):	
17.3	Z
[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; B=No; Z=Not Applicable
17.3 Additional information (If 'Yes', please indicate the countries supported since COP12):	
17.4	Z
[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; B=No; C= Partially; X= Unknown; Y=Not Relevant; Z=Not Applicable

17.4 Additional information:

17.5 [For Contracting Parties that have received development assistance only ('recipient countries')]: Has funding support been received from development assistance agencies specifically for in-country wetland conservation and management? {3.3.3}	A A=Yes; B=No; Z=Not Applicable
<p>17.5 Additional information (If 'Yes', please indicate from which countries/agencies since COP12):</p> <p>Development assistance have been received from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity - USAID - DEUTSCHE Gesellschaft für International Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) - European Commission <p>Assistance also came from the Ramsar Regional Center – East Asia, Ministry of Environment Korea</p>	

17.6 Has any financial support been provided by your country to the implementation of the Strategic Plan?	B A=Yes; B=No; Z=Not Applicable
17.6 Additional information (If "Yes" please state the amounts, and for which activities):	

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

18.1 Are the national focal points of other MEAs invited to participate in the National Ramsar/Wetland Committee? {3.1.1} {3.1.2} KRAs 3.1.i & 3.1.iv	A A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
<p>18.1 Additional information:</p> <p>The National Technical Working Group (NTWG) for Inland Wetlands serves as the equivalent of the National Ramsar/Wetland Committee. The membership of the NTWG includes the focal points of other MEAs. The Sub-Committee on Biodiversity under the Philippine Council for Sustainable Development also includes the focal points of MEAs in its membership.</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	C A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned

18.2 Additional information:
 There is no formal organization among the focal points of the UN and other global and regional bodies and agencies which includes the Ramsar Administrative Authority. Lines of communication are open between the Administrative Authority and other global or regional bodies and agencies. The Administrative Authority can always request meetings with other agencies bilaterally or multi-laterally. On the other hand such bodies can also always request the presence of the Administrative Authority in meetings or consultations.

18.3 Has your country received assistance from one or more UN and other global and regional bodies and agencies (e.g. UNEP, UNDP, WHO, FAO, UNECE, ITTO) or the Convention's IOPs in its implementation of the Convention? {4.4.1} KRA 4.4.ii. The IOPs are: BirdLife International, the International Water Management Institute (IWMI), IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature), Wetlands International, WWF and Wildfowl & Wetland Trust (WWT).	A A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
18.3 Additional information (If 'Yes' please name the agency (es) or IOP (s) and the type of assistance received): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity (ACB) - survey for the conservation and management of resources inside the Protected Area • BirdLife International • International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) • Wetlands International 	

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): The SCPW is a member of the International Living Lakes Network since 2001. This network administered by the Global Nature Fund and has 112 member lakes across 5 continents. The SCPW is also a member of the Wetlands Link International – Asia.	

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

The Biodiversity Management Bureau shares on its website a summary of the wetlands inventory, profiling, and management, and mentions as well the country's Ramsar Sites. Concerned DENR Regional Offices also share information about the Ramsar Sites within their jurisdiction. However, only two of the seven Ramsar Sites have an updated website of their own.

Some Ramsar Sites also produce and disseminate publications and other IEC materials such as audio-visual presentations about the area, and even take the site's promotion to social media platforms including Facebook. Scientific studies on some Ramsar Site were also conducted whose results are published in the journals and books as cited below:

Batongbacal, J. (2019). Designation of the Tubbataha Reef Natural Park as a Particularly Sensitive Sea Area: the Philippine Experience. *Ocean Yearbook Online* 33(1): 163-186. 10.1163/9789004395633_007.

Garcia, M.C., Campos, R.G., & Seronay, R.A. (2020). Perceived Ecosystem Services Towards the Conservation of Agusan Marsh Wildlife Sanctuary in Mindanao, Philippines. *International Journal of Conservation Science* 11(1): 199-208.

Mercado, V. (2018). Analysis of Urban Wetland Governance: A Case Study on the Las Piñas-Parañaque Critical Habitat and Ecotourism Area (LPPCHEA), Metro Manila, Philippines. *IHS*.

Ramsar Site AMWS was also featured in the Ramsar Convention publication March 2018 issue, in the in-flight magazines of Silk Air and Philippine Airlines, in NatGeo [magazine] May 2020 issue, and in the national newspaper (name) in July 2020; Ramsar Site LPPCHEA in Philippine Primer's Japanese and English Magazine October 2019 issue; Ramsar Site NOCWCA in ERDB Infor Journal, 13(4), Oct-Dec 2019 issue; and Ramsar Site TRNP in Coastal World Heritage Sites, vol 28, in 2019.

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

	A
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; 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): A multidisciplinary and multi-sectoral Watershed Management Planning Teams composed of representatives from DENR Offices, Local Government Units and other watershed stakeholders are part of the working group in the conduct of watershed characterization and preparation of Integrated Watershed Management Plans pursuant to DMC 2008-05 or Guidelines in the preparation of IWMPs.	

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: AWGMB East Asian-Australasian Flyway (EAAF) Partnership	

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	C
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
19.1 Additional information: NOCWCA has had a local assessment of training needs.	

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:	

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) G = More than 1 b) G = More than 1
	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): Training opportunities shared among Ramsar Site and other wetland managers include learning event on mainstreaming wetlands ecosystem-based disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation, which was held both in national and sub-national levels, and training webinar on RSIS, which was conducted by the Ramsar Convention Secretariat. The country also participated in the 7 th Wetland Link International-Asia Conference, which aimed to share information among wetland center managers and relevant stakeholders relative to wetland center operations and management, and explore opportunities for future cooperation among the members.	

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): Previous national reports became the baseline reference for improvement of wetland conservation program activities, in fulfillment of the Conventions Strategic Plan. They also became the basis for some of the wetland-related activities in the regular work and financial plan of the Caves, Wetlands and Other Ecosystems Division of the Biodiversity Management Bureau, which is the National Administrative Authority of the Convention .	

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= 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):	
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 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= 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):		
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 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= 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):		
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 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:		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):		
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 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= 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):		
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 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= 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):	
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 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= 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):		
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 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:		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):		
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= 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):		
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 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= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:		
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 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= 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):		
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 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:		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):		
Planned Activities (Text Answer):		

<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>	
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= 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):	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	
<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>	
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= 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):		
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 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:		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):		
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= 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):	
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 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= 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):	
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:	

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
<i>Ex:1603</i>	<i>Lake White</i>	<i>A - Yes</i>	<i>A - Yes</i>	<i>A - Yes</i>	<i>A - Yes</i>	<i>A - Yes</i>	<i>B - No</i>	<i>D - Planned</i>	

- 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